

**Jilid V
No. 19**



**Hari Selasa
14hb Januari, 1969**

**PERBAHATHAN
PARLIMEN
DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA
PENGAL KELIMA
PENYATA RASMI**

KANDONGAN-NYA

**JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN² [Ruangan
3085]**

RANG UNDANG²:

The Constitution (Amendment) Bill [Ruangan 3103]

Rang Undang² Perbekalan, 1969—

(Bachaaan Kali Yang Kedua) [Ruangan 3151]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT YANG KEDUA

PENGGAL YANG KELIMA

Penyata Rasmi

Hari Selasa, 14hb Januari, 1969

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.
- .. 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. (Sungei 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, Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI DR LIM SWEE AUN, P.M.N., J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- .. Menteri Kesihatan '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 Buroh, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Kelang).
- .. Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran dan Menteri Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sukan, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- .. Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- .. Menteri Kebajikan 'Am, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- .. Menteri Hal Ehwal Sabah, DATO' GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah.)

- Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda Kebudayaan, Belia dan Sokan,
ENGKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, D.P.M.T., J.M.N., P.J.K.
(Trengganu Tengah).
- .. Menteri Muda Pelajaran, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K.
(Sepang).
- .. 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).
- .. NIK ABDUL AZIZ BIN NIK MAT (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T.
(Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S.
(Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya
di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. WAN ALWI BIN TUANKU IBRAHIM (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN RAFAEL ANCHETA, A.M.N. (Sabah).
- .. DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- .. 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).

Yang Berhormat TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).

„ TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).

„ DATO' SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., D.P.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).

„ DATIN HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI HAJJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).

Yang Berhormat TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT, A.M.N. (Sabah).

„ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Pulau Pimang Utara).

„ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).

„ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kulim Utara).

„ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).

„ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).

„ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD, J.P. (Tumpat).

„ TUAN STANLEY HO NGUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).

„ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N.,
P.J.K. (Parit).

„ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN, J.P. (Ulu Kelantan).

„ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, S.M.K.,
(Kota Bharu Hulu).

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 TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Pulau Pinang Selatan).

Yang Berbahagia TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johor Tenggara).

Yang Berhormat PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, K.M.N., Q.M.C., A.B.S.
(Sarawak).

„ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG, O.B.E. (Sarawak).

„ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).

„ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).

„ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).

„ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).

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

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

„ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).

„ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).

„ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).

„ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).

„ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).

„ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K.
(Kuala Kangsar).

„ DR MOHAMED BIN TAIB (Kuantan).

„ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).

Yang Berhormat **TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).**

- .. **TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).**
- .. **TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).**
- .. **TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).**
- .. **WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD, P.J.K. (Kemaman).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).**
- .. **TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).**
- .. **TUAN MUSA BIN HITAM (Segamat Utara).**
- .. **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 Amat Berbahagia **TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).**

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, J.P. (Batu Gajah).**

- .. **TUAN ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).**
- .. **TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).**
- .. **TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johor Bahru Barat).**
- .. **TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P. (Rembau-Tampin).**
- .. **RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).**
- .. **TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB, S.M.J., P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).**
- .. **TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).**
- .. **TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).**
- .. **TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).**
- .. **TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).**
- .. **TUAN SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).**
- .. **TUAN SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).**
- .. **TUAN HAJI SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).**
- .. **TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).**
- .. **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB (Krian Laut).**
- .. **PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).**
- .. **TUAN TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).**
- .. **TUAN TAI KUAN YANG, A.M.N. (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).**
- .. **TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).**

Yang Berhormat DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).

- .. TUAN TAN CHENG BEE, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- .. TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- .. TUAN TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- .. TUAN TAN TSAK YU, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- .. 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 Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Hal Ehwal Luar Negeri,
Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
(Kuala Kedah).

- .. Menteri Hal Ehwal Tanah dan Galian,
DATO' HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- .. Menteri Muda Ta' Berjabatan, TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN
AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- .. Menteri Muda Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, TUAN HAMZAH BIN
DATO' ABU SAMAH, S.M.K. (Raub).
- .. PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- .. DATO' HAJI MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K.
(Pasir Puteh).
- .. ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- .. DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).

DO'A

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua
mempengerusikan Meshuarat)

JAWAPAN² MULUT BAGI PERTANYAAN²

PENGAMBILAN GURU² DARI INDONESIA

1. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail (Perlis Selatan) bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah benar Kerajaan Malaysia berchadang hendak mengambil guru² dari Indonesia untuk berkhidmat dengan Kementerian ini dan sa-kira-nya benar:

- (a) sa-belum mereka di-temuduga ada-kah Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri telah memastikan bahawa mereka bukan pro-Kominis;

(b) ada-kah mereka telah di-haramkan mengambil bahagian atau menchampioni di-dalam politik di-Malaysia;

(c) nyatakan Tingkatan Gaji dan Elaun Sara hidup yang akan di-bayar kepada mereka;

(d) nyatakan kelayakan yang di-kehendaki daripada mereka.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, urusan pengambilan sudah pun di-jalankan. Chalun² sudah di-pilih oleh Surohanjaya Perkhidmatan Awam dan tawaran² jawatan sudah di-keluarkan. Lain² butir yang di-kehendaki oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada-lah seperti berikut:

- (a) Ranchangan mengambil guru² dari Indonesia ini ada-lah di-buat melalui Kerajaan Republik

Indonesia dan segala tindakan biasa mengenai keselamatan sudah pun di-ambil.

- (b) Mereka ada-lah di-larang meng-ambil bahagian atau men-champori tangan dalam politik Malaysia dan syarat² ini telah di-masukkan ka-dalam konterek mereka.
- (c) Gaji tetap (termasuk Elaun Sara Hidup) bagi guru lelaki ia-lah \$850 sa-bulan dan guru perempuan \$750 sa-bulan.
- (d) Kelayakan yang di-kehendaki ada-lah seperti berikut:

Sarjana Pendidikan dalam mata² pelajaran Ilmu Hisab, Ilmu Kimia, Ilmu Kaji Hayat dan Ilm Fizik serta mempunyai sekurang²-nya 5 tahun pengalaman mengajar.

Sekian.

PENUBOHAN UNIVERSITI KEBANGSAAN

2. Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran:

- (a) apa-kah kemajuan yang di-chapai sa-takat ini dalam usaha menu-buhkan Universiti Kebangsaan; dan
- (b) sama ada deraf perlembagaan telah di-siapkan dan sa-kira-nya belum, ada-kah dia bertujuan menghantar ka-luar negeri satu perwakilan mengandongi sa-bilangan Ahli² Jawatan-kuasa Peranchang termasuk Pakar² Pendidikan dari Kementerian ini untuk membuat pengajian yang chermat mengenai sistem pentadbiran dan perlembagaan Universiti² Kebangsaan di-India, Pakistan, Amerika Sharikat dan lain² negara Eropah;
- (c) berapa jumlah kumpulan wang yang telah di-kutip untuk tujuan itu;
- (d) di-mana-kah tapak Universiti chadangan itu dan sa-kira-nya belum di-chadangkan lagi, ada-kah ia akan di-bena di-Treng-ganu di-mana tanah dan semua kemudahan² lain boleh di-dapati.

Tuan Senn bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tindakan telah pun di-ambil untuk menubuhkan sa-buah Jawatan-kuasa bagi menggubal Perlembagaan Universiti itu. Ahli²-nya sudah pun di-lantek, tetapi lantikan Pengerusi-nya sahaja belum lagi selesai di-uruskan.

(b) Deraf Perlembagaan belum siap lagi oleh sebab di-atas. Sama ada perlu atau tidak kajian di-buat mengenai sistem pentadbiran dan perlembagaan Universiti² Kebangsaan di-India, Pakistan, Amerika Sharikat dan lain² negara Eropah belum-lah dapat di-tentukan pada masa ini.

(c) Kutipan derma untuk Tabong Universiti Kebangsaan pada mula-nya telah di-buat oleh sa-buah badan yang di-ketahu² ramai sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa Penaja Universiti Kebangsaan. Saya baharu sahaja meng-ambil alih tugas mengutip dan menerima derma untuk Tabong itu. Oleh yang demikian belum-lah dapat saya menyatakan dengan tepat berapa banyak wang yang telah di-kutip.

(d) Tapak Universiti ini belum lagi di-tetapkan.

Terima kasih.

KEKURANGAN EMAS UNTUK MEMBUAT BARANG² PERMATA DAN PERHIASAN EMAS

3. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad (Muar Utara) bertanya kepada Menteri Kewangan:

- (a) ada-kah Kerajaan sedar bahawa Malaysia menghadapi kekura-ngan emas untuk membuat barang² kemas dalam perusa-haan² tempatan;
- (b) negeri² mana-kah yang membe-kal kepada Malaysia;
- (c) berapa jumlah emas yang di-gunakan pada tiap² tahun se-menjak Merdeka;
- (d) ada-kah quota di-kenakan ka-tas kedai² yang menggunakan emas.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan ada-lah sedar bahawa memang-lah terdapat kekurangan emas² untuk

membuat barang² permata dan perhiasan emas. Oleh sebab itu, Kerajaan telah membenarkan emas bullion di-impot oleh pedagang² yang di-beri lesen untuk di-jual kepada tukang² emas. Jumlah yang di-benarkan di-impot ka-Malaysia sekarang ia-lah 42,500 ounce pada satu suku tahun.

(b) Sunggoh pun pedagang² yang di-beri lesen ada-lah di-benarkan mengimpot emas daripada sabarang negeri, tetapi sa-hingga ini emas bullion ada-lah di-impot daripada United Kingdom.

(c) Ada-lah sulit untuk di-anggarkan jumlah emas yang di-gunakan oleh tukang² emas oleh kerana mereka memenohi sa-bahagian daripada keperluan-nya melebor dengan barang² permata dan perhiasan emas yang lama. Walau bagaimana pun, mengikut chatetan jumlah tersebut di-bawah ini telah di-gunakan oleh tukang² emas semenjak tahun 1963:

Tahun		Jumlah
1963	...	37,705 (ounce)
1964	...	45,634 "
1965	...	57,133 "
1966	...	81,687 "
1967	...	43,027 "

Tiada angka yang terdapat untuk tempoh sa-belum tahun 1963.

(d) System quota ada-lah di-kenakan atas jumlah emas yang tukang² emas boleh membeli daripada pedagang² yang di-beri lesen. Tiada sekatan atas jumlah yang mereka boleh dapat dengan melebor barang² perhiasan emas yang lama untuk membuat sa-mula barang² emas yang baharu.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Adakah Kerajaan sedia memerhatikan dan mengambil tindakan bahawa sa-tengah² pekedai emas dalam negeri ini yang menggunakan daching timbangan, daching kechil itu, menggunakan daching palsu. Adakah Kerajaan sedia dan memerhatikan dan mengambil tindakan atas masaalah ini.

Tun Tan Siew Sin (dengan izin): That is a different matter, and I would suggest that this be reported to the appropriate authority.

BANGUNAN MAHKAMAH

4. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Ke'adilan ada-kah Kementerian sedar bahawa Hakim² di-Kuala Lumpur tiada dapat menjalankan tugas mereka dengan memuaskan di-sebabkan hal bahawa bangunan mahkamah yang ada sekarang berkeadaan burok; jika sedar, bila-kah sa-buah bangunan mahkamah yang baharu akan di-dirikan, berapakah harga-nya dan bila-kah kerja² membena akan bermula.

Menteri Ke'adilan (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak betul kenyataan Yang Berhormat itu yang bangunan mahkamah yang ada sekarang berkeadaan burok dan oleh sebab itu hakim² di-Kuala Lumpur tiada dapat menjalankan tugas mereka dengan memuaskan.

Saya mengaku benar bahawa bilek untuk sa-paroh hakim² itu sangat kechil dan sempit dan juga bilek² untuk perbicharaan tidak mencukupi dan keadaan saperti ini tidak-lah memuaskan. Dengan hal yang demikian satu chadangan membena bangunan baharu telah pun di-luluskan oleh Kerajaan pada dasar-nya. Bangunan ini akan di-namakan Hall of Justice—Dewan Ke'adilan—dan akan di-bena di-atas tapak yang lain. Peruntokan sa-banyak sa-puluh ribu ringgit untuk perbelanjaan permulaan telah pun di-sediakan dalam Anggaran Pembangunan tahun 1969 di-bawah Kepala 101, Pechahan-kepala 2, dan projek ini di-jangka akan menelan belanja lebeh kurang lima juta ringgit. Kerja² membena bangunan ini akan bermula sa-lepas butir² berkenaan dengan tapak tanah, pelan² bangunan itu telah siap dan peruntokan wang untuk bangunan baharu itu di-sediakan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbangkit daripada pengakuan Yang Berhormat Menteri bahawa sa-tengah² bilek yang di-untokkan kepada hakim² itu terlalu kechil ada-kah bererti bahawa bilek² yang kechil itu mengganggu perjalanan tugas hakim kalau ada kes² yang di-bicharkan dalam "in-camera".

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsodin: Tidak.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri yang berkenaan itu sedar bahawa ada sa-tengah² mahkamah dalam negeri ini yang di-chemar oleh najis² manusia dan binatang dan apa-kah langkah, kalau ada, untuk mengatasi masaaalah ini?

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsodin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sedar dan langkah sedang di-ambil.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mana dia salah sa-buah mahkamah itu.

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsodin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-nya tuan-lah yang memberi tahu, banyak mahkamah yang begitu.

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kesimpulan-nya atas jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri ini tadi bahawa banyak mahkamah dalam Malaysia yang keadaan-nya telah di-chemarkan oleh najis itu.

Tan Sri Haji Nik Ahmad Kamil (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah di-dalam ranchangan pembangunan rumah baharu Dewan Ke'adilan itu Yang Berhormat Menteri akan mengambil timbangan mengadakan bilek yang sa-patut-nya bagi loyar² yang menggunakan mahkamah ini?

Tuan Bahaman bin Samsodin: Ada.

PENGAMBILAN BAHAGIAN DALAM PERTANDINGAN PENG GAMBARAN DI-ANJORKAN OLEH PRAVDA

5. Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad bertanya kepada Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran ada-kah Kementerian ini mendorong dan menggalak jurugambar² dalam negeri ini supaya mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan² penggambaran, yang di-anjorkan oleh Sharikat Berita PRAVDA; jika ya, apa-kah tujuan dan sama ada lain² negeri juga mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan² seperti itu.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Kementerian saya akan menggalakkan

jurugambar² tempatan negeri ini mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan penggambaran yang di-anjorkan oleh Sharikat PRAVDA, kerana Kerajaan Malaysia telah pun mengiktirafkan perhubungan diplomatik dengan Kerajaan Soviet Russia. Setakat ini jurugambar² di-negeri ini pernah menerima tawaran mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan tersebut, tetapi setahu saya belum-lah pernah mereka menyertai dalam pertandingan yang sama.

Tujuan Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran memberi galakan ini ia-lah untuk membukakan peluang kepada jurugambar² Malaysia mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan sa-umpama itu di-peringkat antara-bangsa di-mana mutu penggambaran boleh-lah di-bandingkan dengan gambar² yang di-ambil oleh jurugambar antarabangsa. Dengan chara ini dapatlah mutu penggambaran di-kalangan jurugambar tempatan meningkat lebeh tinggi lagi dan di-samping itu pada keseluruhan-nya semangat dan kechen-derongan mereka terhadap seni penggambaran akan lebeh berkembang.

Mengenai penyertaan lain² negeri dalam pertandingan ini, saya yakin Yang Berhormat sendiri maalam ia itu negara² yang maju ada-lah mengambil bahagian untuk turut serta dalam pertandingan yang sama. Di-samping itu saya suka menjelaskan bahawa Kementerian saya ada-lah juga menggalakkan penggambar² menyertai pertandingan² penggambaran yang di-anjorkan oleh negara² yang lain seperti Great Britain, Amerika Sharikat, Germany, Perancis, Italy, Denmark, Korea, Japan dan Singapura. Penggambar² tempatan pernah mengambil bahagian dalam pertandingan penggambaran di-negeri² tersebut dalam bahagian penggambaran seni dan berita kerana ada di-antara mereka² itu menjadi Ahli Association of Royal Photographic Society (ARPS).

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Adakah Kementerian ini sedang berchadang hendak membuat satu usaha bertukar² filem dengan Kerajaan Soviet Russia, filem yang berchorak

pelajaran, pembangunan dan kebudayaan untuk faedah bagi kedua² buah Kerajaan itu?

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang ada rancangan tersebut daripada pehak Kementerian dengan kerana itu-lah dasar perhubungan di-antara Malaysia dengan negara² yang mempunyai hubungan diplomatik dengan Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussain (Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan sedar jika rancangan itu kelak di-jayakan memberi satu pendorong kepada gerakan komunis di-negeri ini?

Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Kerajaan ada-lah mempunyai chukup alat² untuk menjaga masaalah² yang demikian.

PENAREKAN MALAYSIA DARI ASEAN

6. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok) bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri ada-kah benar bahawa Malaysia akan keluar daripada pertubuhan ASEAN jika Philipina tidak menggugorkan tuntutan-nya ka-atas Sabah; jika ya, ada-kah Kerajaan akan memberitahu hal itu kepada ahli² ASEAN yang lain.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal Malaysia menarek diri daripada pertubuhan ASEAN tidak-lah timbul. Malaysia telah berikrar untuk menghampori dalam kerjasama daerah berazam supaya peristiharan ASEAN yang bersejarah yang telah di-tandatangani di-Bangkok dalam bulan Ogos, 1967 itu terpelihara dan benar² berharap untuk melihat tujuan² peristiharan itu di-chapai bagi memenohi semangat chita² ra'ayat² di-daerah ini untuk memperolehi keamanan dan kemaamoran bersama. Bagaimana pun Menteri² Luar ASEAN telah mengakui hakikat bahawa tuntutan Philipina ka-atas Sabah telah membahayakan pertubuhan ini terutama dengan ada-nya dasar Philipina menyoal kedaulatan Malaysia.

Baharu² ini di-meshuarat Menteri² ASEAN di-Bangkok yang telah di-ator oleh Menteri Luar Thailand, Setiausaha Luar Philipina bersetuju dan menyatakan dengan sa-chara tidak rasmi dan juga dengan sa-chara rasmi bahawa Philipina mengiktiraf kedaulatan Malaysia termasuk Sabah. Ini telah menimbulkan harapan besar bahawa pertubuhan ASEAN tidak lagi mempunyai apa² halangan dan perjalanan biasa akan dapat di-teruskan, akan tetapi dengan dukachita-nya saya menyatakan bahawa Philipina telah tidak menerima persetujuan ini dan pendirian Philipina itu sudah tentu akan menghalang perjalanan pertubuhan ASEAN.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah benar bahawa di-dalam meshuarat yang di-hadziri oleh Menteri² ASEAN baharu² ini di-Bangkok itu bahawa pehak Malaysia tidak dapat hendak mengorbankan sedikit sa-banyak naskhah keputusan itu yang di-pinta oleh Philipina supaya di-pinda? Jika ya, dapat-kah pehak Kerajaan menceritakan sa-kadar yang boleh.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perundingan di-Bangkok, Menteri² daripada lima negara termasuk-lah Menteri Luar daripada Philipina telah bersetuju di-atas naskhah persetujuan yang telah di-dapati di-Bangkok itu dan pehak Philipina berkehendakkan yang persetujuan itu di-bawa kepada Kerajaan-nya untuk mendapat persetujuan Malaysia dan begitu juga pehak Malaysia dan pehak Malaysia telah bersetuju di-atas persefahaman yang telah di-chapai itu. Saperti yang telah saya terangkan ia-itu di-dalam persetujuan itu bagi diri kita telah menerangkan bahawa mustahak-lah Philipina mengakui kedaulatan Malaysia termasuk Sabah dan kalau Philipina bersetuju begitu, kita tidak-lah menghalang bagi Philipina hendak meneruskan tuntutan mereka itu terhadap Sabah.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya Philipina dalam peringkat ini mengakui kedaulatan Malaysia termasuk

Sabah dan kemudian daripada itu tuntutan itu di-teruskan lagi ka-Mahkamah Dunia, ada-kah ini bererti Malaysia bersetuju dengan sikap itu?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah terangkan, kedudukan Malaysia yang sa-benar-nya dalam hal ini, yang kita dapati tuntutan Philipina terhadap Sabah tidak ada asas dari segi undang² dan dari segi politik jadi dengan sebab itu kita tidak bersetuju tuntutan itu di-bawa ka-mana².

Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedang hendak membuat satu sikap yang mutamad bahawa pada masa hadapan tidak akan menjalankan perundingan dengan Philipina sa-lagi Philipina tidak mengugorkan tuntutan-nya ka-atas Sabah.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah membuat pendirian yang tetap atas hal ini ia-itu kita telah memberitahu Philipina bahawa tuntutan mereka itu terhadap Sabah tidak ada asas dari segi undang² dan dari segi politik dan kita hanya bersetuju hendak mengadakan rundingan untuk hendak menguatkan perhubungan dan untuk menchari jalan bagi mengendorkan keadaan ketegangan yang berada di-antara Philipina dengan Malaysia pada masa ini.

HASIL RUNDINGAN DI-ANTARA MALAYSIA DENGAN NEGARA² PASARAN BERSAMA EROPAH, 1968

7. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (a) apa-kah hasil rundingan Malaysia dengan negara² Pasaran Bersama Eropah dalam tahun 1968; dan (b) ada-kah Malaysia berniat hendak menjadi "ahli bergabung" dalam pakatan ekonomi Eropah itu.

Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan (Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah terlalu awal bagi saya menyatakan hasil rundingan di-antara Malaysia dengan Negara² Pasaran Bersama Eropah dalam tahun 1968 kerana perbincangan² rasmi dan sa-chara langsung belum lagi

di-adakan, tetapi Malaysia telah mengadakan beberapa meshuarat berselidek dan tidak rasmi dengan Pegawai² Pasaran Negara² Bersama Eropah untuk bertukar² fikiran mengenai kemungkinan untuk bentok perhubungan dengan Pasaran Bersama Eropah. Malaysia berniat hendak bergabung dengan Pasaran Bersama Eropah melalui rundingan² pendahuluan dan bertukar² fikiran. Malaysia harus mendapat peluang baik, mengkaji beberapa kemungkinan chara bentok perhubungan dengan Pasaran Bersama Eropah sa-belum mengambil keputusan dalam suatu bentok perhubungan.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbangkit daripada jawapan ini dapat-kah Yang Berhormat Menteri kita menerangkan sedikit sa-banyak bagaimana baik-nya di-adakan kerjasama dengan Pasaran Bersama ini kerana perbezaan di-antara kita dengan Eropah. Kita hanya negeri yang mengeluarkan barang² mentah, yang mereka itu mengeluarkan barang² manufactured goods; jadi di-mana-kah dudok-nya kerjasama antara dua buah negara yang berlainan.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Hal ini sedang di-siasat.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Bila-kah agak-nya hasil penyiasatan itu Menteri boleh memberi kapada Dewan ini, kerana Dewan ini hendak di-bubarkan.

Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun: Sa-lepas selesai siasatan, kita boleh ambil keputusan.

TINDAKAN KERAJAAN TERHADAP PARTI BUROH YANG MEMULAUKAN PILEHANRAYA UMUM, 1969

8. Tuan Haji Aziz bin Isahak (Muar Dalam) bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah tindakan yang telah di-ambil oleh Kerajaan terhadap Parti Buroh yang terang² tidak mahu menerima dasar demokrasi negeri ini dengan menghasut orang ramai supaya memulaukan pilehanraya umum yang akan datang.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada apa² langkah yang telah di-ambil, tetapi tindakan yang sesuai akan di-jalankan jika parti yang berkenaan ini melakukan kegiatan² yang bertentangan dengan Undang² Negara.

Tuan Haji Aziz bin Ishak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Berhubung dengan soalan ini, ada-kah Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dapat mengagakkan bahawa pemberhentian sa-tengah² ahli daripada parti, pemimpin² buroh daripada parti-nya dan menubuhkan parti lain saperti Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu, ia-lah dengan sebab mereka tidak percaya lagi kepada dasar parti² itu yang tidak menguntongkan ra'ayat atau pun takut dia di-perentahkan oleh parti itu maka mereka berhenti dari menjadi Ahli Parlimen bagaimana yang terkena kepada rakan-nya Ahli dari Datok Keramat.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri tidak mengetahui apa tujuan yang ada dalam hati ahli² Parti Buroh, sama ada ahli yang ada sekarang atau pun bekas Ahli Parti Buroh, akan tetapi yang saya tahu bahawa chadangan hendak berhenti daripada Dewan Ra'ayat, Dewan Undangan Negeri dengan beramai² ini, ada-lah sa-laras dengan keterangan² yang telah di-beri dalm Kertas Puteh atau White Paper yang telah di-bentangkan di-Dewan ini tidak berapa lama dahulu ia-itu pehak kominis ada bertujuan hendak menjalankan kekerasan untuk mendapatkan kuasa dalam negeri ini.

Tnau Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan, ada-kah benar bahawa usaha² memulaukan pilehan-nya umum ini berlaku di-kalangan anggota² Perikatan, maka beberapa orang ahli M.C.A. di-Kelantan di-tangkap baharu² ini?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tidak ada kena mengena dengan soalan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussain: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Kerajaan mengetahui hakikat-nya

bahawa keadaan Parti Buroh ini menjadi demikian ada-lah dengan sebab² pimpinan yang di-lakukan atau di-pimpin oleh pemimpin Parti Buroh, sama ada yang di-dalam Parti Buroh sekarang ini atau yang telah keluar daripada Parti Buroh.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini Kerajaan tahu, ia-itu apa tujuan atau pun motive yang ada pada kalangan Parti Buroh di-atas langkah² di-ambil baharu² ini.

PENUBOHAN MAJLIS WHITLEY JABATAN BAHARU

9. Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu) bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan sa-kira-nya beliau telah menubuhkan Majlis Whitley Jabatan di-Kementerian Pertahanan menurut suatu perlembagaan baharu yang telah di-setujukan, badan² kakitangan yang terkandung di-dalamnya dan tarikh sidang meshuarat bersama yang pertama dan jika belum di-tubuhkan, mengapa.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ministry of Defence Departmental Whitley Council belum-lah dapat di-tubuhkan lagi. Perundingan² telah di-jalankan beberapa kali dengan pehak Civilian Staff Union dan juga Union² yang lain untuk mendapatkan persetujuan bagi mengadakan satu perlembagaan atau pun constitution yang baharu bagi Departmental Whitley Council ini. Perundingan sedang di-jalankan dan saya berharap tidak berapa lama lagi Departmental Whitley Council dapat di-tubuhkan.

Mustahak-lah di-ketahui bahawa ada lima Union yang berkaitan dan pehak Kementerian Pertahanan terpaksa mendapat persetujuan daripada wakil² daripada semua union ini, baru-lah dapat di-tubuhkan Departmental Whitley Council ini.

Dr Tan Chee Kboon (*dengan izin*): Mr. Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable Minister of Defence tell us some of the reasons why this matter has been delayed for such a long time? Is he aware that almost a year ago the Armed Forces Civilian Staff Union, which constitutes possibly 80 per cent

if not more, of the workers of the Ministry of Defence, had protested against the arbitrary manner in which this Departmental Whitley Council had been dissolved?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, as I said, it is necessary to get the agreement of all the five unions before we can establish this new Whitley Council. The previous Whitley Council was only represented by one union. It was considered necessary that we should extend this Whitley Council to include the other four unions. There was no arbitrary decision at all. The decision was taken after careful consideration because, as I said, it is not right that the Whitley Council should be represented by only one union and that all the other unions should be represented in the Whitley Council.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Can the Honourable Minister tell us what if in the eventuality of one or maybe more of the five unions in the Ministry of Defence, other than the Armed Forces Civilian Staff Union, finding it difficult to agree with the rest? Does it mean then that this matter will drag on *ad infinitum*?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am advised that it is likely we will get agreement soon. So, I suggest that we wait and see a short while so that we can get agreement from all concerned.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that in view of our strained relations with the Philippines, it is important that all officials working in the Ministry of Defence, whether they belong to the Armed Forces or to the Civilian Staff, should be happy, contented and should work together? As such, it is of vital importance that this matter should be resolved as quickly as possible, if possible, without further delay.

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

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that it is of vital importance that this matter should be resolved as quickly as possible without delay?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I am aware, Sir, and that is why we are proceeding with this as fast as we can. The only difficulty is to get agreement; once we obtain agreement, then we can establish this Whitley Council.

**PERMOHONAN² UNTUK
JAWATAN² TINGGI KOLEJ
TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN,
MELALUI IBU PEJABAT
M.C.A.**

10. **Dr Tan Chee Khoon** bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa permohonan² untuk jawatan² tinggi dalam Kolej Tunku Abdul Rahman telah diarahkan kepada Ibu Pejabat M.C.A., dan jika ya, mengapa.

Menteri Pelajaran (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah tidak benar yang di-katakan bahawa permohonan² untuk jawatan² tersebut telah di-arahkan ka-Ibu Pejabat M.C.A. Yang sa-benar-nya permohonan² itu telah pun di-arahkan kepada Jawatan-kuasa Pentadbir Sementara Kolej tersebut.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (dengan izin): Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Education aware that, at least, it was publicly announced in the Press, that all applicants for top posts in the Tunku Abdul Rahman College have been asked to send in their applications to the M.C.A. Headquarters. This was announced in the Press, not once but at least three or four times. Perhaps it escaped the Honourable Minister of Education's attention.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari (dengan izin): Sir, it was only care of M.C.A. Headquarters. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, in order to be absolutely certain that higher education in this country should not be a political football, and I do hope that the Minister of Education will agree with me that it should be so, there should be no occasion for anybody to accuse the Alliance Party or the M.C.A. of playing politics. As such, it is most inadvisable to send these applications care of the M.C.A.

Headquarters. Why was not the services of the Ministry of Education used in this instance?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: It was only a temporary measure. (*Laughter*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: For future advertisements of this nature, will the Honourable Minister of Education see to it that if the Tunku Abdul Rahman College is to be financed from public funds, it should have nothing whatsoever to do with the M.C.A., and that applicants should be asked to send their applications to any place designated by the Minister of Education other than the M.C.A. Headquarters?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, for the information of the Honourable Member the temporary office of this Pro-Tem Committee happens to be situated in the same building as the M.C.A. Headquarters in the M.C.A. building. It has nothing to do with the M.C.A.; it is actually an accountant's office somewhere in the M.C.A. building.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Whatever it is, whether it is in the M.C.A. Headquarters building or next door to the M.C.A. Headquarters building, will the Honourable the Minister of Education assure this House that future applicants should send their applications to the Ministry of Education, because this is a project of the Ministry of Education. This is a Government-sponsored project but not a Party-sponsored project, unless the Minister of Education is telling us that this is an M.C.A. project.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, once the Board of Governors of the College is formed, then we will direct that all applications should be sent to the official address of the Board of Governors of the College.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, can the Honourable Minister of Education tell us whether in the establishment of this Tunku Abdul Rahman College it is intended to provide a constitution for this College? If it is not, why not?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, there must be a constitution for the College.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: If, as the Minister now tells us, there must be a constitution for this Tunku Abdul Rahman College, then is it not putting the cart before the horse? The University of Malaya was established by an Act of Parliament and we hope that the Tunku Abdul Rahman College will also be established by an Act of Parliament, if it is to be maintained out of public funds. Even before the constitution is passed, applicants are being asked to send their applications to the M.C.A. Headquarters. Can the Minister explain why this putting the cart before the horse?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, actually it is not putting the cart before the horse. It is just a question of foresightedness on the part of the organisers. With regard to the constitution of the proposed College, there is no necessity for this to come to this House, because it will be a matter only for the Minister to decide.

Tuan Haji Abn Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah benar bahawa perlembagaan Kolej Tunku Abdul Rahman ini di-gubal oleh sa-orang peguam yang kebetulan pada masa ini menjadi Minister of Transport. Jika ia, apakah ada kaitan-nya dalam hal ini? (*Ketawa*).

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Itu soalan lain langsung—tidak ada kena mengena.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, may I ask the Honourable Minister whether the policy of the Government with regard to the Tunku Abdul Rahman College is a fixed policy and, if so, whether he would allow, for example, the University of Penang Committee to select top post applicants for the teaching posts in the proposed University of Penang?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: I think to be fair to the Honourable Member, I would require notice of that question.

RANG UNDANG²

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

Sachasan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon mengemukakan Rang Undang² yang bernama "The Constitution (Amendment) Bill 1969" di-bacha bagi kali yang kedua.

Saperti yang di-terangkan dalam Rang Undang² ini, tujuan Rang Undang² ini ia-lah hendak membuat sedikit pindaan kepada Perlembagaan Malaysia supaya satu² kekosongan sementara atau "casual vacancy" dalam Dewan Ra'ayat atau pun Dewan Undangan Negeri yang di-sebabkan oleh perletakan jawatan Ahli atau kematian dan sa-bagai-nya tidak-lah perlu di-isi jika sa-kira-nya kekosongan itu berlaku dalam tempoh 6 bulan sebelum Parlimen atau Dewan Undangan Negeri di-bubarkan (stands dissolved) menurut Perlembagaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan mengemukakan Rang Undang² ini dengan perasaan yang amat dukachita kerana Kerajaan tidak suka hendak meminda Perlembagaan ini melainkan jika di-fikirkan sangat mustahak untuk faedah ra'ayat dan negara—The Government, Sir, if it can be avoided would not wish to amend the Constitution unless it considered absolutely necessary in the public interest and the interest of the Nation. Akan tetapi Kerajaan terpaksa mengambil langkah ini di-sebabkan langkah yang luar biasa yang telah di-ambil oleh pihak Parti Buroh ia-itu yang telah menimbulkan keadaan yang luar biasa di-negara kita ini di-sebabkan mereka itu telah meletakkan jawatan dengan beramai² dari Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Undangan Negeri dan meletakkan jawatan juga pada satu masa. Menurut Perkara 54 (1) Perlembagaan kita, satu kekosongan sementara (casual vacancy) dalam Dewan Ra'ayat atau Dewan Undangan Negeri hendak-lah di-isi dalam tempoh 60 hari sa-lepas berlaku kekosongan itu. Oleh itu perbuatan meletakkan jawatan di-masa negara kita sedang bersedia untuk menghadapi pilihanraya umum tidak berapa bulan

lagi, dan dengan sa-chara serentak dan pada satu ketika, ada-lah di-fikirkan tidak menasabah dan tidak patut dan akan semata² bertujuan menyusahkan ra'ayat negeri ini. Menurut Perlembagaan kita pada 18hb Mei, 1969, Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan² Undangan Negeri mesti-lah di-bubarkan dengan tidak boleh tidak. Oleh itu jika tidak di-pinda Perlembagaan ini neschaya dalam satu dua bulan ini akan kita terpaksa mengadakan beberapa pilihanraya kecil atau by-election.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbuatan yang semacham ini ada-lah mempunyai motif² yang tertentu saperti yang telah di-terangkan dalam Kertas Puteh bertajok: "Untuk menchapai kuasa penoh melalui kekerasan" yang baru sahaja di-bentangkan dalam Dewan ini. Perbuatan ini ada-lah berlawanan dengan spirit of the Constitution kita dan tidak menurut semangat demokrasi yang sa-benar-nya. Nyata-lah kita mengetahui bahawa Parti Buroh itu tidak perchaya kepada sistem demokrasi berparlimen yang kita amalkan di-negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan berpendapat tidak-lah ada faedah-nya mengadakan pilihanraya² kecil sekarang ini sebab pilihanraya umum akan di-adakan tidak beberapa bulan lagi. Ini akan hanya menyusahkan dan membosankan ra'ayat bahkan memaksa negara mengeluarkan perbelanjaan yang banyak untuk mengadakan pilihanraya² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chuba-lah kita ambil sa-bagai chontoh ia-itu kekosongan kerusi bagi kawasan Datok Keramat yang telah di-kosongkan oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' Lim Kean Siew. Jika sa-kira-nya pilihanraya kecil untuk mengisi kekosongan ini di-jalankan masa ini perkara ini tidak berma'ana sedikit pun dan tidak memberi apa² faedah kerana sa-siapa juga yang di-pilih itu tidak ada peluang pun hendak mengambil kerusi dalam Dewan ini, sebab ini-lah Persidangan Dewan yang akhir sa-belum Dewan ini di-bubarkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tujuan mengadakan pindaan ini ia-lah semata² hendak mengelakkan kita daripada

menjalankan satu² perkara yang tidak berfaedah dan menahan daripada chara demokrasi yang kita amalkan itu di-salah gunakan oleh pihak² yang tidak perhayakan kepada demokrasi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Clause 1 (2) Rang Undang² ini menetapkan bahawa Rang Undang² ini akan bermula kuat-kuasa-nya pada 18hb November, 1968, ia-itu 6 bulan sa-belum Parlimen sekarang ini di-bubar. Sa-bagaimana yang term'alum chadangan meminda Perlembagaan ini ia-lah untuk menghadapi keadaan yang telah timbul sekarang dan juga keadaan yang sama yang mungkin timbul di-masa² yang akan datang. Untuk menghadapi keadaan yang timbul sekarang ini, maka perlu-lah Rang Undang² ini di-kuat-kuasakan mulai dari tarikh yang di-sebutkan ini.

Clause 3 Rang Undang² ini membuat peruntukan untuk meminda Sekshen 9 Bahagian I, Schedule 8. Ini sangat-lah mustahak bagi menchapai persamaan dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan dan Perlembagaan² Negeri.

Clause 4 membuat peruntukan supaya pindaan² ini berkuat-kuasa juga di-Negeri² Malaysia. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah perlu kerana pindaan ini hendak-lah berkuat-kuasa sekarang juga di-seluruh Malaysia untuk menghadapi masaalah yang telah di-timbulkan dengan tidak memerlukan tiap² Negeri membuat pindaan dalam Perlembagaan masing².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pihak Kerajaan telah pun menyemak Perlembagaan² di-negara² Commonwealth.

Sir, we have looked at the Constitutions of some of the Commonwealth countries. We found that provisions for this purpose in those Constitutions are flexible. In India, for instance, there is no period set for the by-election to fill any casual vacancy; the matter is left in the hands of the Election Commission. In the same way with Singapore; under the Singapore Parliamentary Election Ordinance the President of the Republic is required to issue a writ of election and has the discretion to specify the date on which a by-election should be held. In the same way, if we look at

the Constitution of Nigeria there is no prescribed period for a by-election to be held. So in all these Constitutions there is a flexibility.

Sir, we feel that our proposal is fair, in that in normal times, there is a prescribed period of two months—60 days in West Malaysia, 90 days in East Malaysia—when a by-election must be held when a casual vacancy occurs. However, six months before the General Election, before Parliament stands dissolved or the State Legislative Council stands dissolved, there should not be any by-election to fill casual vacancies. As I explained, Sir, the object of this Bill is merely to prevent us from doing things which would have practically no value at all but would be a mere waste of time for the voters of this country and a waste of money to the Government and in order to meet this peculiar situation, unusual situation, we reluctantly propose this short amendment to our Constitution.

Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

Dr Lim Chong Eu (Tanjong) (dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, one of the main reasons why I find myself completely in disagreement with the Members opposite me has been this tendency from 1959 onwards to tamper with the Constitution. The saving phrase that is always used is "benefit of the nation". Sir, here again we have the same formula being used and whilst we accept that from the limited approach of the Alliance the Alliance considers that if it remains in power it will be to the benefit of the nation, whereas we on our side believe that if they get out of power or thrown out of power then it will be to the benefit of the nation. So, Sir, even on this saving grace, we find fundamental differences, but it is quite an extraordinary coincidence that the entry of the Labour Party of Malaya, and later of Malaysia, into Parliament and the exit of the Labour Party from Parliament should be the cause of Alliance panic

to the extent that they have consistently amended the Constitution on the pretext of benefit of the nation simply because they panic at every single action taken by the Labour Party of Malaya.

Sir, if the Labour Party by existing itself from this House can cause the Alliance to find no other solution but to amend the Constitution, then I must say that the resources of the Alliance Party or the Government to meet the needs of ensuring the security of the nation is really right down to rock bottom. Sir, we are fundamentally opposed to this concept of cutting into the Constitution and amending the Constitution: and when the Government suddenly decides to present amendments to the Constitution and with grim determination decides also that it is going to pass this Amendment within a matter of a few hours, there will be a chain reaction of consequences, far greater than the immediate benefit that the Government may hope to achieve. We have seen a series of these consequences, and we can anticipate a few more from this present proposed amendment.

Sir, let us look at the proposed Amendment as it stands. If this present Amendment were to be passed and we accept that the date whereby the Parliament shall stand dissolved as established by the Constitution would be May the 18th—and I think the date May 18th was also mentioned publicly by the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister—then, Sir, if we take six months from that date, we find ourselves back to round about November, 18th. In that period, between November 18th and now, several by-elections have already taken place. Will the passage of this Amendment to the Constitution nullify and make void those elections that have already been held?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification, there has been only one election, i.e. in Muar, where the Alliance candidate won uncontested; the rest will not be affected by this Constitutional Amendment as the effective date is when the vacancy

occurred and not the date when the election was held.

Dr Lim Chong Eu: Sir, there was also the Serdang by-election which took place whatever it is, Sir, there will be by-elections affected. Therefore, here again, we have this curious habit of the Alliance by retrospective legislation to do away with something that has already occurred. In this particular case, the Alliance is willing to concede one of its seats, but if we were to accept that this type of Amendment can be made and there had been a series of non-Alliance victories, then Constitutional amendments of this nature can be used as a tool whereby actions that have already taken by the general public and the electorate can be nullified by this House. That is the perniciousness of this particular Amendment.

Next Sir, what would happen if, for example, at some future date there were a Government, unless we are going to accept the Alliance thesis that written Constitutions are there to be amended and chopped and changed every now and then and that we should not go into this business of constitutional amendments with a gravity and with a sense of history supposing there was in some future date a Government which depended on a very slender majority, and a series of casual vacancies took place, not by the action of the Labour Party of Malaya but by the Grace of God, then, Sir, how would this Amendment then meet a situation like that? *(Interruption)* Sir, it is true and that is precisely what we are leading up to. The Honourable Ministers all seem to be all aquirer and frisky trying to comment on my speech even without the courtesy of standing up before you, Sir, *(Laughter)* and this is the attitude of the Frontbench towards this whole process of Constitutional amendments—something to be taken lightly on aside.

Sir, one of the things that the Government should have done, if it wanted to meet the challenge of the Labour Party of Malaya, fairly and squarely, was to call for an early election. There was nothing to prevent

the Government to meet this particular situation to dissolve the Parliament earlier—it can dissolve it at the end of this session and call an election within 30 days of the dissolution of this Parliament. By that way also the Government could meet the exigency that has arisen without having to change the Constitution. Therefore, Sir, I maintain that this idea of amending the Constitution was not, first of all, placed fully and definitely on the basis of benefit to the nation; and, secondly, Sir, it is not even caused by the exit of the Labour Party of Malaysia from the Parliament and various State Assemblies in this country. Sir, the reason why this Amendment is necessary is because the Alliance Party feels that it is necessary to conduct the elections some time after May of this year.

Now, let us examine the proposition carefully from the point of view of what the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has said and from the provisions of the Constitution. Sir, the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister has stated that this is the last meeting of the House.

There will therefore, be probably a lapse of a period of time between the end of the session of this House and whatever date the Government chooses to dissolve the House—before May the 18th that is the operative date. The elections that will take place by provision of the Constitution must be held within 60 days for West Malaysia and 90 days for East Malaysia. So assuming, Sir, even if Government were to dissolve the House immediately after the end of this session, say, sometime in the middle of February, it will mean that the general elections will take place roughly 90 days, and it will be about May of this year before this House convenes again. But provision of the Constitution also allows that the House must reconvene within 120 days of the date of election. So, Sir, the Alliance Government can very easily prolong its life as a Caretaker Government between now and for the next four months.

Sir, we understand the impact of this last present Budget proposals and we

understand also that the Alliance has come to this meeting armed with a series of tools of election battle, including this Amendment to the Constitution. Sir, I say in all fairness to this country, whose people have all been trampled while the Alliance Party in power for all these years and whose Constitution the Alliance sometimes say sacrosanct and at other times treat with great disdain, is now again been thrown apart as a final gesture of the Alliance honour towards the Constitution, Sir, it seems as though this habit of perpetually amending the Constitution is something that has become completely pernicious and has gone into the Alliance, and even as the last parting shot in this session of the House, they must make one more final amendment to the Constitution before they say “Goodbye”.

Sir, this Bill is pernicious in so many different ways but, although in its particular immediate application, it appears fairly docile in comparison with other constitutional amendments that have been made, it still nevertheless climaxed a record of a series of constitutional amendments made at the slightest pretext with the sole power, the sole objective, not for the benefit of the nation, but purely for the benefit of the Alliance Party. Sir, from that point of view, I maintain, first of all, there on principle we must oppose this constitutional Amendment; secondly, Sir, we must oppose it because the provisions of the constitutional Amendment so proposed will lead to consequences which are undesirable.

Sir, even if we were to accept that the only way whereby you could meet the Labour Party's challenge to the security and stability of the House requires constitutional amendment. I suggest that the amendment could be made otherwise; amendments could be made, for example, Sir, to Article 51 modifying Article 51 in a manner whereby the power is given to the Speaker of this House and the President of the Senate to put aside any letters of resignation within the six months period which the Alliance thinks necessary for itself to gear its

machinery up to send me out of this House.

Another way, Sir, to make matters fair is that if Government so proposes to make the constitutional amendments of this nature, it should involve not only the Lower House but it should also involve the Upper House, because we have to think of Parliament as a unit. Sir, there is no reason why the power of the people to elect its representatives to the Lower House should not be correlated with the power of the Alliance Party or the Party in power to make appointments to the Upper House. Sir, if the amendments are really going to be sincere and honest, the amendments should apply to both Houses rather than just this House and to the State Assembly.

Sir, there is one other factor which makes this particular Amendment rather sad and rather unfortunate. Sir, for the last four and a half years apart from occasional casual vacancies that have been caused, the people by and large in this country had been deprived from the right of elections and we had accepted in this country that the large groups of the electoral institutions of this country spring from the local authority, but for the last four and a half years these have been put in abeyance, and large numbers of population have not had the chance to exercise their rights and some of them, who have come of age and who will become voters, have not had the opportunity of exercising their rights under normal circumstances.

Sir, the other factor, or course, is this little slight aside which we hear—this is going to be my farewell speech in this House, so forth and so on. But, Sir, amongst the resignations that are taking place, apart from the fact that I now occupy the seat which was once held by the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat (*Laughter*), the Honourable Member for Dato Kramat also happens to be a Member of the State Assembly as a Member of Ayer Hitam, and amongst the spate of resignations, there will be three State by-elections in the State of Penang, if this Amendment is not pushed through. Sir, we would like

to see who is going out, if the Alliance really wants to have a test of the situation, and in Penang certainly there is a great feeling and strong feeling that this particular Amendment, particularly Clause 3 of this Amendment, is designed specifically to deny the people of Ayer Hitam, of Jelutong, and also of Prangin the right to express their discontent to the Alliance Government and their desire to vote for the Opposition. Sir, it is a very simple matter. If the Government feels it this way, they can withdraw this Amendment and dissolve the House, and let us have this by-election immediately.

Sir, in all earnestness I say to the Government, show the people that you are really and sincerely upholding the Constitution, do not bang it at the machinations of the L.P.M., or the Labour Party of Malaya. I mean even by going out of the door you get frightened. Sir, this is a most peculiar situation. I suggest, Sir, to the Government that the people of this country understand fully well what is the meaning of this Amendment, and no matter what the Alliance Party may say, it does not add anymore to their credit, little as they have made it in this particular session of the House, which began very dramatically by a constitutional Amendment to evict one State from the Malaysia which was formed. And now at the last meeting of this session it should again make a constitutional amendment to deprive the people of that little right of exercising their democratic right of elections. Sir, I call on the Government to withdraw this proposed amendment.

Tuan Dr. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, when we came into this House we took an Oath. I remember that the Oath says, "to protect and uphold the Constitution of this country." From events over the years, I think it would have been more appropriate if it had said, "to protect and uphold the Constitution, as amended from time to time." No doubt, that is implicit in the Oath, but since the intention of the Alliance Government was such, perhaps, the more appropriate one

would have been "... as amended from time to time." However, when the Honourable Member for Tanjong spoke, there were cries of, "This is your farewell speech, your swan song." If it is a swan song, it is a swan song, because the people wanted it to be the swan song; and whether it is the Member for Tanjong or the Member for Ipoh, as I am, we will be proud, if it is the wish of the people that we do not sit here. However, as far as our friends, large sections here, are concerned, this will be the last opportunity for many of them—there will be new faces coming in—to rape the Constitution of this country; this will be their last farewell opportunity to do so, because they are certainly not coming back here, not because the people wish or otherwise, but because their Party says, "You are not good enough to come back here." (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as Ipoh is concerned, anybody can come and try, there is no harm in trying, but I say, try and take it if you can in the next elections. Putting aside this childish point, let us get to the facts.

Now, Sir, what is that the Labour Party Members are resigning for? They are resigning on a definite, serious political issue. They resigned because they say democracy is dead; they say the administration of justice and the workings of the Government are not democratic, are dictatorial, and should not be tolerated by people who love democracy. We have eminent men who have resigned on that score, on that principle, and one of them is the Member for Dato Kramat. In every country where an elected representative resigns, that vacancy is filled by another election, so that there will be no taxation without representation; there must be representation for taxation. Whether it is six months, or whether it is nine months, or whether it is a year, the principle to be applied is the same. The framers of the Constitution of this country must most certainly have been aware of possible political developments, political upheavals, and political differences amongst the people and politicians of the country, and this is one of the events which must have been foreseen.

It has been said that it will cause inconvenience to the electorate, it will cause trouble for them to go and vote. I cannot find an argument which is more fantastic to support a weak case for the amendment of the Constitution. But I think what takes the cake is this: the case, the simplicity, the innocence with which the Alliance Government says, "All right, we will amend the Constitution to meet the situation." what is going to happen if, as the Honourable Member for Tanjong said, in the future a Government has a slim majority, say a majority of five, and those five resigned? They do not cross over, they resign, therefore causing casual vacancies. Is the whole Government going to resign and call for a general election, or are you going to fill those vacancies by by-elections, as it should be done, or a complete resignation for a general election? Now, that situation could arise. How then is this Amendment going to help us, if we have in the future, as every democracy should have, not an overwhelming majority but a workable majority. And things like that could happen in this country. But I think the argument may be, "Well, these are extreme situations. We did not anticipate resignations of this nature just on the brink of a General Election." All right. Why do you want to violate the Constitution by taking away elections? Why don't you do as what you did with Local Council Elections—give the party that sent a representative here the right to nominate a representative for the balance of the period? You may say, "Well, the Labour Party would not nominate." Then nobody can blame the Government, if they say, "If you don't nominate, we will nominate a man to represent the people of that area." Why is it that that was not thought of? Why is it that, that was not thought of, it is considered not workable as far as Parliament or State Assemblies are concerned? Why is it considered workable as far as Local Authorities are concerned? What is the difference on the question of election and representation in Local Authorities or Parliament or the State Assemblies? An amendment of that nature to the

Constitution would not have violated it, because it would have given the people of the area who elected a party into representation in the House the same power to nominate another representative to the House failing which then and then only, the Government could nominate a person to the House. All in all, I agree with the Member for Tanjong, although I was disturbed to read a statement from his Party saying that they support this Amendment, but I am glad that that had been cleared, and I do not think any sensible person can support this Amendment. The statement may have been cleared by the Member for Tanjong. We of the P.P.P. strongly oppose this on principle and say that there are methods by which the situation could have been successfully met, particularly in view of the fact that the resignations were not haphazard—they were resignations on a very serious issue of the denial of fundamental rights and justice to the people of this country. For those reasons we oppose the Amendment.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, at first glance some people may be misled into believing that there is some justification in feeling irritated by the need to hold a series of by-elections, when the General Elections are only a few months ahead, as a consequence of a number of deliberately phased-out resignations of one Member of Parliament and a number of State Assemblies with the motive of embarrassing constitutional procedures in the country. Sir, that clearly is the aim of the Communist Party of Malaysia. Again, some people might be tempted to succumb to the argument that if by-elections were now to be held in Penang for a vacant Parliament seat there, the chances are that the Member elected would not be able to take his seat in this Parliament as it is due for dissolution soon. I submit, however, Sir, that there is a vital need to look at the whole problem in greater depth than the Government apparently is prepared to do. Is it, for example, in the best long-term interest of this Nation that the people in this country should come to regard our

Constitution as no more than a regularly revisable scrap of paper? This is the impression that the Government itself gives with regard to its own treatment of the Constitution.

There seems to be, Sir, three different attitudes on the Constitutional Amendment Bill before this House. First, the Government, which claim to have been irritated by the Labour Party's moves, and therefore seek to free themselves from this irritation by having recourse to legislative action. Then, there are politicians and perhaps even an Opposition political party or parties, who probably have reasons to fear that they may lose very badly in the by-election, caused by the recent spate of resignations from the Parliament and State Legislatures and thereby damage their chances in the coming General Elections. Therefore, they might prefer to support the Government in the legislative move to amend the Constitution. As the Member for Ipoh has pointed out, at least one Opposition politician is on public record as expressing his support for the Government. Finally, there are those political parties which are quite prepared to put up with all the inconveniences, so that existing constitutional requirements may be met. They are ready, therefore, to take their chances at the polls, even if it means that they should have to do so twice within a few months.

Sir, in reply to the Government's stated intention in introducing this Constitutional Amendment Bill, the D.A.P. submits that mere irritation at the series of staggered resignations from the Parliament and State Assemblies is certainly not a sufficient basis for tinkering about with the Constitution of a Nation. If that were allowed, as it has already regrettably been allowed to happen more than once in the life of this Parliament, a most unhealthy precedent will be set and we will face the prospect of having Clauses in our national Constitution amended every time the Government leaders allow themselves to suffer some irritation. If irritation is to be used as an excuse, then the D.A.P. might point out that we, and other opposition

parties as well, have far more reason to complain about the inconvenience of contesting a number of by-elections at a time when the General Elections are just around the corner. We have far less financial resources than the Alliance and we would, therefore, have to suffer a far greater strain on our slender resources than the Alliance Party with all their moneyed tycoons behind them would be obliged to bear. But to our way of thinking the best way to meet any threat to irritate you is to refuse to be irritated, and the best way to defend this Nation against those, who deliberately seek to embarrass our constitutional processes, is to calmly refuse to be embarrassed.

Sir, if I were Mr Chin Peng, squatting on the Malaysian-Thai border and planning moves to prove to the Malaysian public that the Constitution of this nation is by no means sacrosanct, that it is just a meaningless scrap of paper devoid of significance, and as Chin Peng I aim thereby to shatter public confidence in the sanctity or relevance of constitutional provisions in the conduct of the national life, then I am sure that I would be pleased by the way the Government has chosen to react to my intentions, for the Government would be helping me to achieve precisely what I have set out to achieve—loss of confidence in constitutional processes as the necessary basis for eventually launching a new armed insurrection in this country.

Sir, if we want to be a viable democracy and if we are to meet successfully the serious threat to the internal security of our nation from those who have scant respect for constitutional methods but prefer rather the way of violent Vietcong-style revolution, then one of the basic values we have to systematically inculcate and establish in the hearts and minds of our people is the sanctity, workability and inviolability of our national Constitution. The acceptance of such values must be deeply ingrained in the hearts of all Malaysians, just like our acceptance of the sanctity of marriage vows in which, at least as far as the Christian version goes, "to hold, cherish and protect, for richer or poorer, for

better or worse". Married couples, who seek divorce on the basis of every other irritation, never last long and just as marriage vows govern the conduct of a successful marriage under all religions, so must the values enshrined in the Constitution be clearly seen to govern the conduct of our national life, if we are to avoid giving strength to those who seek to spread disillusionment and disenchantment in the hearts and minds of our people with regard to the value and relevance of the provisions of the Constitution in the conduct of national life.

Sir, what we in the D.A.P. find unnerving is not so much the growing evidence of increasing recourse to unconstitutional methods on the part of the Malayan Communist Party and its allies and proxies as the more alarming evidence of the incapacity of the political leadership of this nation to meet this challenge. Indeed, it would seem that some of the most successful recruiting agents for communist aims in this nation are the creations of Alliance policies—political, social and economic. And among the factors which lead to the lowering of general confidence is the ease with which the Alliance Government allows itself to be stampeded into tampering with the Constitution at the slightest threat to its own peace of mind or its own partisan interests as in the case of Sarawak.

The Alliance leadership, Sir, may be tempted to regard the periodical tampering with constitutional sanctities we live by as acts of political sagacity, but what may seem to be an advantage in the short term may prove in the long run to have been a reckless and foolish desecration in the public mind of the sanctity of the Constitution which this nation should have lived by as the safest insurance against the threats which face us. As in the case of the Sarawak crisis, when the Alliance Government deemed it proper to amend the Constitution, in order to secure their short term partisan interests in that State, the trauma inflicted on the national mind was the question, "Does the Constitution

govern the conduct of the Government, or does the Government govern the conduct of the Constitutions." And the damaging answer to this query as far as intelligent Malaysians are able to judge is that both in the first as well as in the last analysis, the Government's own moods and interests are allowed to take precedence over the Constitution. Sir, the better part of wisdom, I submit, Sir, is surely, in terms of the vital need to establish in the public mind, against any risk of communist subversion, beyond all doubt, the sanctity of the Constitution, would be to stop treating the Constitution as a periodically revisable and frequently alterable scrap of paper. Only thus can we, the Government as well as all those who believe in constitutional processes, show those who seek to sow the seeds of disenchantment—let us not forget, Sir, that in the recent Serdang by-election, the Labour Party probably managed to keep away from the polls between 20 and 25% of the electorate on the grounds that constitutional democracy in this country was a farce—that we can show them who are trying to sow the seeds of disenchantment with constitutional methods of political action in the public mind that the Constitution of this nation is unembarrassable. Indeed, let us ask ourselves honestly: has the Constitution suffered embarrassment to any significant degree as a result of the Labour Party's moves? At the most the Labour Party's moves were no more than a rather weak attempt to establish that constitutional processes are of little use in this country. Some inconvenience, yes, and more inconvenience for the Opposition parties with less resources than the Alliance, but nothing to justify the Government in reacting in the way it has done. In truth, if the Labour Party's moves have assumed a greater significance in the public mind than it deserves, it is only because the Government has chosen to over-react to them and actually proposes to amend the Constitution. But, Sir, I do not understand why in the name of heaven, we should try and shoot a goal into our own net, which is exactly what the Alliance Government is doing.

In all the circumstances, Sir, my party must refuse categorically to give its assent to the proposed constitutional amendment, as being calculated to further damage confidence in the sanctity, workability and inviolability of the Constitution.

In conclusion, Sir, the Deputy Prime Minister, when presenting this Bill, made the observation that something like that was in operation in Singapore, and I am gratified, Sir, that it will be on the record of this Parliament that for once it was the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia who used Singapore as an example and not the Member for Bungsar. Sir, there it is an entirely different situation; for one thing, conditions are different and, in any case, Mr Chin Peng is not yet squatting on the South Johore border with Singapore as he is now on the Malaysian-Thai border. Thank you, Sir.

Menteri Kewangan (Tun Tan Siew Sin) (*dengan izin*): Mr Speaker, Sir, I have listened, and this no doubt applies to my colleagues on this side of the House, very carefully to the speeches which have been made by the Opposition on this Bill. Many previous speakers have accused the Government of panicking, stampeding and such like terms, but I think every fair-minded observer would concede that, far from panicking, the Government has reacted very moderately and in a very restrained manner to what is admitted by Hon'ble Members of the Opposition themselves as irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Labour Party of Malaya. There has been no panic; there has been no stampede; this is just a sensible response to an irresponsible act.

Honourable Members of the Opposition have given the impression that the Constitution must never be changed. We on this side of the House, agree that the Constitution is sacrosanct; we agree that the Constitution is important; but there is nothing irresponsible, there is nothing wrong in amending the Constitution if what happens in the future dictates that such change is desirable or, indeed, necessary. I

cannot think of any Constitution in the world, from the Constitution of the United States of America to any other Constitution outside Malaysia, which has not been changed in the course of time and, fortunately, in this country we have the requisite majority to effect a change when we consider such a change desirable. Far from this being unfortunate, I think the country should be happy that at this point in time, at least we have got a sufficient majority to effect change where change is indicated. (*Applause*).

It is important, Sir, that a Constitution should not be rigid, it should be flexible, because this Constitution is made for the people of Malaysia. Man is not made for a political Constitution, but rather the constitution is made for the people of Malaysia and, therefore, we should not regard any change as wrong merely because it is change. Let us remember, Sir, that in this world everything changes except the process of changing. One of the dangers, in fact, of a written Constitution is that it is inclined to be inflexible and that is why one of the most successful democracies in the world is Britain, where there is no Constitution at all; in fact, it is merely an unwritten Constitution and quite often it is nothing more than a gentleman's agreement.

Now, if Honourable Members will care to look back to a point in time, nearly 12 years ago, when I had the honour of seconding a Motion by the then Chief Minister, who is now the Prime Minister, on the Constitution Bill, then I said more or less the following words. I said, "In independent Malaya (as it then was) we must take care not to allow too much rein to those who use the weapons of democracy in the holy name of democracy in order to destroy democracy itself". That is what we are witnessing today in the acts of the Labour Party, and I think that far from castigating the Government, the people of this country should congratulate the Government on reacting so wisely and with such restraint. (*Applause*).

I was particularly surprised to hear the speech of the Honourable Member for Bungsar. He, as usual, uses very strong language to criticise us, but I wonder if he really knows the position in Singapore. When Singapore was in Malaysia, Article 33 of the Singapore Constitution provided as follows: "Whenever the seat of a Member has become vacant for any reason other than a dissolution, the vacancy shall within three months from the date on which it is established that there is a vacancy be filled by election in the manner provided by or *under any law* for the time being in force in the State." In other words, at that time Singapore had practically the same provision as we have now except that the period was three months instead of the 60 days which we have now. When Singapore separated from Malaysia, however, it lost no time, in fact, it was in December, 1965, three months later, that the Government passed the Singapore Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1965, which, among other things, amended the Article 33 referred to earlier by deleting the words "within three months from the date on which it is established that there is a vacancy". The effect of this amendment is that there is no longer a prescribed period within which any vacancy occurring in the Singapore Parliament may be filled. Therefore, under Singapore's Parliamentary practice, it is open to the President of the Republic of Singapore to issue no writ at all when a vacancy occurs, as the law does not specify the date on which a by-election should be held.

The Honourable Member made an oblique reference to the state of affairs in Singapore and stated that conditions in Singapore are entirely different. I agree with him. Conditions in Singapore, in fact, do not require this provision because, as he himself rightly pointed out, Mr Chin Peng is not squatting on the Johore Bahru Causeway but on the Malaysian-Thai border, and therefore, we have far more reason than Singapore to introduce an amendment, and yet Singapore took the opportunity to introduce this very amendment, and in far worse terms,

three months after separation. I, therefore, advise the Honourable Member to address a lecture to his masters in Singapore (*Laughter*). It is very significant, Sir, that this particular Honourable Member has not been seen within the precincts of this building for a very long time and I have a sneaking suspicion that he has come specially for this purpose in order to deliver this lecture to us. I suggest that it is a very good lecture, but it would be far more appropriate, if it were delivered in Singapore (*Applause*).

If I may refer to another country, and this is the biggest and probably one of the best functioning democracies in the whole world—I refer to India—where Section 149 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, provides that when the seat of a member elected to the House of the People becomes vacant the Election Commission may by notification in the *Gazette* call upon the Parliamentary constituency concerned to elect a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy before such date as may be specified in the notification. Again, it can be seen that there is no prescribed period within which any by-election should be held in the event of a vacancy occurring, but such discretion lies entirely with the Election Commission.

It will, therefore, be seen that the two provisions in both the Indian and Singapore laws are far more flexible than what we have proposed now. In fact, what we have proposed now is far more restrictive because this provision only comes into play when the General Election is not more than six months away. I submit Sir, therefore, that we have taken the minimum response to what is admittedly a very dangerous and serious situation. (*Applause*).

Dr Tan Chee Khoo (Batu): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon izin untuk berchakap dalam Bahasa Kebangsaan dan bahasa Inggeris.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Parti Gerakan Ra'ayat Malaysia pada dasar-nya berkata kami bukan berkata buku ini—Perlembagaan Malaysia ia-lah buku yang suchi yang tidak boleh di-

tukarkan, kami berkata buku ini boleh di-tukarkan, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada dasar-nya kami berkata kami hendak beritahu kepada pehak Kerajaan kalau sekira-nya Kerajaan Perikatan hendak menukar, meminda Perlembagaan ini, sila-lah beri masa yang menchukupi, bukan kepada Ahli² Dewan ini bahkan kepada ra'ayat di-seluruh Malaysia, oleh sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akibat² pindaan Perlembagaan ini bukan kena mengena Ahli² di-Dewan ini sahaja, tetapi ra'ayat di-seluruh Malaysia pun pindaan ini akibat-nya kena kepada mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan Ahli² Dewan ini sahaja boleh menimbang, berfikir, bertukar fikiran tentang pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri, tetapi ra'ayat juga. Tetapi malang-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pindaan ini di-taroh di-meja kami pada dua hari yang lalu dan bukan sekarang sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya kerap kali telah berkata kepada pehak Kerajaan, kalau sekira-nya mereka hendak meminda Perlembagaan Malaysia, sila-lah beri masa yang menchukupi kepada Ahli² Dewan ini dan juga kepada ra'ayat di-seluruh Malaysia oleh sebab kalau, pada pendapat saya dan pada pendapat Gerakan, pindaan saperti ini saya sebagai Wakil dari Batu hendak berhubong, hendak berunding dengan pengundi² dan ra'ayat di-kawasan saya, malang-nya oleh sebab masa singkat, saya tidak dapat masa untuk berhubong atau berunding perkara ini dengan ra'ayat di-kawasan saya. Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Ahli² PAS yang datang dari Kelantan, bagaimana-kah mereka boleh balek ka-Kelantan untuk menimbang, berunding, bertukar fikiran tentang Rang Undang² ini dengan ra'ayat di-Kelantan. Oleh sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami pehak Pembangkang tidak bersetuju tentang Rang Undang² pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri.

(*Dengan izin*) Mr Speaker, Sir, it seems to me that the Alliance Government is in the habit of making amendments to the Constitution at the drop of the hat, literarily at the drop of the

hat. We do not say, as I have stated before, that this Document, the Constitution of Malaysia, cannot be changed. We do not say that the Government, if it finds it necessary, and indeed it must find it necessary from time to time, should not come to this House to change the Constitution, but we say that in changing this Constitution the Government must have adequate reasons for changing it. I would admit that the Government had adequate reasons on August 8th, 1965 to change the Constitution. It had very compelling reasons to change the Constitution. Although I do not again agree with the fact that it gave virtually this House and the country no time at all to consider the amendment then to evict Singapore, but I would agree that that was compelling reason to amend the Constitution to kick out Singapore. But Mr Speaker, Sir, there have been many other amendments to the Constitution, all of which have been unnecessary. For example, in September, 1967, the Alliance Government amended this Constitution—for what reason? For the sole reason of kicking out a recalcitrant Chief Minister in Sarawak. That I submit was not a compelling reason or not one of the justifiable reasons for amending this Constitution. Then the Alliance Government . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Are you not talking about the present amendment only?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am pointing out that the Constitution should not . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: But if you will keep your speech to the present amendment, it will be better.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Yes, Mr Speaker, Sir, I have pointed out before, in this House and I would like to point out again that elsewhere and the Minister of Finance has quoted the example of India and the example of Singapore, but he has conveniently forgotten to quote that in the United States of America and in Australia, two democracies which presumably the Alliance Government is in close relations with—they see to it that when

they want to amend the Constitution all sections of the people, not just the States, they must have the Congress and Senate agree, and in the case of America, they have 50 constituent States and three quarters of them must agree to the amendment before the amendment is passed. Now, I do not say that we should make it so rigid as that, but surely in this country we should see that the Constitution is not amended at the drop of the hat as it is done in this case?

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I go further, references have been made to a statement made by my colleague, Enche' V. David when he supported the Tunku on the steps that will be taken by him. Now, at that time, I wish to make it very clear, that he did not say that he would support this Constitution Amendment Bill.

At that time he merely stated that he thought what the Tunku said was sensible; the Tunku at that time did not mention that he would bring in constitutional amendments to counter the spate of resignations from the Labour Party. I say this, Mr Speaker, Sir, to make it quite clear to this House and to the people of this country because the stand of the Gerakan in this matter has been enunciated by my colleague the Member for Tanjong.

Mr Speaker, Sir, like the Member for Ipoh, I wish to ask the Alliance Government this: have they pondered as to the reasons why there should be this spate of resignations on the part of the elected representatives of the Labour Party? In this House and outside this House I have stated time and again, I have warned the Government, that should they use the Internal Security Act to decimate, to almost kill off the Labour Party of Malaya, then they must expect this spate of resignations. The Labour Party of Malaya, rightly or wrongly, has come to the conclusion that the democratic process is not worthwhile. They have given it a trial and they say that it is not worthwhile pursuing any more. They say that instead of trying to work out the democratic process they should

now take on extra-parliamentary and extra-constitutional struggle. Mr Speaker, Sir, I have warned the Alliance Government of this state of affairs, and you can realise how dangerous it is if this sentiment, if this frustration at the working of the Internal Security Act were to spread to other sections of the community; in other words, instead of being confined to members of the Labour Party and certain sections of the Party Ra'ayat, if larger numbers in this country come to the same belief or come to the same conclusion that the democratic process is not worthwhile and that they should take to the extra-parliamentary and extra-constitutional struggle, then, Mr Speaker, Sir, I submit that a very dangerous situation can arise, that we can well have a Vietcong situation in Malaysia. I have also warned the Alliance Government, Mr Speaker, Sir, that when this state of affairs arises, in other words, when you have on the one hand the reactionary Alliance Government, and on the other hand the extremists, then when there is a headlong clash between these two forces, those of us, like the Member for Ipoh and perhaps also Members from the PMIP, those of us, who believe in the democratic process, we will have no part to play, we will be just pushed aside, and you have a headlong clash between the forces of the extreme right and the forces of the extreme left. As such, Mr Speaker, Sir, I submit that the Alliance Party, instead of merely bringing amendments to the Constitution to counteract acts of the Labour Party, they should also ponder deeply as to the whys and wherefores the elected representatives of the Labour Party of Malaya have sent in their resignations, so that we can work out the democratic process in this country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, my colleague the Member for Tanjong and the Member for Ipoh have pointed out what can possibly arise as a result of this Amendment. Let us say that in the not very distant future there are more of us on this side of the House and less of them on the opposite side of the House and, as the Member for Ipoh has stated, instead of the huge majority that the

Alliance Party now enjoys, they have merely a small working majority and that a number of them has resigned, thereby making this majority from a small working majority to a minority in fact and then the Alliance Government, instead of resigning, would even proceed to lock up a few more of those of us on this side of the House and then proceed to amend the Constitution. What is to prevent that? Today, from 60 days, it has been extended to six months. What is there to prevent them to say some time at a later date, "Oh, we don't think six months is enough, we think one year is a better time", and from there, as the Minister of Finance has himself quoted, from there they can proceed on a *la* Singapore—let us copy Singapore, a very good neighbour, we can also copy Singapore. What is there to prevent them, Mr Speaker, Sir, from doing exactly the same thing that the Minister of Finance has castigated the Member for Bungsar, who unfortunately is not here now? Mr Speaker, Sir, this is the sort of thing that is so very dangerous in this country. That, if we want to work the democratic process, then we should not, as the Member for Tanjong has quite rightly pointed out, panic at any unexpected situation. There are so many ways that the Member for Tanjong has indicated in which we can counter such a thing. The most attractive one to me would be to dissolve Parliament as soon as this House has completed its business for this session and then we can—there is no need to amend the Constitution—really test whether they have the support of the people or we on this side of the House have the support of the people, and in that case there would be no need to amend the Constitution.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I say that if parliamentary democracy in this country is to survive, then the voters and people of this country must realise that they must deny to the Alliance Government the two-thirds majority that they now enjoy, because even if the people of this country decide that the Alliance Government should be given another lease of life, and perhaps I may agree with them that they should be

given another lease of life, but I do hope that the people of this country, the voters of this country, will realise that in order that parliamentary democracy can survive, and it should survive, then the Alliance Government must be denied the two-thirds monolithic majority that they now enjoy, because in that event they can only amend the Constitution with the approval of those of us sitting on this side of the House. I submit, Mr Speaker, Sir, that it is of paramount importance for the people of this country, that the Constitution can only be amended with the approval of those of us sitting on this side of the House. After all, the Government has a huge majority in this House, but they only got about 53 per cent of the votes and we represent 47 per cent of the voters of this country. Unfortunately, we do not have a say in any amendment to the Constitution. I am sanguine enough to realise that with the phalanx of votes in front of me and to the left of me, they can of course get through this Amendment. But I do hope that in the coming general elections, the people of this country will be sensible enough to deny the Alliance Government the two-thirds majority that they require for any future amendment to the Constitution, and give us on this side of the House the one-third majority that we require in order to see that there is no pernicious mutilation of the Constitution that takes place ever so often during the life of this Parliament. Thank you.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong usul pindaan kepada Perlembagaan kita ini. Pada pendapat saya pindaan ini di-bawa pada sa'at yang sesuai di-waktu mana semua orang ketahui di-dalam suasana yang ada sekarang Kerajaan ada-lah mungkir tanggung-jawab-nya terhadap ra'ayat sa-kira-nya pindaan kepada Perlembagaan ini tidak di-lakukan dengan serta-merta. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dunia luar juga mengetahui berhadapan dengan masalah yang di-timbulkan oleh Parti Buroh itu dengan tindakan meletakkan jawatan beramai². Kerajaan Perikatan yang

memerintah tidak ada jalan lain yang menasabah yang patut di-ambil. melainkan meminda Perlembagaan kita itu.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong membuat tuduhan ia-itu Kerajaan Perikatan sentiasa sahaja suka meminda Perlembagaan dengan suka hati dan juga telah membuat tuduhan ia-itu pindaan ini ada-lah di-ma'anakan untuk faedah Kerajaan Perikatan samata². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tuduhan seperti ini ada-lah tidak berasas, dan mesti di-sangkal dengan keras-nya. Bagitu juga Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh telah membuat tuduhan, ia-itu demokrasi di-dalam negara Malaysia ini telah mati.

Dan beliau juga telah berkata ia-itu pentadbiran Perikatan tidak bagitu demokratik. Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tuduhan ini juga tidak berasas.

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. I never said that democracy is dead. I never said anything about democracy being dead. It is not in my speech anyway.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman: Yes, he mentioned Labour Party. He said so, and so I take it that he also agrees with what was said by the Labour Party.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau demokrasi di-dalam negeri ini sudah mati tentu kita tidak ada Parlimen, tentu kita semua tidak ada di-dalam Dewan yang berbahagia pada hari ini termasuk Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh sendiri. Saya perchaya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat seluruh negeri ber-shukor dengan tindakan Kerajaan Perikatan meminda Perlembagaan kita ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu telah menyalahkan I.S.A. ia-itu Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang menyebabkan Ahli² Buroh berhenti beramai² daripada Dewan Negeri dan Dewan Ra'ayat. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini bukan pertama kali kita dengar Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu menyalahkan I.S.A. Sa-benar-nya Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri

ini telah pun di-jadikan issue kempen sa-chara besaran² oleh Parti Buroh dan lain² parti Pembangkang, tetapi sa-tiap masa ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini menyokong penoh Kerajaan Perikatan dan sampai pada hari ini Kerajaan sentiasa di-sokong dengan ada-nya Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini. Kita semua dan ra'ayat semua tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ada-lah bertujuan untuk memberi keselamatan dan kebahagiaan kepada ra'ayat jelata semua. Dan Kerajaan Perikatan juga sedar ia-itu ada-lah kehendak ra'ayat dan ada-lah hasrat ra'ayat mesti pada satu² ketika Kerajaan yang memerintah itu menjamin keselamatan dan kebahagiaan ra'ayat dan ini-lah yang di-lakukan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Kalau hendak di-adakan juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pilihanraya kechil saperti yang di-kehendaki oleh Parti Buroh itu menjelang pilihanraya umum hanya tidak sampai empat bulan lagi hendak pula di-adakan pilihanraya kechil ini dan tidak sampai pun empat bulan lagi hendak pula di-adakan pilihanraya sa-kali lagi, maka ini sudah tentu akan membazirkan wang ra'ayat sahaja dan akan menyusahkan ra'ayat sa-mata². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chara bagini Perlembagaan di-permainkan oleh Parti Buroh sudah tentu di-ketawakan oleh dunia luar kalau Kerajaan tidak bertindak balas dengan tegas dan segera. Tindakan Kerajaan ini ada-lah jelas, satu rupa tindakan yang patut dan harus di-lakukan oleh mana² Kerajaan yang mempunyai perasaan tanggung-jawab penoh terhadap kepentingan ra'ayat dan negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tindakan Kerajaan ini bukan-lah kerana takut untuk menghadapi parti² lawan saperti yang di-da'awa oleh pihak parti² pembangkang di-dalam pilihanraya kechil, tetapi yang menjadi asas pertimbangan buat Kerajaan ia-lah mengelakkan dari membazirkan wang ra'ayat, pilihanraya kechil menelan belanja yang besar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Mengelakkan dari menyusahkan ra'ayat sa-lain daripada pindaan ini merupakan satu usaha menahan daripada puak² yang tidak bertanggung-jawab dari menyalah

gunakan demokrasi yang di-dapati di-negeri ini. Hendak chari satu pun susah dalam sa-ribu orang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang menyangkakan bahawa Parti Buroh boleh mengambil tindakan yang sa-demikian rupa ia-itu berhenti beramai² dari Dewan Negeri dan Dewan Ra'ayat sedangkan mereka mengetahui benar² pilihanraya umum akan di-adakan hanya dalam masa lebeh kurang empat bulan lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau pindaan kapada Perlembagaan tidak di-buat neschaya kita terpaksa mengadakan pilihanraya kechil dalam masa dua bulan lagi, sedangkan Dewan² Negeri dan Dewan Ra'ayat akan di-bubarkan tidak berapa lama lagi. Dari itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mana lojik-nya tindakan Parti Buroh itu yang boleh di-katakan melanggar discipline dan semangat demokrasi dan Perlembagaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada akhirnya hari ini saya suka melihat mana lagi Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Dewan ini yang menentang usul pindaan ini kerana pendapat saya sa-siapa yang menentang boleh-lah di-anggapkan sa-bagai menentang satu usaha untuk mengelakkan dari memboros wang ra'ayat dan satu usaha untuk mengelakkan orang² dari menyalah gunakan demokrasi.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Ya, saya menentang.

Dato' Abdullah bin Abdulrahman: Baik, kita boleh dengar kemudian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Tambahan pula pindaan ini juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-lah juga akan mengemaskan lagi Perlembagaan kita supaya tidak dapat di-permain²kan oleh parti² politik yang tidak bertanggung-jawab dalam negara kita ini. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

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

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Yang Berhormat sudah berchakap tadi fasal menentang bukan?

Tuan Musa bin Hitam (Segamat Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sa-betul-nya telah mendengar akan ucapan² dan hujjah² yang telah di-beri oleh rakan² saya di-sabelah sana

yang saya sentiasa memandang tinggi atas pengetahuan mereka dan kebolehan mereka, terutama sa-kali di-dalam sa-suatu perbahathan berhubung dengan Perlembagaan. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada hari ini saya sendiri sangat² terkeliru terutama sa-kali apabila saya mendengar hujjah² yang di-buat oleh dua orang daripada parti Pembangkitan kedua²-nya daripada satu parti politik ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong dan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu. Nampaknya parti yang di-wakili oleh mereka sendiri tidak mendapat faham dengan begitu terang atau pun tidak sa-betul²-nya dapat membuat tentangan yang satu suara oleh sebab dalam fahaman saya dan rakan² saya juga pada mula-nya apabila di-beritahu dan di-terangkan kepada ra'ayat bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan berchadang hendak meminda Perlembagaan kita di-dalam hal ini, kita telah mendapat sambutan yang baik daripada sa-orang daripada ketua yang terkemuka di-dalam Parti Gerakan. Sa-lepas itu di-dalam Dewan ini kita mendengar pula Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong berdiri mengambil pendirian yang begitu tegas mengatakan bahawa dia tidak bersetuju sama sa-kali dan menentang akan usul yang kita sedang binchangkan pada hari ini. Lepas itu pula bangun sa-orang lagi yang terkemuka daripada Parti Gerakan juga ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu yang mengatakan pula sa-betul-nya asas—asas penentangan parti-nya ia-lah bahawa Kerajaan telah tidak dapat memberi masa yang begitu panjang untuk mereka balek ka-kampung mereka bertainya kepada ra'ayat sama ada ra'ayat bersetuju atau tidak atas pindaan Rang Undang² ini. Ta' tahu-lah saya agak-nya oleh sebab parti yang di-wakili oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu telah mendapat pengalam² yang pahit di-dalam beberapa pilihanraya kecil, terutama sa-kali pilihanraya kecil yang baharu sahaja di-adakan di-Selangor, mereka nampaknya terkeliru sendiri dan tidak dapat mengambil pendirian yang begitu tegas.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya fikir apabila kita membincangkan chadangan yang di-hadapan kita pada hari ini

baik-lah kita balek kapada maksud, tujuan dan asas yang di-kemukakan oleh pehak kita atas apa-kah sebab²-nya maka mustahak kita meminda Perlembagaan ini. Dan apabila kita hendak membincangkan soal ini saya fikir harus kita tegaskan sa-kali lagi bahawa di-dalam Perlembagaan kita perinsip² demokerasi terang ada tertulis. Perinsip demokerasi ini ia-lah bahawa Perlembagaan Malaysia yang ada di-dalam negara kita ini boleh di-pinda—boleh di-pinda—boleh di-pinda juga berasaskan kapada keperchayaan kita bahawa Perlembagaan yang ditulis dan dengan pengalaman yang baharu sahaja kita dapat semenjak 11 tahun kita merdeka, mungkin terdapat di-dalam-nya beberapa perkara dan beberapa soal yang tidak dapat di-laksanakan dengan sempurna, walau apa pun yang di-katakan oleh pehak parti Pembangkang, kita harus menegaskan juga dan harus sedar bahawa yang mustahak-nya di-dalam Perlembagaan ini ia-lah bahawa sa-kira-nya kita hendak mengshorkan atau pun menchadangkan pindaan di-dalam Perlembagaan kita ini, maka chadangan ini hendak-lah di-sokong oleh 2/3 daripada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat ini. Ini safeguard. Jadi tidak timbul soal sa-kira-nya kita tidak dapat 2/3 majority di-dalam pilihanraya akan datang—tidak timbul—kalau kita tidak ada 2/3 majority, pindaan tidak akan dapat di-jalankan, dan mengikut rekod² kita sa-lama 10 tahun ini kita meminda akan Perlembagaan ini apabila di-fikirkan ini sangat² mustahak dan penting.

Berbalek kapada asas sebab-nya kita hendak meminda Perlembagaan kita telah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Ipoh tadi bahawa kita harus mengkaji apa-kah sebab-nya Parti Buroh keluar beramai² dan memulau akan pilihanraya kecil dan pilihanraya umum. Kata-nya ia-lah bahawa Parti Buroh tidak perchaya lagi bahawa di-dalam negara kita ini ada demokerasi. Saya perchaya pehak Pembangkang tidak bersetuju dengan mereka oleh sebab itu-lah mereka maseh ada di-dalam tempat masing². Ini sangat menggalakkan. Tetapi harus kita kaji pula dengan

sa-berapa dalam akan sebab sa-benarnya maka parti Buroh telah mengambil tindakan baharu² ini. Kita kaji sa-benar-nya yang Parti Buroh Malaya yang Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu agak-nya lebeh kenal dekat Parti Buroh Malaya telah di-ketahui dan ada penunjuk²-nya bahawa parti ini ada hubungan yang bagitu rapat dengan Parti Komunis Malaya. Parti Komunis Malaya yang ada di-dalam negara kita ini pula ada hubungan rapat dengan Parti Komunis di-negeri China, dan Parti Komunis di-negeri China maseh memegang kapada teori Maoist, teori Marxist dan Leninist yang tegas berkata di-dalam bahasa Inggeris mithal-nya saya menyebut: "Experience has proved that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' and 'without a people's army the people have nothing' are great unshakable truths Jadi mereka sa-betul-nya pada mula²-nya lagi Parti Buroh tidak perchaya kapada dasar dan asas² demokerasi yang tertera di-dalam Perlembagaan kita—pada mula-nya—tetapi memang menjadi satu tekak kapada anasir² komunis di-dalam negeri ini atau pun di-mana² juga negara di-dalam dunia ini

Tuan D. R. Seenivasagam: Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. Is it Chairman Mao or someone else? I do not know? Can he clarify whether it is Chairman Mao or someone else?

Tuan Musa bin Hitam: It is Chairman Mao, Mr Speaker, Sir. Pada mula-nya saperti saya kata tadi kalau kita lihat di-dalam pergerakan komunis di-seluruh dunia, satu daripada senjata yang sangat berguna kapada mereka untuk mendapat kuasa di-dalam sesuatu negara yang berdasarkan demokerasi ia-lah demokerasi sendiri. Ini-lah satu paradox, kata orang, di-hadapi oleh negara² yang berdasarkan demokerasi. Kita menganuti demokerasi, orang yang anti-demokerasi menggunakan demokerasi supaya demokerasi ini dapat di-hapuskan untuk kepentingan mereka sendiri. Jadi, sama ada anchaman yang kita hadapi atau pun lain² yang di-ambil oleh parti Pembangkang itu untuk kepentingan demokerasi atau tidak.

terpulang-lah kapada ra'ayat sendiri menentukan-nya. Dan pada pendapat saya, demokerasi dan kebebasan telah di-beri kapada Parti Buroh Malaya supaya menunjukkan kebebasan mereka bertanding di-dalam pilihan raya—sa-orang daripada-nya sendiri di-pilih dahulu—sekarang tidak ada—belum tahu lagi.

Jadi kebebasan sudah di-beri tidak dapat jalan, buntu jalan, ah! katepikan demokerasi, mari kita tukar tektik kita dan mengikut arahan yang di-beri melalui Parti Komunis Malaya sa-bagaimana tertera dalam Kertas Puteh yang di-bentangkan oleh Kerajaan baharu² ini. Arahan-nya ia-lah kapada Parti Komunis Malaya dan parti² United Front supaya tiap² sa-orang daripada ahli Parti Buroh, tiap² sa-orang yang perchaya dan ada hubungan rapat dengan Parti Komunis Malaya ini harus-lah, mesti-lah, keluar dan memulaukan pilihan² raya kecil atau pun pilihan² raya umum, ini juga terang di-sebutkan di-dalam Kertas Puteh yang di-bentangkan oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak dapat nampak sa-betul-nya apa-kah sebab² yang bagitu tegas yang dapat di-terima oleh kita di-dalam hujjah² yang di-beri oleh pihak Pembangkang. Ada yang di-sebutkan tadi oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Tanjong—kalau tidak salah saya—yang mengatakan bahawa dengan Pindaan Perlembagaan ini berna'ana bahawa ra'ayat akan tidak dapat peluang untuk "to exercise their rights" di-dalam bahasa Inggeris-nya—"their democratic rights" untuk menggunakan kebebasan demokerasi—mereka menunjukkan sama ada mereka maseh menerima Parti Perikatan sa-bagai parti pemerintah atau tidak. Ada juga di-sebutkan bagaimana pilihan² raya di-dalam Majlis Bandaran, Majlis Tempatan telah tidak dapat di-jalankan dan ra'ayat tidak ada peluang langsung untuk menunjukkan bagaimana mereka telah bosan, konon-nya ka-atas parti Perikatan.

Saya berpendapat bahawa sa-betul-nya semenjak pilihan raya umum yang telah di-adakan pada tahun

1964 ra'ayat telah beberapa kali diberi peluang untuk menunjukkan, indications, sa-kurang²-nya atas sama ada mereka menyokong kami atau tidak. Di-mana? Di-dalam pilihan² raya kechil yang telah di-adakan di-seluruh negara kita dari masa ka-seniasa. Sa-betul-nya tidak berhenti² di-adakan pilihan raya kechil di-dalam tiga empat tahun yang lepas. Kalau kita ambil pilihan² raya kechil di-dalam dua tiga tahun yang lepas mithal-nya, pilihan raya kechil di-Kampong Bahru, Parti Tindakan Ra'ayat menaruh orang kuat-nya — kalah, menang parti Perikatan. Pilihan raya kechil di-Tampoi, Parti Tindakan Ra'ayat bertanding dengan kita menaruh orang kuat-nya juga melawan kita — kalah!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, adakah di-sini Parti Tindakan Ra'ayat atau Parti Tindakan Demokratik?

Tuan Musa bin Hitam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon ma'af dan mengucapkan terima kasih kepada sahabat saya, Parti Tindakan Demokratik, ma'af.

Parti Tindakan Demokratik kalah juga. Ada pilihan raya kechil pula di-Segamat Utara. Parti Tindakan Demokratik juga melawan — kalah terok (*Ketawa*). Sa-lepas itu ada pula pilihan raya kechil di-Serdang — Parti Tindakan Demokratik dan Parti Gerakan kalah satu, yang satu lagi kalah terok (*Ketawa*). Jadi kalau kita hendak memberi peluang kepada parti² ini saya fikir dari segi Parti Gerakan agak-nya . . .

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Adakah Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Segamat Utara sedar di-Kelantan berpuluh² kali Parti Perikatan kalah di-sana. Wakil dari Pasir Mas Hulu ada sini sungguh menunjukkan kekalahan Parti Perikatan, bukan di-Kelantan bahkan di-Ayer Hitam dan di-Rahang.

Tuan Musa bin Hitam: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam pilihan² raya kechil ini saya tidak ada statistic²-nya tetapi di-Kelantan kami berasa

bangga oleh sebab kekalahan² kami sa-makin kechil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah hujjah² — nampak-nya tidak ada sokongan daripada Parti PAS hujjah² yang telah di-beri oleh pihak Pembangkang di-dalam perdebatan kita pada hari ini. Jadi saya sangat-lah sedar bahawa parti Pembangkang tiap² kali kita hendak menyebutkan bahawa kita hendak meminda Perlembagaan kita, mereka bangun menyatakan kita tidak langsung menghormati Perlembagaan kita, tetapi yang mustahak di-dalam sa-suatu Perlembagaan untuk sa-suatu parti politik di-dalam demokrasi hendak melaksanakan tanggung-jawab yang di-berikan oleh ra'ayat ia-lah apa yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar tadi ia-itu, yang mustahak di-dalam Perlembagaan ia-lah "sancity, workability dan inviolability", yang mustahak ia-lah "workability" juga. Kalau tidak boleh jalan kita harus tukar, ada segala ayat² di-dalam Perlembagaan sendiri yang menentukan, sama ada kita boleh tukar atau tidak, kita bincangkan di-dalam Dewan ini dan kalau kita ada sokongan daripada 2/3 daripada Ahli², terkena pula Parti Perikatan ada 2/3 kita berkeperchayaan penuh bahawa menang-lah menjadi tanggung-jawab kita untuk meminda Perlembagaan ini. Terima kasih (*Tepok*).

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: (*Bangun*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Hendak berchakap lagi, bangkang-kah sokong?

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Hendak bangkang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Banyak sudah bangkang pendek², boleh-lah.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terima kasih. Yang sa-benar-nya dengan sa-mata² membacah Rang Undang² ini dan menengok Explanatory Statements, saya lebih daripada 75% menyokong Kerajaan, tetapi apabila saya dengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Kuala Trengganu Selatan perkara ini sudah menjadi lain duduk-nya dan

saya menunggu² yang lebeh terang lagi daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat yang baharu, lagi lebeh gelap pula. Mereka ini sa-olah² saya tadi hendak meminta Tuan Yang di-Pertua peluang hendak berchakap saya ingat orang² ini sudah menggulong perbahathan, rupa²-nya tidak lagi. Jadi ini-lah yang menyebabkan saya bangun hendak meminta penjelasan pada Kerajaan supaya Kerajaan menerangkan apa-kah yang di-chakapkan oleh back benchers itu betul-kah dengan apa yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada dasarnya meminda satu² Perlembagaan ini bukan-lah perkara tidak baik; dimana pun Perlembagaan itu di-pinda dan masa di-pinda itu terkadang²-nya kita nampak sendiri belum perkara yang tidak elok itu kalau kita itu cherdek, tetapi Kerajaan Perikatan ini dia tidak bodoh, tetapi dia tidak nampak bahawa clause ini patut di-pinda sa-hingga perbuatan Parti Buroh ini berlaku baharu dia sedar. Jadi rupa-nya Kerajaan Perikataan ini hendak kena ada satu benda² yang besar begitu baharu dia boleh faham. Dengan sa-chara di-pandang jauh dia tidak nampak, jadi terantok kaki, dia terkejut, ah! baharu dia nampak. Jadi ini neracha yang cherdek atau pun tidak cherdek-nya Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini penerangan—statement, penerangan yang di-beri ini semata² penerangan kepada pindaan Perlembagaan, tetapi sebab² mengapa Kerajaan terpaksa meminda tidak di-beri oleh Kerajaan. Yang kita nampak ia-lah berikutan dengan perletakan jawatan daripada Parti Buroh atau pun beberapa parti dalam masa yang tentu dekat dengan pilehanraya atau pun dalam masa enam bulan. Kalau ini-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menjadi sebab, kalau ini-lah yang menjadi sebab-nya, maka Kerajaan mesti meminda, saya rasa tidak-lah mesti di-buat dengan chara ini, tidak mesti di-buat dengan chara ini. Mithal-nya enam bulan, perkataan “enam bulan” itu pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari segi undang²-nya saya tertarek sangat dengan Menteri Pengangkutan fasal undang² ini, Perkataan

enam bulan itu, mata bulan boleh juga kalau di-kira satu bulan itu 30 hari—180 hari boleh juga. Kalau kita niat bahawa pilehan raya kechil itu jangan di-adakan, sebab kita tidak mahu menyusahkan ra'ayat kita sebut perkara enam bulan, apa kata Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau ada satu pehak dia hendak circumvent the letter of the law mithal-nya dia letak 14 hari sa-belum daripada hari 6 bulan itu. Jadi semata² kita boleh melarikan diri daripada law yang enam bulan itu, tidak ada bedza dengan dua minggu sa-belum daripada 6 bulan itu. Jadi saya pun tak mengerti kadang² dengan Menteri² kita ini chara hendak melarikan daripada undang² itu saya tidak faham. Kalau saya tidak betul Tuan Yang di-Pertua boleh.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Barangkali Menteri² pun tak mengerti Ahli

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Saya bersimpati dengan Kerajaan bahawa mengadakan pilehanraya dalam masa yang suntok dan masa itu kita menjelang pilehanraya umum kira²-nya menyusahkan ra'ayat. Saya simpati dengan Kerajaan supaya tidak di-adakan pilehan raya, tetapi membuat undang² chara yang sa-macham ini yang ada loophole yang boleh di-buat pula balck kapada satu masa yang lain sa-kali lagi pula hendak di-pinda. Apa-kah kalau sakira-nya lepas kejadian ini kita hendak menghadapi pilehanraya pula oleh kerana law kita kata dalam masa enam bulan orang meletakkan jawatan itu 14 hari sa-belum daripada law enam bulan, kita ubah pula pindaan itu. Jika tidak, boleh jadi Kerajaan kata tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ini saya punya pendapat dan Kerajaan tidak boleh tolak pendapat saya begitu sahaja.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ini-lah penghabisan sa-kali saya hendak berchakap, tak ada meshuarat lain daripada ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Dan kalau ada pilehanraya pun boleh jadi Menteri² tak menang, saya tak jumpa dan saya pun boleh jadi tak menang, tak jumpa juga dan kalau saya menang pun barangkali orang tak lantek saya, ta' jumpa juga. (*Ketawa*).

Jadi saya minta Kerajaan bagini-lah: bertolak ansor ia-itu tarikh 6 bulan itu bukan-lah tarikh daripada perletakan jawatan ia-itu tarikh 6 bulan ini ia-lah tarikh daripada hari mengundi. Jadi erti-nya kalau dia menang mithalnya kita katakan dia hari mengundi 30 haribulan Ogos, maka ka-hadapan itu 6 bulan, jadi kita kira daripada hari dia di-ishtiharkan kalah menang itu dibawa ka-hadapan enam bulan, sebelum daripada itu kita ta'kira. Macham itu saya boleh terima, tetapi kalau macham ini juga dia tak dapat di-terima, pula back bencher tadi challenge kata siapa yang hendak menentang. Memang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kami dudok di-sini hendak bertentang, kalau kami takut takkan kami dudok 9 lawan 104 di-sini. Jadi saya minta-lah pihak Kerajaan apa-lah salah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang terakhir sa-kali, kalau dapat mencrima pindaan ini baharu-lah apa yang dimaksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Batu itu terchapai ia-itu kita meminda Perlembagaan walau pun Pembangkang dan Kerajaan bergaduh, tetapi waktu meminda Perlembagaan kita suka kedua² pihak Rumah ini menyokong, menjaga kesuchian Perlembagaan itu. Jadi kalau Kerajaan kita ini adil dan mahu bertolak ansor dan kepala-nya tidak batu saya rasa dapat menerima apa yang saya kata. Sekian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah mendengar ucapan Ahli dari Bachok tadi. . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Jangan panjang² sangat.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail: Pendek, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-telah mendengar ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok. saya tergerak hati hendak berchakap sedikit kerana sa-benar-nya semakin panjang dia bechakap semakin tidak mengerti kita maksud yang akan di-bangkang atau di-sokong. Semakin panjang penjelasan yang di-beri, semakin kita dalam gelap. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa pada orang² yang akal fikiran-nya siuman tidak dapat hendak

mengatakan pindaan Perlembagaan ini tidak patut di-adakan. Saya rasa dalam hati Ahli² Pembangkang sendiri pun mengakui bahawa perkara ini patut di-adakan memandang kapada hampir-nya masa pilihanraya.

Saya merasa bahawa motif yang besar dari bangkangan Ahli² Pembangkang kapada pindaan Perlembagaan ini ia-lah semata² suatu election stunt sahaja, suatu helah hendak menarek pandangan ra'ayat dalam masa hampir pilihanraya, pada hal perkara ini ada-lah yang baik dan perkara yang betul. Saya rasa pula bahawa bagi pihak Parti D.A.P. dan Parti Gerakan patut berterima kasih kapada Kerajaan yang telah mengemukakan pindaan ini kerana pindaan ini akan menyelamatkan Parti D.A.P. dan terutama sa-kali Parti Gerakan daripada menghadapi kekalahan yang terok dalam pilihanraya sa-belum pilihanraya besar sa-bagaimana kita saksikan dalam pilhanraya kecil di-Serdang baharu² ini. Patut Ahli² Parti Gerakan kedua-nya dan Ahli D.A.P. memberikan terima kasih kapada Perikatan dan Kerajaan Perikatan atas langkah mengadakan pindaan ini dan menyelamatkan ayer muka kedua² Parti itu daripada kekalahan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara yang akhir saya hendak nyatakan ia-lah sa-benar-nya ra'ayat ramai sangat bosan dengan pilhanraya² kecil yang tiba dalam masa hampir pilhanraya besar ini dan kalau pihak Pembangkang mencangkang undang² ini atau pindaan ini, maka tanda-lah parti Pembangkang itu jauh daripada hati dan perasaan jiwa ra'ayat, kerana ra'ayat sendiri memang ingin supaya tidak membuang masa dan waktu dan tenaga menghadapi pilhanraya kecil sa-bulan dua bulan sa-belum pilhanraya besar datang, maka terang bangkangan yang di-kemukakan oleh parti Pembangkang pada hari ini menandakan bahawa mereka memang jauh daripada ra'ayat dan daripada hati ra'ayat. Terima kasih.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tun Yang di-Pertua, bagi mengulas pandangan² dan juga hujjah² yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat terhadap

Rang Undang² ini, saya suka hendak menguchapkan terima kaseh terutama sa-kali kepada sahabat dan rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan juga penyokong² Perikatan yang telah memberi pandangan dan menyokong Rang Undang² ini dan telah juga menjawab hujjah² yang telah didatangkan daripada Ahli² pehak Pembangkang.

Saya suka hendak menjawab terutama sa-kali Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok, yang sa-benar-nya saya sendiri kurang faham apa yang dimaksudkan dalam ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok itu, tetapi kalau hendak di-tetapkan enam bulan daripada hari mengundi, ini perkara sukar, sebab haribulan yang di-tetapkan oleh undang² ia-lah haribulan Dewan Ra'ayat ini di-bubar atau pun, Parliament stands dissolved; itu sahaja-lah tarikh yang ada dalam Perlembagaan dan dari tarikh itu-lah kita gunakan ia-itu enam bulan sa-belum tarikh itu. Jadi di-fikirkan enam bulan itu menasabah-lah, kalau lebih daripada enam bulan, terpaksa-lah, kita adakan pilihanraya kechil.

Sekarang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon izin hendak berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris.

(Dengan izin) Sir, as I said, my friend and colleague the Minister of Finance has replied to a number of points raised by Members of the Opposition. I feel, Sir, that Members of the Opposition have not made any case at all in opposing this Bill. The main point they put forward was the question of the sanctity of the Constitution. We on this side of the House have repeatedly given our pledge to uphold the Constitution, indeed, when I moved the Second Reading of this Bill, I made it quite clear that we put up this Amendment to the Constitution with considerable regret, because it is not our intention to amend the Constitution unless it is considered absolutely necessary in the public interest and in the interest of the nation. But we had to take this measure in order to meet an unusual situation caused by the resignations of the Labour Party Members.

Unfortunately, Sir, in our country, there are people who, although they say that they support democracy, do not practise democracy. They do not believe in democracy and they only make use of democracy in order to destroy democracy. In order to deal with such people, sometimes we have got to take certain measures which we ourselves do not like to do. So, in this case, because we are faced with an unusual situation, we have to take this unusual step.

We had, Sir, considered a number of alternatives. We could have allowed the by-elections to go on for the next few months, and following the result of the Serdang by-election we could have ridden on to victory. (Applause) We could have won all the by-elections and then dissolve Parliament and hold the General election. We could have taken that advantage, but we do not want to do that. It is not our policy to take advantage of the Opposition parties. We have always given the Opposition parties ample time, ample notice of general elections, to give them ample time to prepare for general elections. Our Prime Minister, the Tunku, has always pledged to give the Opposition enough time to prepare for elections and we have never taken them by surprise, because we want to honour that pledge and give them all the time they need to prepare for the general election so that we have a fair fight. As I said, Sir, if we were to take this undue advantage, we could have done so.

There are also other suggestions by the Honourable Member for Tanjong and the Honourable Member for Ipoh. The Honourable Member for Tanjong suggested that we might have amended Article 51 to give power to the Speaker, to you, Sir, to refuse to accept the resignation of Members. This, Sir, is a most unusual thing to do and I do not think that it is right and fair to give such power to the Speaker of this House not to accept the resignation of any Member. If we want to do a certain thing, we, in the Alliance would like to do it in the open and explain to this House and to the country what we intend to do, and we

feel that the only way to meet this unusual situation is to amend Article 54. The Honourable Member for Ipoh suggested that we might adopt the measure we adopted by Local Authorities, that is to say, to ask the party from whom the Honourable Members who resign come to nominate others for their places.

This, I feel, is undesirable because this House is a fully elected Chamber representative of the people of this country, and I do not feel that it is right that we should have anyone sitting in this House who is not fully elected through the democratic process. Therefore, we are left no choice but to amend Article 54 and, as I explained just now, we are not taking away the right of having by-election under the Amended Article 54; we only say that six months before Parliament stands dissolved, if casual vacancies occur then there should not be by-elections. Of course a situation might well arise, as explained by Honourable Members for Ipoh and Tanjong, where a number of Members might resign and the Government might lose its majority. Under those circumstances, obviously the Government would have to call for a general election. After all, six months is neither here nor there, and we feel that a matter of six months would not make much difference. We have considered all this and we feel that this is the best way of meeting this unusual situation and this Amendment will form part of our Constitution and will remain a permanent provision of the Constitution should in future situations

such as we are faced now arise. As I said, if a situation arises where a number of Members resigns and the Government loses its majority, then obviously the Government must call for a general election.

Sir, the Honourable Member for Batu has also said that we have not given them enough notice. This measure that we decided to take today was announced by the Tunku about a month ago and after that I explained to the Press what our intentions were, and I think the people had a clear idea of what we intended to do so. We had given sufficient notice and in any case the Amendment is a minor amendment and it does not take away the right involved in the Constitution, and we feel that as the matter is urgent, because Members of the Labour Party have tendered their resignations from the 1st January, it is necessary to have this law passed quickly, in order to avoid the inconvenience of having by-elections when the general election is only a few months ahead.

With this explanation, Sir, I would request that this House approve this Bill. (*Applause*).

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Mengikut Fasal 159 dalam Perlembagaan, bacaan kali kedua ini hendak-lah chara membelah bahagi.

Usul di-kemuka bagi di-putuskan.

Dewan berbelah-bahagi:

Yang Bersetuju 113; Yang Tidak Bersetuju 3; Yang Tidak Mengundi, 2.

YANG BERSETUJU

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain
Tun Tan Siew Sin
Tun V. T. Sambanthan
Tao Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir
Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari
Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin
Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun
Tan Sri Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakhawat Ali Khan
Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh
Tan Sri Temenggong Jureh anak Barieng
Tuan V. Manickavasagam
Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman

Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi
Dr Ng Kim Poh
Datu Gamie Gilong
Engku Muhsein bin Abdul Kadir
Tuan Lee Siok Yew
Tuan Aziz bin Ishak
Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad
Tuan Peter Lo Sn Yin
Tuan Haji Redza bin Haji Mohd. Said
Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil
Dato' Haji Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin
Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail

Tuan Thomas Kana
Tuan Stanley Ho Nyun Kbio
Tuan Musa bin Hitam
Tuan Ismail bin Idris
Tuan Chew Binw Chuan
Tuan Tan Tsak Yu
Tuan Haji Muhammad Sa'ut bin Haji Mohd. Tahir
Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah
Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib
Tuan Ramli bin Omar
Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong Pengarah Banyang anak Janting Wan Alwi bin Tuanku Ibrahim
Tuan Tajudin bin Ali

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman
 Tuan Lee San Choon
 Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad
 Tuan Chen Wing Sam
 Tan Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman
 Tan Dato Mustapha bin Dato Harun
 Tan Sri Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Hashim
 Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid
 Tan Sri Syed Ja'afar bin Hasan Albar
 Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar
 Dato' Ling Heng Siew
 Tuan Husein bin Hassan
 Dato' Abdullab bin Abdulrahman
 Tuan Chan Seong Yoon
 Dr Mabathir bin Mohamad
 Tuan Toh Theam Hock
 Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang
 Tuan Haji Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Talib
 Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'aid
 Tuan Senawi bin Ismail
 Tuan Haji Abdul Rashid bin Haji Jais
 Tuan C. John Onda Majakit
 Pengiran Tahir Petra

Tuan Ganing bin Jaugkat
 Tuan Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid
 Raja Rome bin Raja Ma'mor
 Tuan Quek Kai Dong
 Tuan Siow Loong Hin
 Wan Mokhtar bin Ahmad
 Tuan Soh Ah Teck
 Tuan Tiah Eng Bee
 Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Hasain
 Tuan Chen Siang Sun
 Tuan Tan Kee Gak
 Tuan Chin Foon
 Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud
 Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas
 Dr Awang bin Hassan
 Tuan Rafael Ancheta
 Tan Sri Haji Nik Ahmad Kamil
 Y.A.M. Tunku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tunku Abdul Rahman
 Tuan Tan Tok Hong
 Tuan Tan Cheng Bee
 Tuan Geb Chong Kent
 Tuan T. Mahima Singh
 Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu
 Wan Abdul Rahman bin Dato' Tunku Bujang
 Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail
 Dato' Syed Esa bin Alwee

Tuan Haji Abdul Ghani bin Isahak
 Dr Mohamed bin Talib
 Tuan Soliman bin Balon
 Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail
 Tuan Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud
 Tuan Lee Seck Fan
 Tuan Ng Fak Yam
 Tuan Chan Chong Wen
 Tuan Seah Teng Ngah
 Tuan S. Fazul Rahman
 Tuan Francis Chin Nyak Tong
 Tuan Mohd. Arif Salleh
 Tuan Yeh Pao Tze
 Tuan D. A. Dago anak Raudan alias Dagok anak Raudan
 Tuan Haji Soliman bin Ali
 Tuan Husein bin Soliman
 Tuan Othman bin Abdullah
 Tuan Joseph David Manjaji
 Tuan Jonathan Bagan anak Renang
 Tuan Chia Chin Shin
 Tuan Tai Kuan Yang
 Tuan Lim Pre Hung
 Penghulu Janggut anak Atan
 Tuan Sng Chin Joo
 Tuan Harun bin Abdullah
 Tuan Haniff bin Mohd. Yusus

YANG TIDAK BERSETUJU

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair

Dr Tan Chee Khoo

Dr Lim Chong Ea

YANG TIDAK MENGUNDI

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah

Tuan Haji Hassan Rahimi bin Haji Saman

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang kedua dan di-serahkan kepada Dewan sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Dewan bersidang sa-bagai Jawatan-kuasa.

Rang Undang² di-timbangkan dalam Jawatan-kuasa.

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Jawatan-kuasa*)

Fasal 1 hingga 4—

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Pengerusi, saya meminta sadikit sahaja kalau Kerajaan bersetuju ia-itu perkataan "six months" ini di-gantikan di-bawah clause 2 proviso itu ia-itu perkataan "six months" barisan yang kedua dan ketiga itu di-gantikan dengan "180 days". Tuan Pengerusi, alasan saya bagini, sebab 6 bulan ini terkadang²-nya bulan itu sadikit,

kadang² lebih, kadang² boleh jadi terlekas dua hari pun, boleh juga di- . . .

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Ini di-katakan "frivolous amendment". Main² tidak boleh.

Fasal 1 hingga 4 di-perentahkan menjadi sa-bahagian daripada Rang Undang².

Dewan bersidang sa-mula.

Bachaaan Kali Ketiga

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menchadangkan bahawa Rang Undang² ini di-bacha kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon menyokong.

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

Dewan berbelah-bahagi:

Yang Bersetuju 113; Yang Tidak Bersetuju 3; Yang Tidak Mengundi 2.

YANG BERSETUJU

Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain
Tun Tan Siew Sin
Tun V. T. Sambanthan
Tun Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir
Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari
Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin
Tan Sri Dr Lim Swee Aun
Tun Sri Haji Abdul Hamid Khan bin Haji Sakawat Ali Khau
Tuan Khaw Kai-Boh
Tan Sri Temenggung Jugah anak Barieng
Tuan V. Manickavasagam
Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman
Tuan Haji Mohd. Ghazali bin Haji Jawi
Dr Ng Kam Poh
Dato Ganie Gilong
Engku Mahsein bin Abdul Kadir
Tuan Lee Siok Yew
Tuan Aziz bin Ishak
Tuan Ahmad bin Arshad
Tuan Peter Lo Su Yin
Tuan Haji Redza bin Haji Mohd. Said
Tuan Mohamed Idris bin Matsil
Dato' Haji Hussein bin Mohd. Noordin
Tuan Mohd. Zahir bin Haji Ismail
Tuan Thomas Kann
Tuan Stanley Ho Nyun Khui
Tuan Musa bin Hitam
Tuan Ismail bin Idris
Tuan Chew Biow Chuan
Tuan Tan Tsak Yu
Tuan Haji Muhammad Su'at bin Haji Mohd. Tahir
Tuan Haji Othman bin Abdullah
Tuan Sulaiman bin Haji Taib
Tuan Ramli bin Omar
Tuan Amadeus Mathew Leong
Pengarah Bunyang anak Juntio
Wan Alwi bin Tuanku Ibrahim
Tuan Tajudin bin Ali

Tuan Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman
Tuan Lee San Chuon
Tuan Ali bin Haji Ahmad
Tuan Chen Wini; Sum
Tun Dr Ismail bin Dato' Haji Abdul Rahman
Tun Dato Mustapha bin Dato Harun
Tan Sri Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Hashim
Datin Hajjah Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid
Tan Sri Syed Ja'ufar bin Hasan Albar
Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar
Dato' Ling Beng Siew
Tuan Hpnafiah bin Hassan
Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul-rahman
Tuan Chan Seong Yoon
Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed
Tuan Toh Theam Hock
Tuan Haji Hamzah bin Alang
Tuan Haji Zakaria bin Haji Mohd. Taib
Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Sa'aid
Tuan Senawi bin Ismail
Tuan Haji Abdul Rashid bin Haji Jais
Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil
Pengiran Tahir Petra
Tuan Ganing bin Jangkat
Tuan Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid
Raja Rume bin Raja Ma'amur
Tuan Quek Kai Dong
Tuan Siow Luong Hin
Wao Mokhtar bin Ahmad
Tuan Soh Ah Teck
Tuan Tiah Eng Bee
Tuan Abdul Razak bin Haji Husain
Tuan Chan Siang Sun
Tuan Tan Kee Gak
Tuan Chin Foon
Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud

Dato' Dr Haji Megat Khas
Dr Awang bin Hassan
Tuan Rafael Ancheta
Tan Sri Haji Nik Ahmad Kamil
Y.A.M. Tuanku Abdullah ibni Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman
Tuan Tan Toh Hong
Tuan Tan Cheng Bee
Tuan Geb Chong Keat
Tuan T. Mahima Singh
Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu Wan Abdul Rahman bin Dato' Tuanku Bujang
Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail
Dato' Syed Esa bin Alwee
Tuan Haji Abdul Ghani bin Ishak
Dr Mohamed bin Taib
Tuan Sulaiman bin Bulon
Tuan Haji Mokhtar bin Haji Ismail
Tuan Haji Mohd. Yusof bin Mahmud
Tuan Lee Seck Fun
Tuan Ng Fah Yam
Tuan Chan Chong Wen
Tuan Seah Teng Ngub
Tuan S. Fazul Rahman
Tuan Francis Chia Nyuk Tong
Tuan Mohd. Arif Salleh
Tuan Yeh Pao Tze
Tuan D. A. Dago anak Randan alias Dagok anak Runden
Tuan Haji Sulaiman bin Ali
Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman
Tuan Othman bin Abdullah
Tuan Joseph David Manjaji
Tuan Jonathon Bongau anak Renang
Tuan Chia Chin Shin
Tuan Toi Kuan Yang
Tuan Lim Pee Hung
Penghulu Jinggut anak Attan
Tuan Sag Chin Joo
Tuan Haron bin Abdullah
Tuan Hanafi bin Mohd. Yunus

YANG TIDAK BERSETUJU

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair

Dr Tun Chee Khoon

Dr Lim Chong Eu

YANG TIDAK MENGUNDI

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah

Tuan Haji Hussain Rahimi bin Haji Saman

Rang Undang² di-bachakan kali yang ketiga dan di-luluskan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua: Meshuarat di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.00 petang hari ini.

Persidangan di-tangguhkan pada pukul 1 tengah hari.

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

(Tuan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarai*)

RANG UNDANG² PERBEKALAN, 1969

Bachan Kali Yang Kedua dan Ketiga Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Haji Ahmad Sa'aid (Seberang Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyambong ucapan saya sa-malam, saya ingin menyentuh sedikit berkenaan dengan pergerakan Persatuan² Belia yang ada di-negara kita ini. Sungguh pun kita dapati ada juga sedikit² kemajuan, tetapi kemajuan-nya, pada keseluruhannya, yang kita harap itu, tidak-lah memuaskan. Oleh yang demikian saya berharap kepada pehak yang berkenaan, ia-itu Menteri, supaya mengkaji sa-mula dasar persatuan belia ini. Kalau boleh, di-adakan chuma satu sahaja persatuan belia yang di-anjorkan oleh Kerajaan atau pehak Kementerian dan di-salorkan segala bantuan melalui persatuan ini, dengan mengadakan peringkat Pusat, peringkat Negeri dan peringkat Chawangan. Pada masa sekarang ini chuma di-adakan gabungan daripada Persatuan Belia yang tertabor di-dalam negara kita ini; dengan atoran yang sa-macam ini sangat-lah susah hendak menjalankan satu² ranchangan bagi kebaikan belia² dalam negara kita ini. Saya berharap kepada pehak Menteri mengkajikan perkara ini untuk memperbaiki lagi perjalanan Persatuan Belia ini dan jikalau boleh menchantumkan Persatuan² Pertolongan Chemas ia-itu badan suka rela St. John, Pasokan Palang Merah di-dalam satu badan yang mana boleh kita berjalan dengan lebih baik lagi.

Saya ingin juga menyentuh berkenaan dengan peranan MARA. Sekarang boleh-lah kita dapati bahawa pehak MARA dengan daya usaha-nya telah pun menjalankan beberapa ranchangan yang mendatangkan faedah kepada bumiputra dan di-harapkan banyak lagi ranchangan² yang boleh menunjukkan kepada bumiputra untuk menjalankan urusan perniagaan dan

perusahaan, khas-nya berkenaan dengan perusahaan² yang besar². Saya sangat tertarik hati di-atas ranchangan MARA mengadakan perusahaan besar, ia-itu perusahaan kayu balak dan perusahaan berkongsi membuat basikal.

Saya ingin-lah menarek perhatian pehak MARA supaya jikalau boleh ada kemungkinan mengadakan satu perusahaan yang belum lagi di-laksanakan, ia-itu menternak binatang² yang mengeluarkan daging ia-itu lembu, kambing dan kerbau. Ini ada-lah satu perusahaan yang besar di-negara² macham mana Australia yang hasil negara-nya bergantung banyak kepada mengeksportkan daging². Jadi saya berharap MARA akan mengkaji kemungkinan mengadakan ladang menternak binatang² ternakan ini dan juga boleh mengeluarkan daging kepada pasar² yang mana anak bumiputra sendiri menjadi penjual daging² ini dan yang memakan daging² ini. Saya percaya dengan ada-nya satu usaha menternak sa-chara besar²an dengan mendapatkan tanah yang begitu luas 10 ribu ekar. mithal-nya, atau pun 5 ribu ekar. Jadi pada hemah saya tiap² satu ekar boleh kita ternakkan sa-ekor lembu atau kerbau, jikalau 1,000 ekar kita boleh ternakkan 1,000 ekor. Jadi ini akan menambahkan lagi mata pencharian bumiputra dan dengan chara sharikat² kerjasama atau dengan chara company atau pun dengan chara apa juga, biar-lah MARA menjadi sabagai pelupor dengan mengeluarkan modal dahulu, jikalau boleh, atau pun saham² MARA itu di-tanamkan dalam perusahaan yang sa-macam ini.

Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan perusahaan hotel. Belum lagi ada bumiputra berusaha di-atas perkara ini, saya harap MARA akan mengkaji kemungkinan mengadakan sa-buah hotel bumiputra jenis Melayu tulin dalam mana saya maksudkan segala masakan², segala hidangan, layanan ia-lah mengikut adat resam orang² Melayu dan hiburan² di-adakan di-hotel ini; dengan chara yang sa-macam ini dapat menarek pelanchong² yang melawat negara kita ini menikmati makanan² orang Melayu yang enak dan sedap itu dan layanan² daripada

orang² Melayu dengan chara sangat lemah lembut, saya perchaya akan berjaya, jika kita adakan hotel jenis Melayu tulin di-Kuala Lumpur ini dimulakan dahulu.

Lagi satu perusahaan yang belum lagi MARA mengambil bahagian sa-chara besar²an ia-lah pengangkutan dengan lori. Saya berharap-lah pehak MARA akan meminta beberapa permit daripada Menteri Pengangkutan supaya dapat menjalankan usaha pengangkutan daripada bandar ka-bandar dan apa juga permit yang baharu itu mesti-lah di-untokkan kepada MARA, kerana saya tahu pengangkutan dengan lori ini sangat mendatangkan untong besar kepada pehak² yang mengambil bahagian di-dalam pengangkutan barang² darat.

Pada musim Haji yang lalu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak bakal² haji dan warith², keluarga-nya rakan²-nya yang menghantar bakal² haji ka-Mekkah di-pelabuhan Pulau Pinang, di-Port Swettenham Pier. Mereka ini tidak puas hati kerana mendatangkan susah kepada mereka itu untuk menyeberang ka-Pulau Pinang. Saya berharap-lah pehak Menteri Pengangkutan akan mengalehkan kapal itu ka-dermaga dalam Butterworth, sebab dermaga dalam ini sudah siap dan sa-kira-nya kapal haji rapat ka-dermaga dalam Butterworth boleh menyenangkan orang² yang menghantar dan juga bakal² lagi yang hendak memuatkan barang² mereka itu di-dalam kapal, tidak payahlah bawa barang² itu menyeberang laut sa-belah sana dan dengan ini dapat memberi lebih kemudahan kepada bakal² haji dan penumpang²-nya daripada tanah besar yang saya perchaya 95% daripada bakal² haji ini ia-lah daripada Tanah Besar.

Akhir-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sama² dengan rakan² saya meng-uchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan juga Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua yang telah pun menjalankan urusan sa-bagai Speaker Dewan ini dengan bijaksananya dan saya tujukan kepada Yang di-Pertua sendiri, bagi pehak rakan² saya yang barangkali sa-tengah-nya

lupa, tiap² kali ada meshuarat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua mengadakan jamuan kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat, wang daripada elau jamuan itu di-belanjakan atau di-kendurikan kepada tiap² Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat. Ini ada-lah satu perbuatan yang kami berdo'a-lah samuga Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua di-chuchuri rahmat dan juga selamat.

Dan saya ingin-lah menarek perhatian Tuan Yang di-Pertua dan saya berharap dapat Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua sampaikan hajat saya, saya ingat rakan² saya pun bersetuju, kita tidak pernah ambil gambar beramai² pada tiap² Penggal Persidangan Parlimen. Jadi, saya berharap-lah Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua sampaikan kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua tetapkan tarikh pada suatu hari dengan persetujuan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan juga Menteri² kita untuk mengambil gambar beramai² buat kenang²an bagi Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat pada jangka lima tahun ini. Saya perchaya tahun 1959 tidak ada sa-rupa itu yang mengambil gambar beramai² buat kenang²an kalau pelawat² daripada luar datang ka-Dewan kita hendak lihat gambar Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat daripada tahun 1955 kita tidak boleh tunjok, kalau tahun 1959 pun kita tidak boleh tunjok. Jadi, saya berharap tahun 1969 sa-belum Ahli² kita keluar elok sangat-lah di-adakan satu gambar beramai² sa-bagai chendera-mata, sa-bagai peringatan kepada Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat dan juga kepada Tuan Speaker. Sekian sahaja, terima kaseh.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar)
(dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, to all intents and purposes, and for good or ill, the Alliance Party will continue to provide the Government in this country in the coming crucial years. They can use their mandate either to lead the country out of its present bog of stagnation or, alternatively lead it to perdition. The former would be good all round, while the latter possibility would be catastrophic for everybody, including the Alliance. But as far as most intelligent and discerning Malaysians are concerned, they will confess that while they started off with an

initial goodwill for the ruling party, there has nonetheless been a steady erosion of confidence in the Alliance leadership over the last decade, for at nearly every turn the initial goodwill has been frustrated by evidence of incompetence, political and social myopia, and an ostrich-like disregard for surrounding realities on the part of the leadership. And, therefore, the fear of Malaysian national failure increases in direct proportion to this growing erosion of confidence.

This year's Budget speech by the Honourable Minister of Finance only serves to accelerate this erosion of basic confidence. For it proves one thing: that this Government seems anxious to be judged not at the only bar that really counts, the bar of history, but merely at the bar of the forthcoming general elections. But, Sir, when all the hubbub and ballyhoo of the hustings have died down, the menacing forces of reality must inevitably reassert themselves in the shape of basic problems unsolved, issues fundamental to nation building in a multi-racial society evaded, and social inequities and injustices coming home to roost with a vengeance—all the necessary conditions for a revolutionary ferment inspired by a foreign and anti-Malaysian ideology.

As an exercise in sweeping the dirt under the carpet, this year's Budget speech was an undoubted masterpiece. It has almost become a national pastime—this sweeping of the dust under the rug—and with the willing co-operation of the Fourth Estate. Indeed, Sir, there seems often to be a conspiracy of silence, in which the Fourth Estate is either willingly or unwillingly involved, with regard to fundamental, political and social realities in our national life. There is probably a more intense discussion of these matters in the coffee shops than in our press, radio or television.

But coming back to this national pastime of sweeping the dust under the rug. What are some of its manifestations? I may be allowed to enumerate some of them.

Is there anything unpleasant to face? Ignore it. Is the racial problem, per-

haps, becoming more intractable? Then assert the contrary, as the Deputy Prime Minister has recently done, and claim that everything is honky-dory and is under firm control. Is unemployment and under-employment increasing at an alarming speed, as recently witnessed by over 2,000 applicants queueing up for about 18 vacancies in Ipoh? Then make the bland claim, on the basis of some very dubious sample surveys, that the past year has seen only a modest increase in the rate of unemployment. Is the security threat to the national, both internal and external, but particularly internal, looming ever larger? Then never mind, sound peevish and petulant against your Commonwealth partners, and something good might turn up in the end.

But, Sir, the most basic and fundamental lesson this nation's leadership must learn, if we are to survive as a viable national entity, is this. Nobody, not even our Commonwealth partners, owes us our living or our security. At the most they might assist, provided we show some capacity and determination to help ourselves. The most dependable friends of the Malaysian people are their fellow Malaysians. The unfortunate situation today, however, is that our friends abroad have as little clue as our own people about what we propose to do for ourselves, politically, socially, economically and security-wise. And this Budget serves to underline this feeling of inadequacy. For there is a near complete standstill at all levels and in all Ministries and Departments, and most important of all in the matter of defence. We are given no fresh orientation; no goals and targets of achievements have been set.

Traditionally, a Budget speech is one which should set out the policy of the Government, what it sets out to do, how it proposes to allocate the resources of the country to achieve the stated objectives, and how such allocation is expected to achieve the desired results. If a Budget speech does not satisfy these conditions, it is not a Budget speech at all, but an exorcism of woolly-minded futility, a product of wishful thinking.

The irony, Sir, is that the Finance Minister gives over 3½ pages of his speech to discussing the solution to the world's monetary problems, while the termites in our own house are steadily at work undermining the very foundation of our society however imperfect it may be. Anyone familiar with reports of the World Bank and reports of Bank Negara, would easily detect, on reading the Finance Minister's speech this year, the series of plagiarism, starting with the Bank Negara and ending with the Treasury boys.

This year's budget speech does not tell us, for instance, what are the measures to provide for an alternative when the British pull out. What arrangements are there for an adequate defence set-up? What arrangements are there for conversion to productive and profitable use, not generalities, what concrete proposals are there for conversion of abandoned or about-to-be abandoned military installations and facilities? When the Australians moved out from Penang a few years ago to Butterworth, all Penang got from the Federal Government were sympathetic noises. Now Malacca faces a similar problem and all that the Prime Minister can offer is to throw a tantrum when the Australians and New Zealanders say that they cannot afford Terendak after the British leave. There has yet to be a single thought, let alone a programme towards finding an alternative and productive use for Terendak, which will generate more employment, or for that matter, for any other base installations and facilities which the British propose to abandon.

For instance, the huge British Army installation in South Johore serving the entire British Army transport requirements is about to be abandoned. This ideal developed site might, for instance, be made available for the motor industry perhaps and yet there is no evidence of any thought at all being given to such use after the British withdraw. Is it the intention of the Government to allow this developed site to revert back to the jungle?

I hope, Sir, that I have communicated why my colleagues and I in the

Democratic Action Party are cynical about the sententious bombast when the Treasury boys claim that this Budget, and I quote from the Finance Minister's speech, "will set the pace and establish a foundation for greater economic growth". Sir, one may ask what pace can be set by standing still? For this is, by and large, a standstill budget. In the terms of space technology, to stand still is in fact to be left behind. And in this world of very rapid change and growth, we have, as a nation, to run very fast just in order to remain where we are. And God knows that what we urgently require, if we are to solve our major social, economic and security problems, is not merely to maintain the status quo economically, but to break through into a new dimension of accelerated economic growth and expansion. None of the conditions for this accelerated expansion have been touched on in this key Government speech for the year 1969.

Sir, it is history, and not the coming general elections, which will deliver the ultimate verdict on the leadership provided by the Alliance Government in this phase of traumatic transition and change which faces not only our country but the whole of South-East Asia. And leadership for securing national success must mean leadership essentially in nation building as the essential unalterable basis of our security and survival. As a nation, we should have more than a fighting chance against any internal or even external threat to our security, but only if we succeed in laying this fundamental basis of a common Malaysian nationalism among our multi racial people. This sense of Malaysian identity and unity, this sense of belonging and of an equal stake in this country for all Malaysians, whatever their race, colour or creed may be, is the only safe insurance against the internal Communist threat or any external menace that may face us. But it is precisely in regard to the spiritual mechanics of nation building that our Government has committed its most grotesque errors of judgement and of action. We even had the attempt last year, Sir, to legislate patriotism

into being, which must have made the very Gods in their heavens weep in despair.

Generally, there have only been attempts to repress the symptoms of any social disease, but hardly any attempt to get at the root cause of the malady. It must be manifest to anyone capable of projecting the possible pitfalls and dangers of our future as a people, that the one basic problem, on the solution of which hinges the solution of all other problems is that of nation building. And there are so many things to be done to achieve this, and so little time to do them in.

All the fairy god-fathers and god-mothers whom we have taken for granted to pick our chestnuts, particularly our security chestnuts, out of the fire for us, are to-day manifestly and even loudly having second thoughts on their role in this region. The British lion has decided to abandon its defence commitments in this region and retire in toothless isolation to its island cave, there to meet its imperial death. A nascent mood of isolationism once again grips the American people, who do not want to get their fingers burnt again in Asia trying to fight other people's wars for them, while the Australians are clearly dubious about their capacity to deal with the man-eating piranha fish and sharks and so on swimming in our seas, seas in which even the mighty Americans and the once redoubtable British have decided they have just about had enough.

It is probably a good thing for Malaysia, Sir, in the divine dispensation of things, that we should at last be obliged to face up to the harsh fact that we have no more any sturdy and dependable arms to lean upon, and that our survival as a nation depends on our own resources and ingenuity as a people, on a resolute self-reliance, and a capacity to adapt and adjust successfully to a completely new situation in the 1970s. If we face these challenges and overcome them, we survive. If not, we go under.

As I said, the most basic problems is to make our own multi-racial people

a viable, national union. To do this, we must get rid, and quite speedily too, of the economic imbalance between the rural and urban communities, narrow the gap between the "haves" and the "have-nots" of all races, eradicate the educational lag in the sciences and in modern technology, attack the linguistic and cultural shibboleths, taboos and obscurantisms which stand in the way of meaningful progress, and stop dividing our people into first-class bumiputras and second-class non-bumiputras. We have only a few more years in which to grow up as a nation, failing which we will find ourselves facing the rigours of the Seventies as unprepared for life in the coming decade as a naked baby left alone on a glacial expanse.

But there is not one enlightening word about all this in this year's Budget speech. Instead we have been treated to the most tepid generalities and to a whole series of fundamental evasions and subterfuges. It is a standstill Budget, for a standstill Malaysia, in what we are facetly asked to believe will be a standstill South-East Asia in a standstill world! This is why the D.A.P. claims that this is by far the most bogus of Malaysian Budgets ever to have been inflicted on the public, even by the degenerate standards of an election year.

Let me now turn to the text of the Budget speech to vindicate the claims that I have made. For one thing, in all these years as our Finance Minister, this is the first time that the personality of the Finance Minister himself is least in evidence in the Budget speech.

Listening to him last Thursday, I could not help feeling with more than a tinge of regret, that he appears to have lost his usual conviction, if not his interest, in the Budget which he presented. In previous years there was a good deal of arrogance perhaps, born out of a determination, however unfounded, but this year he seems to have allowed his Treasury officials a rather freer and therefore more incompetent and even ungrammatical hand, in the preparation of his Budget speech.

Sir, I have been a severe critic of the Finance Minister in the whole life of this Parliament and I have therefore no fear of being accused of currying his favour if I say that his speech this year lacks his usual care and attention. The Finance Minister, Sir, is noted for his attention to such things as a misplaced comma or an incorrect semicolon. But this year his Budget Speech is full of loose sentences, and unrelated and uncoordinated thoughts. It strikes one, Sir, as a carelessly strung compendium of a string of reports from various Divisions under his control, from Bank Negara, the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department and various Treasury officials and Treasury institutions. As such, it lacks the central drive of a main theme that has characterised the Finance Minister's Budget speeches in previous years. That this should happen at all is indeed a most regrettable thing, but for this to happen in a very crucial year when our country faces severe problems in the diplomatic field, in the sphere of national security and defence, in the face of growing mass unemployment and in the face of the receding growth rate in the industrialised countries of the world, borders on the tragic.

In many cases, a view is contradicted by a different one expressed in a different paragraph. In paragraph 2 of the Finance Minister's speech he said, and I quote:

"Sound economic policies, supported by a rapid expansion in world trade and a rise of economic activity in the industrial world, have enabled the country to come out of this difficult period in better shape than it was a year ago."

Almost in the same breath, he claimed that his Budget last year was intended to exert a moderate sustaining influence on the domestic economy and that the results were such as he expected. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, if Malaysia got out of the woods because of a rise in economic activity in the industrial world, it would not be fair to claim that it was the Budget of the Government of the previous year that got the country to a smoother path. This is a case, really, of our Finance Minister not only appropriating money from

this House but appropriating credit for a situation created by forces completely outside his control.

In paragraph 3 of his speech the Finance Minister referred to the increased public sector expenditure and exports as the main expansionary forces in the country in 1968. In the next breath, he said, and I quote:

"After a marked slowing down in 1967, expenditures by the public sector picked up significantly last year"

Sir, if the Finance Minister were true to his word in using the Budget to stimulate or depress the domestic economy, then it is obvious he should have used the Budget of 1967 to stimulate the domestic economy. And yet in his very words in the Budget speech we heard last Thursday, and here I quote again: "There was a marked slowing down in 1967".

Paragraph 4 of the Finance Minister's speech was an attempt to show with what appeared to be pretended modesty that the Malaysian economy did rather well during 1968. Many factors were adduced to show this. One of the factors adduced was that retail prices which rose in 1967 remained relatively stable in 1968. The inclusion of this factor was apparently aimed at giving the impression that the Government was responsible not only for the growth of the economy but also for its efforts in keeping retail prices stable. However, Sir, I think everyone in this House knows that in Malaysia the key to retail prices lies in the cost of rice, a staple diet with all Malaysians. I think most people in this House will remember that in 1967 because of a number of world factors the retail price of rice hit a peak of over fifty cents per katty and that in 1968, again because of a number of world factors, the retail price of rice fell below forty cents a katty. Thus it appears, a fortuitous fall in the world price of rice is to be a credit to the Finance Ministry. The appropriation of credit where it is not due is apparent in yet another instance in paragraph 18—incidentally I have had to number all the paragraphs myself—of the Finance Minister's speech. In this paragraph he refers to the falling retail price index

and he seems to claim that the Malaysian enjoyment of a year of relative price stability is something that his Budget induced; and yet we all know that in 1968 it was the drop in the world price of rice that caused the drop in the retail price index from 109.2 in the second half of 1967 to 107 in the third quarter of 1968.

In paragraph 5 of his speech, the Finance Minister claims that his Budget for this year should, and I quote, "continue to set the pace and establish the foundation for greater economic growth." He then goes on to say that he expects external demand for Malaysian primary commodities to be maintained at a high level, in other words, he expects Malaysian export earnings to reach higher levels. It is a little difficult to reconcile these two statements by the Finance Minister.

Perhaps he may care to explain what he means by the expansionary effects of his Budget. Will this meaning remain if external demand for Malaysian commodities fall? If, for instance, prices of rubber again fall to the low levels of 1967, will his Budget be able to set the pace and establish the foundation for greater economic growth? Such vague and often incongruous statement from the Finance Minister seems to be sprinkled all over his speech. I will content myself with quoting just another instance. Paragraph 6 of his speech sets out the obvious wisdom, and I quote, "In the last analysis it is the private sector which not only sets the tempo of economic development, self-sustaining economic growth cannot be achieved without the private sector playing by far the major role." In the breath immediately before this sentence he said, and I quote, "Since the beginning of this decade, the public sector has been setting the pace," and immediately before this he said, and I quote, "Government saw to it that there was no letdown in public expenditures in order to ensure that the economy is firmly based for future expansions."

Now, Sir, which is which? Does the private sector play the major role, or has the public sector been setting the

pace? The quotations I have just extracted from his speech illustrate one main point, and that is, there has been little thinking in the collection and assortment of these sententious compositions. If I may touch on a minor point which, though very minor, may be revealing. I have said earlier that it was the Finance Minister's habit to be extremely particular and meticulous in the language he used. In the past ten years, as has been publicly stated by him, he set the literary pace for his Treasury officials, but in this particular instance it would appear that his Treasury officials have set the literary pace for him. May I invite the House, Sir, to note that the last sentence in his paragraph 6 should in fact have been two sentences, separated by a full-stop, and not joined in misalliance by a comma.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I think I have adequately demonstrated that this year's Budget speech lacks the fire, the coherence and the determination that characterised previous Budget speeches. And as I said, it borders on the tragic that at this crucial time, we have a Finance Minister who appears to have lost interest in his Budget. The entire Budget speech may be summarised into a few sentences, and I might be permitted to do this. The Finance Minister expects that world trade will expand in 1969 though not at the same levels as in 1968 and consequently Malaysia may expect to have a better year in 1969 than it had in 1968. As far as the Budget is concerned, direct taxation has reached the saturation point and only indirect taxation may be attempted to yield whatever additional finances the Government needs. The Government is faced with severe problems in the field of defence and unemployment and he proposes to tackle these problems by a mild increase in taxes on consumer goods and the curtailment of unnecessary or wasteful expenditure.

I have given what I think, Sir, is a fair summary of the Finance Minister's speech. But I am sure the House will agree that we face far more severe problems and far more urgent issues

then the Finance Minister has cared to touch on, much less think about.

Malaysia has been the world's largest producer of natural rubber for a long time. Every time the price of rubber goes up, the country enjoys a boom, every time the price of rubber declines, all the Government can offer is sympathy. There is in existence a Rubber Research Institute. This Institute was established by the colonial government and it continues to run very much the same way as it used to be run. I am not saying that the Rubber Research Institute has not done reasonably good work. What I am saying is that the Government has not seen to it that the Rubber Research Institute did much more valuable work. For instance, in Hawaii where orchid growing is a thriving industry, a special institution with the status of a university faculty was established to do intensive research in all aspects of orchid growing. The question I pose here is, why after all these years the R.R.I. has not been given the status and the functions of a faculty in our university.

Tin production has been the mainstay of our economy before the arrival of rubber, and yet even today there is no institute to conduct research in the seeking of new areas for tin-mining, in seeking new methods of tin-mining, in seeking better and more economic method of tin-mining in order that marginal areas may be mined, where today they are left unmined, in greater uses for tin and in world factors affecting the price of tin.

Next, crude oil was a mainstay of Brunei's economy for the last few decades. Now, Sir, Sabah is next to Brunei. Sabah joined Malaysia in 1963 and it was only in late 1968 that the Central Government granted leases to oil companies to explore for oil in Sabah. Every year the country imports vast quantities of oil. The urgent necessity for oil exploration should have been apparent in 1963. And in all these years instead of spending fabulous sums on prestige projects all over Kuala Lumpur, if some money

had been spent on oil exploration in Sabah, we could well have saved a great deal of foreign exchange and we could have earned very substantial sums.

Sir, Malaysia is one of the world's biggest suppliers of tropical woods. It has been so for a number of years. Sabah's inclusion in Malaysia merely strengthened Malaysia's position as a world supplier of tropical woods. And yet it was only in the last couple of years or so, that plywood factories were established in reasonable numbers. Malaysia did not lack the capital or the know-how to establish plywood factories. What we did lack was the foresight and the determination to put up plywood factories. The net result was that unemployment increased in this country whereas unemployment decreased in those countries that bought our logs.

Malaysia has been a very large producer of palm oil and for a very long time the bulk of this output was exported to countries from which Malaysia bought the products from this oil. Even in the simple matter of soap-making, it required a foreign firm using its own initiative to establish a plant in Kuala Lumpur. Beyond the establishment of this plant which, incidentally, also makes margarine, a reasonable question is: what has the Government done to stimulate or generate the establishment of other plants to make more use of this primary product? Even today, Sir, almost Malaysia's entire export of palm oil is in crude form. It is not even bleached or deodorised. And the question is, should not the Government set about establishing or stimulating the establishment of these facilities to at least bleach and deodorise palm oil before export? Or is there not this very urgent unemployment problem to tackle and solve?

Sir, all the Treasury institutions, all our economic planners, our Finance Minister, and indeed the whole Cabinet, should be engaged in an intensive discussion and exploration of the ways and means in which Malaysia might effect a radical breakthrough into a

new dimension of accelerated economic expansion and growth. But instead of a vigorous call to action, to social discipline and to national unity, the nation has been treated to an euphoric essay, which might have been pardonable in a schoolboy, but is certainly unforgiveable in a group of men charged with the destiny of this nation in these very perilous and challenging times.

As a poet declared, if the centre cannot hold, things must fall apart, and we will have a situation in which the best lack all conviction, while the worst, especially those on the Thai-Malaysian border, are full of passionate intensity. Much obliged, Sir.

Tuan Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan)
(dengan izin): Mr Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill and to congratulate the Honourable Minister of Finance for the happy feeling that he has generated to the entire country over his Budget Speech and his revenue proposals for 1969. In fact, Sir, there was some concern before Parliament met as to what the new taxes would be this year, in view of the fact that there was a painless Budget in 1968, and that expenditures especially on Defence and Education are increasing heavily. But, Sir, thanks to the wise and cautious handling of the financial position by our Minister of Finance, we are now presented not only with yet another painless Budget but with the prospects that the economic growth would accelerate strongly in the next 12 months.

Sir, I would like to plead with the Honourable Minister of Finance to consider the position of the hawkers and petty businessmen who find the development tax really burdensome to meet. The hawkers and petty traders are living from hand to mouth, and there are thousands of them throughout the country. They earn a few dollars a day out of the sweat of their brow in order to make an honest living for themselves and their families, and out of these earnings they have to pay for their business registration fee, which has recently been increased, and also the licence and refuse fees to the Council. I would earnestly appeal to

the Honourable Minister of Finance to consider their plight and to give them a more liberal form of relief, i.e., by taxing those who have more than \$3,000 instead of \$2,000 income as development tax is assessed on their general income and not their profits.

Another major problem that is causing much concern to the public is the increasing number of unemployed. We have boys leaving schools yearly by the thousands and job seekers are on the increase almost daily with the result that one finds a long queue in the Labour Exchange daily waiting to register themselves. Sir, in my constituency of Bagan, many big industries have come up, but the number of local boys and girls employed is very negligible. In fact, some factories do not take any local boys or girls at all and this has caused much criticism from the local people who say that the public statements made by most of these big industries that they have employed hundreds of hands are merely eyewash. Sir, recently, our popular Prime Minister officially opened the Gilani Jute and Textile Mills in Butterworth and it was then stated by the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry that the company would employ about 720 people. This made our local boys and girls scurrying for jobs there, but as far as I am aware only a few were taken in. I would like here to plead with the Honourable Minister of Commerce and Industry to request the management of these factories in Butterworth to give opportunities of employment to the local youths as it has been stated that the policy of the Government is to encourage industrialisation in order to afford employment to our youths.

Sir, as plans are underway to open up yet another 2,100 acres of land in Prai for a new industrial area in the State of Penang, I would earnestly request the Government of Penang to co-ordinate or liaise with the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Local Council, the National Electricity Board and the P.W.D. to see that the prospective entrepreneurs would get all the advice and help they need to get their proposed projects through at the

quickest and most economical pace. I suggested during the Budget Session in 1968 for a blueprint of the area to be made available to all entrepreneurs and a Committee to be formed to give prompt and ready advice to these entrepreneurs. We have already seen how the lack of proper planning in the Mak Mandin Industrial Area has caused so much grief and pain to those industrialists in the area; even today the lack of proper drainage in the Mak Mandin Industrial area is causing the Health Department much concern. I have no doubt that the new industrial complex in Prai would be more successful than the Mak Mandin Industrial Area as all facilities, like adequate water supply, electric powers, are readily available. Besides these, the Deep Sea Wharves which will soon be fully operative, and the widening of the roads leading to the Deep Sea Wharves and to Penang, now in the course of construction, will provide easy transportation. Again, the East West Road is proceeding as planned and when this is completed, the link between Penang and Kelantan would add to the prosperity and importance of Butterworth.

Sir, talking of the Deep Sea Wharves, I would like to request the Minister of Labour to look into the question of the registration of cargo handling labourers and their employers the cargo handling contractors. There is now a Port Workers Department under the Ministry of Labour solely to register and look after the plight of Port workers and their employers, the stevedoring contractors. As there are no stevedoring contractors in the Mainland, the work of cargo handling in the Deep Sea Wharves in Butterworth is now handled by a stevedoring contractor from Penang and this contractor is now using 50% of his own labour force from Penang and about 50% is taken from the Mainland. I am told, Sir, that because this stevedoring contractor is from Penang, he is disposed to discriminate against the cargo handling labourers from the Mainland and give them less working days than the workers from Penang. I understand that these labourers have seen the Port Workers Department Manager and the

Commissioner of Labour in Penang and made their complaints. In this matter, I feel, Sir, since the Deep Sea Wharves are situated in Butterworth, it would only be fair that the work of cargo handling be given to the cargo handling contractor in Butterworth or Mainland, and it is for this very reason that I have urged that the Port Workers Department, Penang, consider registering cargo handling contractors and cargo handling labourers as they do with the port workers. It would not be fair for the Port Workers Department to register only the port workers and stevedoring contractors from Penang. There were no stevedores in the Mainland in 1966 or 1967. But, Sir, things have changed since the Deep Sea Wharves came into operations in Butterworth last year and although the people in Mainland do not wish to come into competition with the stevedoring firms in Penang, they only ask to be registered as cargo handling labourers, in order to have a fair share of work in the Deep Sea Wharf. Most of the cargo handling labourers are now working in private jetties along the Prai river and the Prai Wharf and it will not be long when the private jetties would have to stop operating as the period of relaxation of one year, as announced by the Deputy Prime Minister in Penang immediately after the operation of the Deep Sea Wharves, would soon expire and all the cargo handling labourers working in these private jetties would be thrown out of employment, and these labourers' request for registration with the Port Workers Department to ensure some security in their future employment is only fair and just. I hope, Sir, that the Honourable Minister of Labour would consider this request and will in course of time give instructions for their registration.

Sir, when the Deep Sea Wharves are fully operative in the near future, most of the passenger and cargo ships would come to berth along the Butterworth Deep Sea Wharves. I would therefore like to draw the attention of the Minister of Health to consider making improvements to the Butterworth Hospital consistent with the dynamic progress in Butterworth. I feel, Sir, that

we must envisage the increase of passengers and crew from these ships demanding medical attention day and night and must also make provision for first class passengers or V.I.P.s. coming aboard seeking medical attention. The wards in Butterworth Hospital are old and not suitable for conversion to first class wards and since in Butterworth we now have so many industrial establishments and factories, it is time now for the Minister of Health to consider establishing a General Hospital in Butterworth. I have heard recently a statement by my friend and colleague, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health in Bukit Mertajam that his Ministry has plans to convert Bukit Mertajam Hospital into General Hospital which, according to him, is more appropriate as Bukit Mertajam is in the central district of Province Wellesley. I certainly do not agree with him, Sir, as I feel that in considering the establishment of a General Hospital, one must give thought to the exigencies and the need of the place concerned. Besides, Butterworth is near the sea and the health conditions would be more ideal than in Bukit Mertajam.

Finally, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Minister of Local Government for the help he gave the Penang State Government to build about 230 units of low-cost houses in the Mak Mandin area which is now completed and about 500 units in the Chain Ferry Road, Butterworth, which is now in the course of construction. This is to house those who will be affected by the improvements to the Chain Ferry Road, Butterworth. I know, Sir, that there are over 72 shophouses, which will be affected in that area, and as this block of houses which is in the course of construction would only yield 60 units of shophouses, about 12 units would still be required to house the entire number affected, and it would be difficult to allocate 60 shophouses to 72 people affected as it is likely to cause discontent among those who have been discriminated against. I suggest, Sir, that the Minister would consider discussing this matter with the Penang Government, and persuade it to build

another extra block with another 15 units of shophouses so that the allocation would be evenly and happily made. If I remember, Sir, six blocks of flats were originally planned for the Chain Ferry Road, Butterworth, and I cannot understand, Sir, why one block has now been taken off leaving only 5 blocks to be built. Comparing to the multi-storey low-cost houses in Rifle Range, Penang, which are built by the thousands, it is not too much, Sir, for Butterworth with all the industrial areas to ask for another block of about 120 units of low-cost houses.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze (Sarawak): Mr Speaker, Sir in Sarawak, as required by the State Constitution, the Council Negeri met and discussed the budget for 1969 in December last year. However, no tax proposals were made in that meeting because, according to the Chief Minister of Sarawak, it was not known at the time of the meeting how much the annual balancing grant and the escalating annual grant will be given by the Federal Government to the State.

Sir, it was rather a fiasco, a situation where a State Legislature put up a budget for debate, without having a proper estimate of revenue. I think similar experience may be obtaining in West Malaysian States. The question is, should not the State Legislature or Legislatures postpone considering budgets until after the Federal Parliament has considered the Federal budget? Alternatively, should the Federal Treasury not given some indication to the States concerned as to the likely grants which will be forthcoming before the budget session of the States? Otherwise the State Legislature will merely be putting up a puppet show and the budget session will be without any meaning, and the State Legislature will suffer in its dignity and may be brought into ridicule. We, Sir, in Sarawak, are proud of our Council Negeri and we do not wish to see it suffer thus.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the immediate complaint against the uncertainty of these grants, namely, the Balancing and Escalating Grants in the case of

Sarawak, is that why should this become uncertain at all. The report of the Inter-Governmental Committee of 1962, which was known as the London Agreement and which forms the basis of establishment of Malaysia and on which terms Sarawak entered into Malaysia, has specifically provided that the Escalating Annual Grant would be fixed for each of the first five years, and thereafter would be decided at the end of the period by an independent assessor.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the question is, why was not an agreement reached between the State of Sarawak and the Federal Government long before the end of the period? If there was no agreement, was there an independent assessor appointed as provided under the provisions of the London Agreement? If so, we would like to know who is the independent assessor and why no assessment has been made. If no such appointment has been made, then we must ask, why the delay?

The revenue which accrued from income tax, customs duty and excise duty in Sarawak all go to the Federal Treasury and in return Sarawak should receive as of right an Annual Balancing Grant and also receive as of right a grant sufficient to meet the annual increase in the current cost of State annual services plus any sum required to set off any decrease in the State's revenue. It is, therefore, Sir, my contention that any assessor cannot depart from the spirit of the Agreement, that is to say the assurance for subsidising the expansion of State services. This is a pledge which the Federal Government must honour. It is, therefore, with alarm and despondency that we find in the 1969 Federal budget before us under Head T. 12 Sub-heads (vi) and (vii) token votes of \$10 each only for the Annual Balancing Grant and Annual Escalating Grant in respect of which we received last year \$5.8 million and \$21 million respectively. Mr Speaker, Sir, could the delay or the withholding of the grant for 1969 be a deliberate one? Could they be intended to be used as a big stick to cow the electorates in

Sarawak to meekly vote the Alliance again in the General Elections, which I am told is being held this year?

In view of the utterances by Ministers hinting at the withholding of development funds, if a State should not be under the control of the Alliance Government, and there is the example of the State of Kelantan, the charges may not be without foundation after all. Mr Speaker, Sir, Sarawak has been under the Alliance rule for over five years. The internal squabbles, jockeying for positions and the clashes of personalities are now open secrets and the comings and goings of the Honourable Ministers to patch up quarrels must be very exasperating.

Sir, generally, the people expect a Government of dedicated men with dynamic push as befitting a young and developing country, but unfortunately they have found that the Sarawak Alliance is wanting in this respect. The picture of the Sarawak Alliance is one of inefficient, inept and lack lustre crowd and it does not give the Alliance a good image.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Finance Minister very timely pointed out the paradox of land hunger in the midst of plenty in Malaysia. We, the Opposition in Sarawak, have for the last 10 years pointed out the desirability of introducing a land policy whereby suitable land will be made available for development and cultivation which is, in our view, the only way to improve the economy of the country. The people expect the State Government, which claim to be of their own kind, to raise their standard of living and improve their lot generally. But, Mr Speaker, Sir, what has the Sarawak Alliance done? They drag their feet and, instead of assuring the people the advantage of a more liberal land policy, they talk of possible exploitation and stifle any proposal for land reforms. We suffer very much from having too many shortsighted and self-seeking people at the top in Sarawak. These people are the proteges of the Alliance Government here. May we ask, why can't pressure be applied by the Centre, so that the States under the Alliance

rule will heed the Finance Minister? Perhaps, these are block-headed lots, who are incapable of comprehending the national interest, or people who cannot think beyond their own interest.

We, Sir, of the Opposition in Sarawak will place national interest above our personal or party interest. If we win the election in Sarawak, we will certainly introduce a liberal land policy, whereby the vast land mass that we have can be developed and will be utilised in the best possible way in the interests of all concerned. We will play fair, and so we expect that also of the Alliance here. We hope the day will not come when the Alliance here has to resort to trickery and machination to destroy the Opposition in Sarawak and prop up a regime, which has forfeited its right to govern.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we of the SUPP have declared that we will uphold the principle of parliamentary democracy and of achieving our political aims by constitutional means. Our political aim *inter alia* is to see to the realisation of a society based on the principle of socialism and inculcate in the minds of the people a sense of self-endeavour. Whereas we believe that we should have a planned economy and foreign capital for development, we also believe our economic solution must necessarily depend on our own endeavours. Our ultimate aim is to establish a system where the rich would not get richer and the poor get poorer. That means, Sir, some measure of control in economy is necessary.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua:
Meshuarat di-tangguhkan sa-lama 10 minit.

Persidangan di-tempohkan pada pukul 5.20 petang.

Persidangan di-sambong sa-mula pada pukul 5.30 petang.

(Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua *mempengerusikan Meshuarat*)

Perbahathan di-sambong sa-mula.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, if we look around us,

we will find that not all the rich belong to one section of the community, nor all the poor are confined to any one race. Therefore Sir, in order to establish a more just and egalitarian society we cannot and should not think in terms of any one race. If we do, we will divide the country instead of uniting it, and the slogan of one country, one people will sound very empty indeed.

Sir, people talk of economic imbalance among the different races in Malaysia, and the Government is pouring out millions with a view to adjusting this situation, but whether the measures so far taken will have the desired effect are left to be seen. However, personally I would like to know if the Government has really gone down to the root of the matter, and that is to find out what are the causes of poverty in the country. Can this be overcome by economic aids or by education, which may mean a change in the way of life or attitude towards life?

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am posing these questions not for party propaganda, but more as a challenge to the call of establishing one nation. Unless we recognise that poverty and affluence do transcend on racial barriers in our country, and one's station in life is related to one's upbringing, opportunity and self-determination without racial consideration, there will always be suspicion and misunderstanding of one race against the other in this country. For this reason, Sir, we feel that the Alliance as it is an association of political parties based on racial grounds, cannot and should not be a permanent feature in the political scene in Malaysia. It spells disunity in accentuating the racial difference of the component parties; it is contradictory to the ideal of building one nation and the moulding of one people. For that reason the introduction of the word "bumiputra" into the Malaysian politics, which applies to Malays and other indigenous people, to the exclusion of citizens of Chinese, Indian and Eurasian origins, who may have connection with this country for

centuries, is an unhappy one. If "bumi-putras" is the term to be applied to the have-nots in the economic sense, why not specify it? So that racial elements will not be introduced? If a citizen in saying anything or doing anything in the country has to recall what his racial origin is, how can we expect any sense of belonging from him?

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Anggaran Perbelanjaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Pada fikiran saya patut di-beri sa-kalong bunga kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan. Saya tidak-lah hendak mengulas apa yang di-katakan oleh Ahli² Parti Pembangkang, kerana memang menjadi satu tabi² kapada parti² Pembangkang apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan tentu-lah dia menentang.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan telah menaikkan chukai buah²an yang di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri ini. Ini sah-laras dengan kehendak ra'ayat, terutama tuan² punya kebun buah²an di-tanah ayer kita. Kalau tidak silap saya, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama serta ra'ayat juga berkali² memberikan pendapat bagi menaikkan chukai buah²an daripada luar negeri supaya buah²an tanah ayer kita mendapat tempat pasaran yang memuaskan. Tidak-lah seperti yang sudah² ada berita buah² limau yang di-bawa berlari² daripada negeri Trengganu ka-Kuala Lumpur tidak laku langsung dan akhir-nya terpaksa di-buang sahaja. Pada fikiran saya bukan-lah sahaja Kerajaan menaikkan chukai buah²an daripada luar negeri bahkan bersedia pula mengadakan fekteri² bagi mengtin buah²an tempatan umpama-nya rambutan, limau, durian dan lain² untuk di-pasarkan ka-luar negeri bagi menambah lagi hasil negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi menambah hasil negara, saya berpendapat bahawa menegah penyeludupan daripada sempadan hendak-lah diperketatkan lebeh kuat lagi. Chara-nya tentu-lah Kerajaan sedar ia-itu

mustahak-lah di-tambah lagi pegawai² kastam supaya dapat di-kawal penye-ludupan² tersebut yang sering berlaku di-sempadan Siam, di-laut pantai timor dan barat kita yang terdedah itu serta di-selatan Johor. Saya rasa Kerajaan tidak rugi menanbah perbelanjaan untuk menegah penye-ludupan, tetapi sa-balek-nya akan menambah hasil negara dan saya chadangkan bekas² pasokan keselamat-an yang ada di-dalam tanah ayer kita ini, yang layak, boleh-lah Kerajaan ambil, di-beri latehan untuk meronda penyeludup² yang agak bermaharajalela itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan hendak menolong ra'ayat yang menganggor dalam negeri ini hingga berbelanja \$7 juta lebeh sa-tahun bagi Kementerian Buroh. Ra'ayat patut berterimakasih pada Kerajaan Perikatan, hingga hendak mendapat kerja pun di-charikan. Penganggoran bukan-lah masaalah dalam negeri kita sahaja. Pada himmah saya negeri kita penganggoran tidak-lah sa-bagitu burok dan rumit seperti apa yang berlaku di-satengah negeri² lain. Saya suka menchadangkan kapada Kerajaan pada masa akan datang segala pekerja² yang di-kehendaki oleh Kerajaan daripada sa-tinggi² hingga sa-rendah² pangkat dan yang di-kehendaki oleh majikan² di-seluruh tanah ayer hendak-lah melalui Pejabat Buroh. Di-haramkan kira-nya ada majikan² mengambil pekerja² baharu tidak melalui Pejabat Buroh, dan menjadi satu kesalahan yang boleh di-da'awa di-mahkamah kira-nya ada pehak² yang melanggar. Saya tidak-lah hendak memberi hujah² yang mendalam dalam hal ini kerana maseh berlaku dan berleluasan dalam menchari pekerja² baharu. Ada yang telah mendaftar di-pejabat buroh tiga empat tahun lama-nya tidak dapat panggilan, wal-hasil gudang² (factories) tumbuh seperti chendawan dalam tanah ayer kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Jabatan Buroh patut di-beri kuasa menerima wang chukai dapat kerja daripada tiap² sa-orang chalon yang telah berjaya mendapat sebarang kerja. Mengikut kadar peratus gaji-nya yang akan

di-terima. Rasa saya tidak berasa kesal tiap² mereka yang dapat kerja mem-bayar-nya. Ini juga akan menambahkan hasil negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain dari-pada itu ra'ayat luar negeri ada puluhan ribu yang bekerja di-tanah ayer kita ini. Saya chadangkan ra'ayat luar negeri yang bekerja dengan sebarang Jabatan dan majikan hendak-lah di-kenakan chukai kerja ra'ayat luar negeri, sekurang²-nya satu peratus dariapda gaji-nya pada tiap² bulan sa-bagai menambah hasil negara. Saya berasa bimbang ra'ayat dalam negeri ini sendiri banyak menganggor tetapi ra'ayat daripada luar negeri banyak di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri kita ini terutama sa-kali oleh majikan² dengan kita tidak mengambil indah pun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain dari-pada itu bagi menambahkan hasil negara, saya merayu kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan. Yang Berhormat Menteri tersebut telah ber-kali² berkata permit² teksi, bas, lori—sudah habis—quota-nya sudah chukup, sudah tutup pintu. Saya berpendapat pintu ini di-buka supaya di-berikan kelonggaran bagi menambah sa-berapa banyak plate teksi, bas², lori² yang permit “A” di-beri kapada mereka yang berkehendakkan yang layak. Kerana ini juga

Menteri Pengangkutan (Tan Sri Haji Sardon): Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk quota sa-kira-nya dia bermohon kapada Majlis Pelesen akan di-timbangkan. Untuk quota itu, quota bagi orang² Melayu terhadap teksi, sa-siapa pun boleh bermohon kapada Majlis Pelesen dan sharat² hendak-lah di-adakan dan kalau di-timbangkan patut akan di-beri permit itu, tidak di-tutup.

Tuan Abdul Karim bin Abu: Terima kaseh.

Kalau saya silap, saya minta ma'af-lah, tetapi saya memberi pandangan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, umpama-nya permit teksi. Ada salah sa-orang rakan saya baharu berchakap, teksi² sapu ini sangat banyak dalam tanah ayer kita, jadi ini merugikan Kerajaan.

Habis dia sapu-nya. Orang yang ada plate teksi langsung boleh jadi tidak dapat sewa, kerana yang sapu ini murah sewa-nya sampai tujuh lapan orang boleh masuk satu kereta. Jadi kalau di-sekat² tentu-lah menguntong-kan, kita menggalakkan kapada ra'ayat membuat kesalahan. Dan menjadi benchana kapada ra'ayat, umpama-nya kalau sa-buah teksi sapu ini membawa orang yang tidak bertanggung-jawab. Bas begitu juga. Saya memberi pandangan umpama-nya jalan dari-pada Melaka ka-Muar, sa-batang jalan ini chuma satu bas sahaja, satu company sahaja di-benarkan, company lain tidak di-benarkan melalui jalan itu. Jadi dia jadi raja, jalan itu dia punya.

Jadi apabila dia sudah mena'alok jalan itu, dia boleh membuat sa-suka hati dia, tidak ada pertandingan, tidak ada perlawanan sa-hingga bas yang di-bawa oleh company dia itu sudah macham bertandak, buruk macham A-go-go (*Ketawa*). Jadi orang hendak naik pun susah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan passenger² tertunggu² mengikut time sampai sa-tengah jam tidak dapat. Tetapi kalau ada perlawanan di-antara satu company dengan satu company di-satu jalan yang sama tentu-lah dia hendak baikan bas dia, hendak molekkan bas dia, hendak bersehhkan bas dia, driver dia tidak sombong. Tetapi hari ini driver yang menjalan-kan bas satu jalan yang di-punyai oleh satu company naik kasehan kita. Ada orang tua yang sudah menchapai tangan bas hendak naik dia jalan, budak² sekolah sudah-lah lain cerita. Jadi ini di-harapkan mendapat per-timbangan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri dan ini juga mendapat menambah hasil negara.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, suka-lah sadikit, bukan sadikit banyak memberi pujian kapada bukan sahaja Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran tetapi seluroh Cabinet Kerajaan tetapi ini khas saya hadapkan kapada Menteri Pelajaran yang mengumumkan baharu² ini pelajar² yang hendak masuk Univer-siti mesti lulus bahasa Melayu. Sudah nyata nilai bahasa Melayu telah di-naikkan kapada taraf yang sa-benar.

Saya berharap kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri akan juga mengumumkan sadikit masa lagi nilai bahasa Melayu, Bahasa Kebangsaan, sa-tanding dengan bahasa Inggeris. Kerana ini sudah menjadi selalu tanda tanya nilai, harga maseh ada berbedza. Bagi menggalakkan Bahasa Kebangsaan terus di-pelajari seluroh ra'ayat dengan tidak di-bedza²kan lagi nilai-nya. Saya suka bedza²kan lagi nilai-nya. Saya suka mengeluarkan pendapat apa yang di-bayangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran. ujian bahasa Melayu tidak perlu untuk mengadakan ujian lisan lagi. Pada saya, ujian lisan ini mustahak di-adakan kepada yang berkenaan sama ada kepada penuntut², kepada bakal² yang menjadi pegawai. Kerana kalau ini tidak di-perlukan, saya berasa bimbang apa² yang berlaku pada hari ini ada anak² Melayu sendiri boleh di-katakan sudah lupa berchakap Melayu. Dia tidak tahu sangat bahasa Melayu, apa lagi orang yang bukan Melayu.

Jadi pepereksaan dengan bertulis, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak orang boleh buat, tetapi berchakap, menggunakan chakapan Melayu ini sa-hari² ini-lah yang kita kehendaki untuk hendak menjadikan ra'ayat negeri ini satu bahasa dan satu bangsa pada masa akan datang. Saya berasa bimbang masa akan datang Bahasa Kebangsaan tidak akan menjadi Bahasa Kebangsaan pada amalan, tetapi chuma menjadi bahasa kebangsaan untuk mendapatkan kelulusan, lepas itu hilang ghaib-lah bahasa kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akhirnya suka-lah memberikan pandangan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan, kerumitan² yang berlaku kepada ra'ayat negeri Melaka pada masa akan datang untuk mendapat perhatian penoh daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kerana beliau juga memang anak jati Melaka. Yang Amat Berhormat Ketua Menteri Melaka pernah melaongkan kebimbangan sa-lepas tahun 1971 tentang nasib ekonomi ra'ayat Melaka dan saya tahu Kerajaan Negeri Melaka tidak berdiam daripada menchari jalan supaya ra'ayat Melaka dapat menchari pekerjaan seperti hendak menjadikan

Ayer Keroh sa-buah bandar baharu di-Melaka, tetapi saya berpendapat dan merayu kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan di-Melaka sangat mustahak di-adakan satu pelabohan seperti Pulau Pinang, Port Swettenham. Dengan jalan ada pelabohan yang serupa ini, rasa saya ra'ayat dalam negeri Melaka akan dapat mengurangkan penganggoran, dapat-lah mata pencharian lain. Tempat² yang hendak di-jadikan pelabohan di-negeri Melaka ini satu di-Tanjong Keling. Tanjong Keling, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang pun ada tempat minyak, entah minyak Shell. Kapal yang beribu² tan, kapal Amerika itu datang menuangkan minyak di-tepi pantai, menunjukkan pelabohan boleh di-buat di-Tanjong Keling dengan tidak menggunakan banyak belanja. Kalau pelabohan sudah ada tentu-lah banyak yang mendatangkan keuntongan kepada negeri Melaka. Ini tak payah-lah saya terangkan satu persatu. Rasa saya dengan ada-nya pelabohan nanti datang-lah sejarah sa-belum tahun 1409 dahulu. Kalau orang hendak datang ka-Tanah Melayu dia mesti naik di-negeri Melaka dan orang luar negeri di-dalam dunia ini tak kenal Kuala Lumpur masa itu, tak ada barangkali, dia tak kenal Johor Bahru dan dia tak kenal Pulau Pinang agak-nya, yang dia kenal Melaka. jauh sa-kali Kelantan. Jadi ini-lah harapan saya.

Satu lagi kalau hendakkan tempat pelabohan ada lagi ia-itu di-Telok Mas, Kampong Pernu. Sekarang pun ada pelabohan tempat orang² Jepun datang mengambil kayu balak daripada saudagar² Melayu yang mempunyai balak di-bawa ka-negeri Jepun. Jadi rasa saya tidak perlu memakan belanja yang banyak hendak membuat pelabohan besar di-Melaka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, British bukan sahaja meninggalkan negeri Melaka kawasan Terendak Kem kesong, tetapi dia meninggalkan manusia yang bekerja dengan dia beribu² orang. Orang² yang bekerja dengan Ashkar British bukan orang Melaka, entah orang dari mana di-bawa. Jadi apabila dia keluar orang itu harus tak balek ka-tempat dia, dia akan dudok meninggal tetap di-Melaka. Apabila dia meninggal tetap

di-Melaka menjadi satu beban lagi kepada Kerajaan Melaka. Ini saya harap supaya mendapat perhatian sunggoh² daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan dan kalau dapat pelabohan itu di-jadikan maka ini ada-lah memberikan pertolongan yang besar kepada ra'ayat negeri Melaka. Terima Kaseh.

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussin:

(Lipis): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan izin Tuan, saya mengambil peluang membahaskan Anggaran Belanjawan kita bagi tahun 1969 ini yang telah di-bentangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Kewangan kita. Belanjawan yang di-bentangkan itu ada-lah satu belanjawan yang sangat sederhana yang dapat di-terima oleh ra'ayat negeri ini walau pun pada mula-nya ra'ayat negeri ini telah berkata² apa-kah chukai baharu yang akan di-kenakan menjelang belanjawan tahun 1969 nanti. Tetapi apabila telah di-bentangkan, kelegaan telah timbul walau pun ada chukai² tambahan di-naikkan.

Pada hemat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chukai tambahan yang di-naikkan ini ada-lah satu perkara yang patut di-perbuat demikian. Walau pun ada parti Pembangkang dalam Dewan ini memperkatakan Budget kali ini, belanjawan kali ini, ada-lah Belanjawan Pilihan Raya dan ada juga sa-tengah² Pembangkang memperkatakan bahawa arah yang di-bawa oleh Kerajaan Perikatan boleh jadi membahagikan ra'ayat negeri ini dan bagitu juga sabalek-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-perkatakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar, wakil tunggal D.A.P. Walau pun beliau hanya sa-orang sahaja dalam Dewan ini, suara-nya yang telah tidak laku itu telah di-tunjukkan oleh ra'ayat negeri ini dalam pilihan raya yang baharu di-adakan di-kawasan Serdang. Tetapi apa yang kita buat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam tempoh 10 tahun yang sudah membuktikan bahawa kita sudah memimpin negara ini ka-arah kemajuan dan kema'muran. Tidak ada siapa dalam dunia ini yang boleh memberi kepuasan kepada tiap² sa-orang dari kita melainkan Allah semata². Kapada mereka yang beragama yang mengaku ujud Tuhan akan bersetuju kapada apa yang saya katakan, tetapi

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat negeri ini harus berfikir dan memandang, bahawa Perikatan telah mengambil alih pemerintahan negara chuma dalam tempoh 10 tahun sa-belum itu negara kita di-jajah dari satu tangan ka-satu tangan. Boleh-kah dosa 100 tahun yang dahulu di-perhempapkan kepada Kerajaan yang ada hari ini, sedang wujud-nya Kerajaan hari ini chuma 10 tahun. Kalau sa-kira-nya ra'ayat mahu menunjokkan, atau melihat, apa yang kita laku untuk kebaikan ra'ayat, beri lagi-lah keperchayaan ra'ayat negeri ini kapada Kerajaan Perikatan. Kita akan menunjokkan apa yang kita buat, dan kita akan lakukan untuk kebaikan ra'ayat sa-luroh-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, parti² Pembangkang dalam negara kita ada yang berupa perkauman satu bangsa. Parti P.P.R. sudah nyata dan terang bahawa party-nya anti-Melayu. Parti PAS sudah terang bahawa ada-lah satu parti yang tidak mengaku ada-nya hak orang yang bukan Melayu dalam negara kita. Tidak-kah ra'ayat berfikir bahawa Perikatan-lah yang mengambil jalan tengah bagi menjadikan negeri ini sa-buah negara yang berkemajuan dan berkema'muran untuk semua ra'ayat. Apa yang kita lakukan pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chuma kita hendak mengimbangkan pehak yang berada dengan pehak yang tidak berada. Kejayaan dan kema'muran negeri ini ada-lah tergantung atas kerjasama, fahaman daripada ra'ayat dalam negeri ini sendiri, tetapi sa-bagai kata pantun Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biarkan-lah Lunchai terjun dengan labu²-nya; biar-lah P.P.R., dan D.A.P. sa-bagai-nya memperkatakan sa-suatu mengikut hati-nya, tetapi hendak-lah kita berpandu, berpandu kapada fikiran yang waras dalam masa zaman kita yang modern ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbalek kapada belanjawan tahun 1969, dengan mengenakan chukai² buah²an dari luar negeri umpama-nya, maka ini sangat besar erti-nya kapada perkembangan kemajuan tanam chuchok di-negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat boleh menggunakan, memakan makanan yang di-dapati dari negeri ini sendiri. Kita boleh memberi perasaan kaseh

kapada barang yang ada dalam negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Pada hari ini kebanyakan ra'ayat dalam segi pilih-memilih, kita lebih suka kapada yang datang dari luar, jadi dengan chara kita mengenankan chukai yang lebih kapada barang² yang datang dari luar, dengan sendiri kita boleh menaikkan galakan hakikat-nya kapada perusahaan dalam negeri dan galakan kita kapada ra'ayat negeri ini menggunakan barang kita, dan barang tanaman² kita sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perbelanjaan kita tahun ini ada-lah \$1,925,000,000 berbanding dengan pendapatan ia-lah \$1,948,000,000 ya'ani berlebehan pendapatan \$23,000,000. Ini saya himatkan dengan sebab pehak Kerajaan menggunakan, mengurangkan belanjawan yang membazir atau mengetatkan kawalan perbelanjaan dan boleh jadi di-samping kita telah memperbaiki sistem memungut chukai oleh Kementerian dan Jabatan² Kerajaan dan ini juga satu sebab-nya mungkin boleh jadi dengan sebab putek² pembangunan dalam negeri ini sudah mula berbuah, tetapi walau macham mana pun anggaran ini berkurangan pada tahun yang lalu dan peruntukan ini di-tumpukan lebih kapada pehak Pertahanan, Pelajaran dan Keselamatan dalam negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila di-sebutkan peruntukan pertahanan, saya sendiri bersetuju supaya pertahanan negara kita harus di-besarkan, kalau benar² kita mahu menjadikan Angkatan Tentera kita suatu tenaga yang berkesan untuk menjaga, melindungi keselamatan kita dan negara kita, apa-tah lagi bila mana pengundoran Tentera British dari rantau ini menjelang tahun 1970 atau 1971. Mungkin keadaan kita berubah rupa, berubah chorak dan mungkin berubah pula peranan kita dalam kita mengawali, menjaga keselamatan dan pertahanan negara kita dalam rantau kita yang penoh penceroba ini, tambahan pula, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita maseh lagi menghadapi konfrantasi dengan Filipina dan semua beban ini, kita pikul dengan rasa sabar dan penoh tanggung-jawab, tetapi walau macham mana pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, langkah² yang tertentu harus

kita perhebatkan, terutama dalam zaman pembangunan ini. Ra'ayat mahu juga pembangunan tidak tergendala, walau pun kita menghadapi pengundoran Tentera British dari rantau ini. Kita akan menghadapi penganggoran yang berlipat ganda sa-tahun demi sa-tahun, tetapi sumbar kekurangan yang boleh mendatangkan hasil bagi negara kita, kita perlu tambah, selidiki dan di-analisa sa-mula. Kita harus menambuhkan penanaman modal dari luar dan dalam negeri, masok dalam negeri ini umpama-nya dan saya suka hendak mengeshorkan kapada Kerajaan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu chukai yang harus kita lakukan kapada penghuni² hotel yang besar di-negara kita ini, ada berpuluh², beratus² buah hotel kelas satu, umpama-nya Merlin, Federal dan lain² di-seluruh Malaysia ini. Yang harus kita mengenankan chukai penghuni hotel, erti-nya 10% sa-umpama-nya dari pembayaran hotel selama dia menginap. Ini di-lakukan, di-negeri² lain, di-Taiwan, di-Philipina, ia-itu chukai penghuni hotel.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berpuluh² buah kelab golf dalam negara kita ini telah di-tubuhkan, apa salah kita gunakan chukai bermain golf, yang kita tahu mereka orang berada, dan orang berkemampuan, di-samping dia mengeluarkan peloh, mereka boleh menderma kapada negara. Ini chukai yang tidak sengaja boleh di-clapati, boleh senang kita dapati. Saya tidak ada terlintas apa² perasaan atau sangkaan yang kurang baik, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kapada pegawai², orang kenamaan, orang² kaya kerana riadzah ini di-wajibkan oleh tuboh badan. Otak yang baik di-dapati daripada badan yang sihat. Jadi apa yang saya mahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tiap² sa-kali kita masok ka-padang golf, kita mengenankan sa-kurang²-nya \$1 pembayaran atau 50 sen, Bayaran, biar kechil, tak apa, asal mulakan. Jadi dengan jalan itu kalau ada yang lupa akan tanggung-jawab kita maka chukai ini mengingatkan, mungkin dia boleh berundor, membuat kerja lebih kebajikan atau mengubah aleh chara-nya, di-keliling rumah-nya maseh penoh padang yang terbuka, dengan changkol yang lebar 9 inchi, mengeluarkan peloh, mengambil riadzah, menggantikan golf. Kita

akan menambahkan hasil negara dari segi sayoran². Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bersetuju kita menggunakan chukai tol, pada jalan² raya. Pada hari ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bahru kita tidak menempoh sa-barang jeti, sa-barang kepayahan, kita boleh chepat 7 jam daripada zaman dahulu tiga empat lima tahun dahulu bagi saya yang mustahak umpama-nya dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu saya tidak keberatan membayar 50 sen, dengan dapat menyelamatkan 7 jam atau 8 jam. Kalau dahulu perlu saya tidor di-Kuantan, pada hari ini sa-chara langsung dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu, saya rasa 'adil bagi ra'ayat ini memberi sedikit bantuan chukai dari orang² yang mempunyai kenderaan.

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dahulu Menteri Pengangkutan mengenakan tol kepada orang² yang menggunakan jalan daripada Slim River ka-Tanjong Malim, ada banyak daripada Ahli² dalam Dewan ini meminta Ahli² ini di-kechualikan daripada membayar chukai, tetapi Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Lipis ini meminta supaya Ahli² membayar-nya, ada-kah dia hendak supaya kita bayar balek di-Slim River itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussin: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mungkin Ahli Yang Berhormat itu meminta supaya di-bebaskan chukai tol itu ialah mereka yang menggunakan jalan raya dari Alor Star ka-Kuala Lumpur. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai sa-orang doktor, beliau mempunyai pendapatan beribu² ringgit tiap² bulan, apa salah-nya dia bayar \$2 sa-kali lalu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, biasa-nya penghuni² hotel besar di-Malaysia ini adalah dari orang yang mempunyai kemampuan, berbelanja besar, tidak akan terasa kepada mereka jika di-kenakan chukai untuk negara, begitu juga berpuluh² golf club dan beribu² peminat dalam negara kita ini yang penghuni-nya dari orang kenamaan, orang kaya² lagi berada, tidak-kah 'adil pada-nya di-kenakan chukai bagi-nya untuk negara, untuk pertahanan, untuk pelajaran ra'ayat negeri ini, untuk pemba-

ngunan negara atau untuk sekurang² untuk keselamatan diri-nya dalam negara kita ini. Tidak-kah boleh kita kenakan chukai jualan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, daripada pembelian² yang agak besar umpama-nya sa-orang pembeli membeli barang ka-kedai² yang besar berharga lebeh daripada \$150 sa-kali belian, tidak-kah boleh kita kenakan chukai belian ini kepada-nya. Saya fikir juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang yang tidak ada kemampuan sa-tidak akan \$150 sa-kali gus sedang pendapatan bulanan-nya tidak sa-lebeh itu. Perkara yang sa-umpama ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak akan menyakitkan hati ra'ayat jelata; ra'ayat jelata tidak akan membeli barang lebeh \$150 dengan sa-kali gus sedangkan pendapatan-nya hanya \$100 lebeh sa-bulan, bagaimana dia boleh membeli barang, \$150 sa-kali gus. Jadi, biar-lah kata perumpamaan Melayu—Tuan Yang di-Pertua, "Berat sama kita pikul, ringan sama kita jinjing."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ahli economist dalam Kerajaan terutama hal² iktisad dalam Kementerian Kewangan kita tentu sedar. Sumbang kewangan kita ini ada-lah terlonggok dalam satu lengkongan. Pada tahun dahulu kita lebehkan pada perbelanjaan pembangunan. Tahun ini kita lebehkan pertahanan, jadi duit-nya itu hanya tidak lebeh dari lengkongan yang kita tetapkan. Bagi ahli kira², Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dia merasa rugi kalau sa-kira-nya dimasukkan dalam lengkongan itu, ada lubang², tetapi ahli iktisad atau economist, lubang² itu tak apa kepada-nya yang kemudian boleh disapu, kemudian boleh di-tutopi, apa salah-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita mengambil contoh dari beberapa buah negeri di-Timor Tengah. Di-negeri Masir, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barang² sa-harian yang di-gunakan oleh ra'ayat Masir sa-hari² lebeh murah pada waktu perang daripada masa negeri ini belum berperang dengan Israel, hanya barang² yang datang dari luar diperchukaikan dengan berganda², tetapi untuk kegunaan ra'ayat sa-bilang hari, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harga barang di-Masir lebeh murah daripada zaman sa-belum Masir berperang dengan Israel. Ini satu contoh yang saya

kemukakan yang saya fikir ahli economist di-Kementerian Kewangan kita sedar akan masalaah ini. Dengan sebab itu langkah² yang saya nyatakan ini saya mohon-lah mendapat timbangan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berjuta² ringgit wang negara kita terpaksa di-belanjakan untuk kemasokan daging dari luar negeri. Mengapa kita maseh lagi bergantung pada daging dari luar negeri? Mengapa perusahaan ternakan tidak diadakan dan tidak kita usahakan sa-chara besaran²? Mengapa pemodal² tempatan atau luar negeri tidak digalakkan membuat perusahaan ternakan, sedangkan iklim dan hawa dan keadaan tanah negara kita ini ada-lah sesuai dengan ranchangan ini. Saya menyeru kepada Kerajaan mengalah pandangan-nya ka-arrah ini.

Bagitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berhubung dengan perusahaan chuchok tanam. Kita lagi maseh mengimpot jagong daripada luar negeri. Kalau ini dapat kita galakkan dari Kementerian yang berkenaan umpama-nya, keadaan ini makin berubah, boleh berubah mendatangkan hasil yang banyak, sedangkan tanah dan hawa negara kita ada-lah berkesanggapan mengeluarkan jagong yang baik.

Kita berasa lega, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan pengumuman Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri bila mana telah mengumumkan bahawa kawasan tanah tinggi di-negara kita ini saperti di-Cameron Highlands dan lain² tempat yang sesuai akan digalakkan penanaman sayuran sa-chara besaran² supaya kelak boleh menampung sayur² yang biasa di-bawa dari luar negeri. Dan saya berharap usaha yang dapat di-usahakan ini lebih tegas dan untuk mengusahakan masalaah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan juga harus menyumbangkan modal-nya bagi pinjaman kepada sharikat² atau orang persaorangan yang berusaha ka-arrah ini. Sa-bagaimana tuan² ma'alum bahawa kobis di-Cameron Highlands tidak sampai 10 sen sa-kati, tetapi oleh sebab dengan keadaan kenderaan dan lagi orang tengah maseh ada ber-keliaran, harga kobis di-pasar Kuala Lumpur menjadi 40 sen sa-kati, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi galakan ini-lah

yang saya maksudkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, supaya penanaman² sayuran² ini umpama-nya akan di-beri peluang, di-beri galakan dan di-beri bimbingan supaya mendapat faedah yang lebih dan mendapat kurang tekanan daripada orang tengah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau usaha saya katakan ini dapat kita kerjakan, berjuta² ringgit duit dari negara kita dapat di-selamatkan pengaliran-nya ka-luar negeri. Mengikut kajian negara kita ada-lah satu tempat yang selamat bagi penanaman modal, di-samping itu pula ketegohan mata wang negara kita sangat terjanjin. Ini ada-lah satu pujian yang di-aku² oleh kawan mahu pun lawan, atau dari negara jiran, atau negara di-mana² dunia ini akan stability pemerentahan Kerajaan Perikatan yang di-pimpin oleh Tengku Perdana Menteri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi dalam Dewan ini sa-belum kita berehat tadi kita mendengar ucapan sumbang yang di-ucapkan oleh sa-orang Pembangkang yang mengatakan kita akan neni-bawa ra'ayat negeri ini kepada jalan kehanchoran. Sa-telah menudoh Menteri Kewangan tidak mempunyai daya usaha bagi menambah, atau mengelokkan kewangan negara kita. Chakap, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh sa-barang chakap, tetapi makan jangan sa-barang makan. Tidak ada kerja yang paling senang melainkan menchachat, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan beberapa keping kertas yang di-tulis akan ber-uchap-lah sa-siapa pun boleh memper-katakan sa-suatu burok atau baik-nya, tetapi berapa berat mata memandang, berat lagi bahu memikul.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka mengalah pandangan saya kepada per-hubungan antara Malaysia dengan Philipina. Pada persidangan Dewan yang lalu saya telah beruchap mengata-kan kesangsian saya atas pendirian Menteri Luar Philipina, Tuan Ramos, yang sekarang ini bekas Menteri Luar. Perjanjian tempoh bertenang yang di-buat di-Jakarta, tetapi bila balek ka-Manila tempoh bertenang itu pun telah longgar dan luchut dengan sendiri-nya. Saya memberi pandangan bahawa

Ramos ini sa-akan² tidak dapat keperchayaan dari Kerajaan-nya. Maka hendak-lah kita berwaspada pada masa yang akan datang akan telatah ahli diplomat Philipina ini. Apa yang saya ramlakan rupa-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak merosot. Tempoh ber-tenang lagi telah pun di-langsongkan, di-persetujukan dengan ranchangan Menteri² ASEAN. Bila satu ketetapan chara perdamaian di-buat oleh Menteri² ASEAN di-sampaikan kepada Kerajaan masing², Kerajaan Malaysia dan Philipina, apa-kah hasil yang kita dapati bahawa Philipina tidak ber-setuju atas usaha² Menteri² ASEAN, hanya pengiktirafan *de facto* sahaja yang di-akuī kepada kedudukan Sabah atas kedaulatan Malaysia di-Sabah.

Jadi saya suka memberi pandangan kepada Kerajaan pada tahun hadapan kejohanan Badminton Asia yang akan di-langsong di-Manila beberapa belas buah negara Asia akan masuk dalam pertandingan itu bagi merebut kejohanan Badminton Asia Yang Kedua. Oleh sebab keadaan kita maseh merunching, saya mengeshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya pemain² kita tidak di-hantar ka-Philipina. Saya tidak sakali² hendak menahan juara badminton² kita hendak menjunakkan permainan-nya di-antarabangsa atau lagi hendak mempertahankan kejohanan-nya, tetapi apa yang saya takut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, keselamatan mereka itu tidak terjamin, walau pun akuan Menteri Luar Philipina sendiri bahawa kawalan ketat akan di-kenakan untuk keselamatan pemain² Malaysia, tetapi pembunuhan sering berlaku, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Philipina itu. Dalam dua tiga hari ini sa-orang lagi Datok Bandar telah mati di-tembak. Pendek kata kalau jadi satu² perkara kita akan kerugian juara badminton kita. Dengan sebab itu saya shorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya di-timbangkan masaalah menghantar juara badminton kita kejohanan Badminton Asia Yang Kedua. Kerana sa-belum ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak menghadhiri perjumpaan Ahli² Parlimen Asia dan kita tidak menghantar ratu chantek kita bertanding di-Manila, oleh sebab kita memikirkan bahawa maruah kita harus kita jaga. Sa-lagi maruah kita di-nodai,

sa-lagi Philipina maseh belum meng-akuī Malaysia mempunyai kedaulatan yang penoh ka-atas Sabah, biar-lah kita baik² atau kita kenal² China sahaja dengan-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana Philipina ini nampak-nya ada muslihat ia-itu ada udang di-sa-balek batu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchapak sedikit dalam masaalah pelajaran dalam negara kita. Usaha yang di-lakukan oleh Kementerian kita bagi menampong kanak² dalam sekolah kita, kita harus puji bahawa Kerajaan kita sekarang ini telah memberi persekolahan perchuma dari Darjah I hingga Darjah VI dan memberi per-chuma bayaran kepada sa-barang penuntut yang menuntut aliran Melayu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun yang sudah ada sa-ramai 80 ribu kanak² yang masuk dalam Tingkatan III dan tahun ini ada 100 ribu, mungkin tahun hadapan lebeh lagi 120 ribu atau lebeh, tetapi quota penuntut yang boleh masuk dalam Tingkatan IV ini hanya 40 ribu orang sahaja. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya keadaan ini berpanjangan, maka mungkin peluang belajar bagi kanak² itu makin sempit dan peluang belajar bagi kanak² itu makin nipis. Saya mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya membesarkan lagi Form IV bagi menampong kanak² yang lulus daripada LCE itu. Saya tahu, saya sedar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan menambah darjah, akan berkehendakkan bertambah guru² dan bertambah alatan² dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada banyak masaalah chara yang boleh kita ambil bukan bagi bayaran sekolah, tetapi ada-lah sa-bagai bantuan terus-menerus daripada kanak². Baharu² ini, Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran telah mengumumkan bahawasa-nya dalam tiap² tahun kanak² di-kehendaki mem-bayar sa-banyak sekian² ringgit bagi kegunaan sukan, dan ada sa-tengah² sekolah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, meng-enakan bayaran khas sa-banyak \$4.50 pada tiap² sa-tahun, sama ada pem-bayaran khas ini dengan arahan Menteri Pelajaran atau tidak, atau kehendak sekolah itu sendiri, saya tidak pasti, tetapi tujuan pokok perchakapan saya,

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa untuk menampung masalah kewangan kanak² boleh-lah, meminta kepada ibu bapanya bayaran satu ringgit satu kepala bagi tiap² satu penggal.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Panjang lagi?

Tuan Haji Abdul Razak bin Hussin: Insha' Allah, panjang lagi.

Tuan Timbalan Yang di-Pertua: Mesuarat ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 10 pagi esok.

Dewan di-tanggohkan pada pukul 6.30 petang.