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No. 1



Monday
2nd May, 1960

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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FEDERATION OF MALAYA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)
Official Report

Vol. II

Second Session of the First Dewan Negara

No. 1

Monday 2nd May, 1960

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

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. President (DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN BIN MOHAMED YASIN, S.P.M.J., P.I.S.).

.. the Minister of Justice (TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.)
(Appointed).

.. TUAN HAJI ABBAS BIN HAJI MOHAMED (Trengganu).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID BIN MAHMUD, J.M.N. (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' AHMAD BIN SAID, A.M.N. (Perak).

.. ENCHE' A. M. ABU BAKAR, J.M.N. (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' ABDUL WAHAB BIN IDUS, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).

.. ENCHE' AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).

.. ENCHE' CHAN KWONG HON, A.M.N., J.P. (Selangor).

.. ENCHE' CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).

.. DATO' DR. CHEAH TOON LOK, J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Maha Kurnia
(Appointed).

.. ENCHE' CHOO KOK LEONG (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' DA ABDUL JALIL (Trengganu).

.. ENCHE' KOH KIM LENG (Malacca).

.. DATO' LEE FOONG YEE, J.M.N., P.P.T., J.P. (Negri Sembilan).

.. ENCHE' LIM HEE HONG, A.M.N. (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' MOHD. SALLEH BIN MOHAMED ARIFF (Malacca).

.. ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Kedah).

.. ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., P.J.K.
(Appointed).

.. ENCHE' ATHI NAHAPPAN (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).

.. ENCHE' NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N.
(Appointed).

.. TUAN HAJI NIK MOHD. ADEEB BIN HAJI NIK MOHAMED
(Kelantan).

.. TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K.
(Appointed).

.. RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).

.. DATO' SHRIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA, D.P.M.J., P.I.S., J.P.
(Johore).

The Honourable DATO' G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

- „ TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N. (Kedah).
- „ TUAN SYED BAHALDIN BIN SYED NOH, J.P. (Perlis).
- „ ENCHE' T. H. TAN, J.M.N. (Appointed).
- „ DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' S. O. K. UBaidULLA (Appointed).
- „ ENCHE' WAN AHMAD BIN WAN DAUD, P.J.K., J.P., (Perlis).
- „ DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., J.P., Orang Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).
- „ ENCHE' YAP KHEN VAN, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).

ABSENT:

The Honourable ENCHE' HASHIM BIN AWANG, J.P. (Penang).

- „ ENCHE' YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence (TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N.).

- „ the Minister of Finance (ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.).
- „ the Minister of the Interior (DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N.).
- „ the Minister of Transport (ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry (ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education (ENCHE' ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.).

PRAYERS

(Mr. President *in the Chair*)

SPEECH OF HIS MAJESTY
THE YANG DI-PERTUAN
AGONG ON 19TH APRIL, 1960

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat saya hendak mema'alumkan kepada Majlis ini ia-itu Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dengan limpah kurnianya telah bertitah kepada Parlimen pada 19 haribulan April, 1960, tatkala membuka Parlimen Penggal Yang Kedua. Saya telah menerima salinan Titah ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Baginda itu dan saya perentahkan supaya Titah ucapan itu di-bentangkan dalam Meshuarat dan lagi Titah itu di-chetak dalam Perbahathan Parlimen.

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara,
Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan
Ra'ayat dan Yang Berhormat
Ahli² Dewan Negara dan Dewan
Ra'ayat:**

Sa-belum Beta melafadzkan ucapan Beta pada hari ini mari-lah kita bersama² berdo'a ka-hadzrat Allah Subhanahu wata'ala moga² di-chuchuri-nya rahmat ka-atas roh Al-marhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Muhammad dan menguchapkan ta'aziah kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Tunku Khursiah, Permaisuri Al-marhum Baginda. Di-sapanjang masa yang singkat Al-marhum bersemayam di-atas singgahsana Kerajaan sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang pertama Al-marhum telah memerintah dengan 'adil lagi bijaksana. Ra'ayat jelata sakalian telah menumpahkan ta'at setia dan

kaseh sayang kapada Baginda dan Al-marhum telah menunjukkan suatu contoh yang gilang gemilang yang harus di-kenang oleh Yang di-Pertuan Agong—Yang di-Pertuan Agong kemudian daripada Al-marhum itu. Kita bersama² menyertai perasaan duka nestapa Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Tunku Khursiah atas kemangkatan Al-marhum itu. Duli Yang Maha Mulia sa-sungguh-nya sentiasa bersama² di-sisi Al-marhum membantu pada menjayakan tanggungan Al-marhum yang berat². Sambil ra'ayat Negara ini bermashghul, mereka juga berasa megah dengan pemerentahan kedua² Baginda itu.

Sekarang Beta minta tuan² bersama² Beta bangun bertafakkur sa-lama dua minit sa-bagai tanda hormat dan kedukaan kita.

**Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara,
Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan
Ra'ayat, Yang Berhormat Ahli²
Dewan Negara dan Dewan
Ra'ayat:**

Dalam ucapan Beta yang pertama kapada tuan² sa-bagai Yang di-Pertuan Agong maka Beta mengambil peluang berikrar bahawa Beta bersama² dengan Raja Permaisuri Agong akan berkhidmat kapada ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan akan menegakkan dasar² demokerasi dan pemerentahan yang berperlembagaan. Beta berdo'a moga² dalam masa pemerentahan Beta, Parlimen ini ia-itu termasuk-lah Beta dan tuan² sakalian akan memimpin negara kita ini ka-araf keamanan dan kemad'amonan.

Meshuarat² Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat yang di-adakan sa-lepas ini ada-lah meshuarat² yang amat penting, kerana Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Perlembagaan akan di-bahaskan. Ada pun perkara yang tersangat penting dalam Rang Undang² ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan langkah hendak memasokkan ka-dalam Perlembagaan negara ini kuasa² bagi menahan sa-sa-orang dengan tujuan menchegeh ia-nya daripada melakukan perbuatan² yang mengorham keselamatan negara ini. Tentang perkara ini jangan-lah di-khuatirkan. Kerajaan Beta telah mengambil langkah ini hanya dengan mengikut contoh tauladan beberapa buah

negeri lain yang telah menyempurnakan kewajipan-nya bagi menjamin keamanan dan ketenteraman dalam negeri bagi ja'edah ra'ayat yang diwakili mereka. Tidak ada apa² yang boleh menyebabkan sa-sa-orang ra'ayat yang ta'at setia berasa bimbang dengan pindaan ini. Lain² perkara yang penting dalam Rang Undang² ini ia-lah berkenaan dengan penyusunan sa-mula surohanjaya² perkhidmatan supaya lebeh sempurna menjalankan tugas²-nya; perkara mengadakan sa-buah Majlis Negara bagi menyatukan dasar dan undang² Kerajaan tempatan, perkara memindahkan kapada Kerajaan akan tanggung jawab kerja pendaftaran warga negara yang sekarang ini dijalankan oleh Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya, dan perkara mengubah satu syarat kelayakan bagi pengundi² kerana pilehan² raya Parlimen dan negeri. Berkenaan dengan syarat kelayakan pengundi² itu Beta suka hendak menyebutkan ia-itu Kerajaan Beta hendak mengadakan Undang² yang menentukan bahawa syarat kelayakan yang baharu itu akan terpakai juga bagi pilehan² raya Kerajaan tempatan dan urusan menjalankan segala pilehan raya yang tersebut itu tadi termasuk-lah pilehan² raya Majlis Meshuarat tempatan, lama kelamaan kelak di-serahkan kapada Surohanjaya Pilehan Raya. Rang Undang² (Pindaan) Perlembagaan ini mengandongi semua pindaan² yang mustahak yang hendak di-buat oleh Kerajaan Beta pada masa ini, akan tetapi Kerajaan Beta sakali² tiada akan menchuaike kewajipan-nya bagi mengulang kaji perjalanan Perlembagaan negara ini pada sa-tiap masa.

Perkara yang besar dalam dasar Kerajaan Beta bagi penggal Parlimen yang akan datang ini ia-lah dalam usaha memajukan kawasan² luar bandar. Kemajuan yang banyak telah di-laksanakan dalam perkara menghasilkan tujuan ini ia-itu dengan tertuboh-nya Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar dan terlansek-nya sa-buah Majlis Kebangsaan Pembangunan Luar Bandar yang mengandongi semua Menteri² yang berkenaan serta di-pengerusikan oleh Perdana Menteri. Dalam tiap² buah Negeri dan daerah telah di-tubuhkan sa-buah jawatan kuasa pembangunan luar bandar dan

sa-buah badan telah di-adakan bagi menyayakan *ranchangan*² Kerajaan Beta. Satu daripada hal² yang penting sa-kali ia-lah memberi tanah kepada orang² yang tiada memiliki tanah langsung atau kepada orang² yang mempunyai tanah yang tidak cukup mendatangkan hasil untuk kehidupan-nya. Bagi membantu kerja Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah itu maka Kerajaan Beta telah mengadakan Rang Undang² Penempatan Beramai². Rang Undang² ini akan di-bahatkan di-dalam mesuarat Dewan Negara dan Dewan Ra'ayat yang akan datang. Apabila di-luluskan kelak maka undang² ini akan memudahkan kerja mem uka kawasan² penempatan beramai² dan kerja memberi tanah kepada mereka yang belum memiliki tanah. Kerajaan Beta telah berunding dengan Kerajaan² bagi Negeri² tentang chara² dan jalan² bagaimana hendak memperbaiki lagi alat pentadbiran tanah supaya dapat di-penuhi permohonan orang² yang makin bertambah² banyak berhajatkan tanah di-seluruh negeri ini. Beta suka menegaskan lagi di-sini bahawa ada-lah menjadi dasar tetap Kerajaan Beta, ia itu dengan kerjasama Kerajaan² negeri, hendak memberi tanah kepada ra'ayat negeri ini yang berkehendakkan tanah untuk nafkah kehidupan mereka. Tanah yang di-beri kepada mereka itu akan mempunyai kawasan seluas yang mencukupi bagi fa'edah ekonomi mereka supaya dengan yang demikian dapat-lah tiap² sa-orang ra'ayat negeri ini merasai kebahagiaan hidup menurut keadaan darjah kehidupan yang sesuai dengan taraf dan kedudukan mereka sa-bagai satu bangsa yang merdeka.

Dalam usaha memajukan kawasan² luar bandar maka Kerajaan Beta akan memberi keutamaan kepada kerja² membuka jalan² raya di-kawasan² luar bandar sama ada di-kampung² yang telah lama terbuka demikian juga di-kawasan² tempat kediaman yang baharu di- uka. Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan akan menjalankan tugas yang penting dalam usaha memajukan kawasan² luar bandar itu dengan *ranchangan*²-nya bagi melateh orang² kampong supaya membaiki darjah kehidupan mereka. Lembaga itu akan memumpulkan perhatian-nya yang utama dalam perkara

memberi galakan bagi membuka perusahaan² di-rumah serta perusahaan² kecil dan mengadakan wang kerana perusahaan dan perniagaan kampong. Kerajaan Beta bukan-lah sa-mata² hanya mengambil berat dalam perkara pertanian dan perusahaan² kampong. Orang² Melayu akan digalakkan supaya mengambil bahagian yang lebih besar dalam perusahaan lombong ia itu dengan chara menjalankan penyiasatan mencari bijih dalam kawasan² tanah simpanan untuk orang Melayu dengan perbelanjaan Kerajaan dengan tujuan hendak menggalakkan supaya ramai orang² Melayu membuat permohonan membuka lombong dan juga dengan chara memberi hadiah pelajaran kepada mereka untuk belajar bagi melayakkan diri mereka memegang jawatan² yang tinggi dalam perusahaan itu.

Selain daripada menegaskan perkara hendak mamohi hajat berkehendakkan tanah itu maka Kerajaan Beta akan menumpukan usaha-nya untuk meninggikan ekonomi negara. Kerajaan Beta akan chuba meninggikan darjah pertanian dengan jalan menggunakan chara² baharu. Usaha melaksanakan tujuan ini akan mula maju sa-tapak apabila Jabatan Pengajian 'Ilmu Pertanian di-buka kelak di-University Malaya di-Kuala Lumpur dengan bantuan Kerajaan New Zealand. Malangnya Yang Amat Berhormat Tuan Walter Nash, Perdana Menteri New Zealand yang telah di-jemput membuka Jabatan itu terpaksa menangkahkan lawatan-nya ka-sini oleh kerana kemangkatan Almarhum Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda. Sungguh pun demikian maseh ada harapan yang beliau akan dapat datang menyempurnakan isti'adat itu pada satu hari kelak. Pada tahun ini satu banchi pertanian akan di-adakan. Apabila siap banchi ini Kerajaan Beta akan dapat mengumpulkan beberapa banyak kenyataan yang berguna bagi tujuan memperbaiki lagi kehidupan orang² kita yang tinggal di-kawasan² luar bandar. Usaha menanam pokok² padi yang lebih baik supaya bertambah banyak hasil-nya akan di-jalankan terus menerus dengan pertolongan Kerajaan Jepun. Dengan yang demikian itu

negara kita akan lebih cepat mengeluarkan beras yang mencukupi untuk keperluan sendiri dengan tiada payah bergantung kepada beras yang di-bawa dari negeri lain. Penanam² padi akan di-galakkan menggunakan baja dengan seluas²-nya dan penyiasatan sedang di-jalankan sekarang untuk mengetahui kira-nya baja itu dapat di-keluarkan di-negeri ini supaya senang penanam² itu mendapat-nya. Penyiasatan ada-lah juga sedang di-jalankan untuk mengetahui sama ada boleh di-buka atau tidak kilang kertas yang menggunakan jerami padi. Kerajaan Beta telah menjamin harga padi negeri ini hingga sekarang dan berusaha supaya penanam² padi membuka lebih banyak lagi kilang² padi dengan jalan kerjasama yang menjualkan padi mereka dengan sa-baik² harga. Kawasan² sawah padi yang ada parit dan tali-ayer telah bertambah dari dua ratus tujuh puluh ribu ekar pada tahun 1956 menjadi lima ratus dua puluh ribu ekar, dan kawasan tanam²an lain telah bertambah dari dua ratus lapan puluh dua ribu ekar menjadi tiga ratus lapan puluh ribu ekar. Parit² dan tali-ayer akan terus juga di-buat di-kawasan² yang belum ada parit dan tali-ayer. Nelayan² akan terus di-bantu dengan melebihi-kan penggunaan chara² menangkap ikan yang lebih baik, dengan membuka kilang² ayer batu dan menggalakkan berpindah ka-tempat² yang di-khaskan bagi mereka supaya mereka duduk terkumpul untuk kebaikan ekonomi mereka. Penduduk² negeri ini akan di-galakkan memelihara ikan darat untuk makanan sendiri dan menjadi mata pencharian demikian juga akan di-galakkan menternak binatang; negeri ini sudah pun dapat mengadakan sendiri lebih daripada 80 peratus daripada daging, ayam, itek dan telur yang menjadi makanan penduduk²-nya dan ini akan bertambah lagi. Berkenaan dengan hal ehwal hutan maka Kerajaan Beta akan menjalankan dasar yang akan membawa kepada kemajuan. Kerajaan Beta akan menumpukan usaha-nya untuk meluaskan penggunaan pasaran barang² kampong dengan chara sharikat bekerjasama dan akan terus menerus berikhtiar supaya orang² kampong tiada sentiasa berhutang kepada pemodal².

Dalam lapangan perdagangan dan perusahaan, Kerajaan Beta sentiasa akan menyokong dan menggalakkan kemajuan hasil² utama negeri ini. Rancangan² menanam getah sa-mula yang telah berjaya itu akan terus di-jalankan dengan tujuan hendak membantu pekebun² kecil mengeluarkan getah dengan lebih banyak dan lebih baik lagi mutu-nya dengan tiada banyak memakai belanja, serta membuat jaminan supaya negeri ini kekal sa-bagai sa-buah negeri yang banyak sa-kali mengeluarkan getah dalam dunia ini. Kerajaan Beta akan memberi perhatian yang lebih berat lagi tentang mutu dan banyak getah yang di-keluarkan. Bagi keperluan² perusahaan bijeh yang pada masa ini hanya menghadapi sekatan kecil² sahaja dari Perjanjian Bijeh Antara Bangsa, dan menurut dasar 'am Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang menyokong rancangan² Antara Bangsa bagi menegohkan harga hasil² utama negeri ini, maka wakil² Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan bersama² hadir dalam persidangan yang akan di-adakan di-New York pada tahun ini untuk menimbankan rangka suatu perjanjian baharu.

Ada pun dasar Kerajaan Beta dalam perkara hendak memaju dan membanyakkan perusahaan supaya negeri ini tiada bergantung kepada getah dan bijeh sa-mata² sekarang ini sedang mendatangkan hasil dan dasar ini akan di-jalankan dengan tegas dan tidak keluar dari garisan dasar Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan pemodal² tempatan dan luar negeri membuka perusahaan di-negeri ini. Sa-buah pusat memajukan penghasilan akan di-tubuhkan untuk mengelakkan lagi chara² membuka perusahaan dan Kerajaan Beta ada-lah juga sedang menimbankan bagaimana chara yang sa-baik²-nya dapat di-pergunakan pengetahuan sains dan hasil² penyelidikan sains bagi muslihat perusahaan. Sa-lain daripada itu Kerajaan Beta sentiasa akan memberi perhatian khas kepada perkara menambah bekalan letrik bagi kegunaan perusahaan, bagi kegunaan kawasan² luar bandar dan bagi orang² yang akan menggunakan kuasa letrik di-mana² jua pun. Lembaga Pusat Letrik telah menubuhkan sa-buah

jawatan-kuasa khas untuk menyusun suatu rancangan meluaskan bekalan elektrik supaya sampai ka-kawasan² luar bandar.

Dalam hal perdagangan, Kerajaan Beta yang telah sama menyertai Perjanjian 'Ami berkenaan dengan Chukai² dan Perdagangan, sentiasa akan mengikut lunas² perjanjian yang di-buat oleh berbagai² negeri tetapi akan mengokohkan-nya lagi dengan perjanjian² yang di-buat antara dua buah negeri kerana hendak memelihara barang² dagangan kita yang di-bawa keluar negeri yang mustahak bagi ekonomi negara kita. Satu perkara yang penting dalam dasar perdagangan kita ia-lah memberi perlindungan kepada perusahaan² yang sedang di-majukan di-negeri ini ia-itu dengan menchegeh perbuatan membawa barang² itu dari luar dengan berlebeh-lebihan dan mengenakan chukai yang tinggi ka-atas-nya. Usaha menggalakkan saudagar² negeri ini berniaga dengan negeri² lain akan di-jalankan dengan bersungguh² lagi. Demikian juga Kerajaan Beta akan memberi perhatian kepada usaha menggalakkan perusahaan pelanchong dengan bekerjasama dengan badan² yang di-usahakan oleh sa-saorang dan pertubuhan² antara bangsa.

Dasar berkaitan dengan alat² pengangkutan dan kenderaan di-perluaskan bagi menyokong rancangan² pembangunan luar bandar, rancangan² meluaskan ekonomi dan perusahaan supaya mengadakan kemudahan bagi penumpang, barang² dan pelabohan ia-itu suatu perkara yang mustahak dalam usaha memajukan negeri ini. Khas-nya Kerajaan Beta akan meneruskan usaha membesarkan Pelabohan Port Swettenham dan akan menyiapkan satu rancangan membena jalan raya yang lengkap bagi beberapa tahun yang akan datang.

Demikian juga rancangan membena jalan raya dan membuat jambatan akan di-persesuaikan dengan rancangan² kemajuan dengan mengutamakan kerja mengadakan jalan² raya di-tempat² yang belum ada jalan dan memperelokkan jalan² besar yang ada sekarang pada mana² tempat yang

mustahak supaya memudahkan perjalanan membawa barang² yang di-keluarkan daripada kawasan² luar bandar atau untuk mensaimbangkan dengan bertambah-nya kereta lalu lintas yang telah bertambah banyak di-sebabkan oleh kemajuan dan perkembangan perusahaan negara ini. Kerja akan di-mulakan untuk membena jalan Rompin-Endau kerana tujuan hendak membuka sa-buah kawasan yang di-jangkakan subur di-Pahang Timor, dan jalan raya sepanjang 26 batu dari Gunong Keriang di-Kedah ka-Sungai Baharu di-Perlis dengan tujuan supaya ada jalan melalui kawasan² sawah padi yang ramai penduduk-nya kerana jalan² yang ada sekarang ini tiada menchukupi. Pada tahun ini wang telah di-sediakan untuk mengodakan bekalan ayer, dan kewajipan membuat pelan serta menyatukan kerja terpulang-lah kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan, dan banyak lagi rancangan² perbekalan ayer ini yang sedang dalam timbangan.

Perkhidmatan² pos dan talikom negara ini boleh-lah di-katakan telah maju juga tetapi usaha mengelokkan lagi perkhidmatan² itu akan di-jalankan mengikut sa-banyak mana wang yang dapat di-gunakan. Undang² Talikom terpaksa-lah di-pinda oleh sebab chadangan hendak menukarkan pusat² talipon yang menggunakan tenaga manusia dengan pusat² talipon yang memakai alat jentera dan juga kerana chadangan hendak memudahkan peratoran berchakap melalui talipon antara dua tempat yang berjauhan.

Kerajaan Beta hendak menjalankan ikhtiar supaya perkhidmatan² musharakat tidak akan terchichir jauh daripada kemajuan besar sa-bagaimana yang di-ranchangkan bagi kemajuan ekonomi. Dalam hal pelajaran sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa Mengkaji Sa-mula telah di-tubuhkan dan Jawatan-Kuasa ini akan memberi tahu Parlimen dalam penggal Parlimen yang akan datang ini berkenaan dengan perkara menjalankan dan mengelokkan dasar pelajaran yang telah di-luluskan dalam tahun 1956, ia-itu pada fikiran Kerajaan Beta ia-lah suatu dasar yang baik. Sa-buah jawatan-kuasa telah pun mula menimbangkan perkara hendak mengadakan

pelajaran Ugama Islam dalam sekolah² yang di-bantu Kerajaan.

Bantuan kepada sekolah² ugama yang di-usahakan oleh ra'ayat akan di-tambah. Sunggoh pun perkembangan pelajaran itu pada akhir-nya akan menguntungkan kawasan² luar bandar tetapi Kerajaan Beta memberi pandangan yang istimewa kepada langkah memperbaiki sekolah² luar bandar dengan jalan mengadakan guru² dan bangunan² yang lebih baik untuk mereka dan dengan cara mengumpulkan semula sekolah² yang berselerak itu. Kira² \$11,000,000 daripada wang ranchangan besar bagi kemajuan Pelajaran yang berjumlah \$20,000,000 bagi tahun 1960 itu akan di-tumpukan ka-kawasan² luar bandar. Sa-lain dari itu murid² yang terbaik daripada kampung² akan berpeluang mendapat pelajaran sekolah menengah dan belajar dalam Form enam di-sekolah² menengah yang ada tempat² kediaman atau dengan menumpang di-asrama² yang di-khaskan di-sekolah² menengah yang ada pada masa ini. Bilangan sekolah² pertukangan luar bandar bagi budak laki² yang sekarang di-namakan Sekolah Lanjutan Kampung itu, akan di-tambah lagi dan ada-lah menjadi dasar Kerajaan Beta hendak mengadakan juga sekolah² seperti itu bagi budak² perempuan. Ada-lah menjadi chita² Kerajaan Beta hendak mengadakan aliran kelas² yang menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sebagai bahasa pengantar-nya dalam sekolah² rendah yang dahulu-nya di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan dan menambah bilangan kelas² menengah yang menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan. Kursus latehan di-Maktab² dan di-Pusat Latehan Guru² bagi sekolah rendah telah di-pinda dalam tahun ini supaya kesemua guru² yang belum lagi mendapat latehan dan yang di-kehendaki mengajar kelak dalam bahasa Melayu akan di-beri latehan bahasa Melayu sebagai bahasa yang kedua. Hasil yang akan di-perolehi dari perubahan ini ia-lah mulai dari akhir tahun 1962 kesemua Maktab² dan Pusat² latehan itu akan mengeluarkan guru² yang kesemua-nya boleh mengajar menerusi bahasa Melayu dalam semua mata pelajaran sa-kurang²nya sa-hingga Darjah III. Mengikut Ranchangan Pelajaran Lanjutan yang di-buat oleh

Kementerian Pelajaran lebih daripada dua puloh tiga ribu orang murid sedang belajar bahasa kebangsaan dan sa-buah jawatan-kuasa sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak meluaskan pelajaran dewasa dalam bahasa ini; pada masa ini pelajaran dewasa adalah di-bawah tanggong-jawab Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar. Kursus permulaan khas bagi budak laki² daripada kawasan² kampung akan di-mulakan di-Maktab Teknik supaya mereka mempunyai kelayakan mempelajari kursus diploma di-Maktab itu. Sa-lain dari itu kursus pelajaran kejuruteraan yang penoh akan di-adakan di-Maktab itu. Kerajaan Beta akan mengkaji perkara hendak memberi pelajaran rendah dengan perchuma dan berchadang hendak mengambil langkah supaya murid² yang berhenti sekolah hendak-lah sa-kurang²nya berumur lima belas tahun.

Di-sini Beta hendak menyebut sedikit tentang sangkaan² yang telah timbul di-sebabkan oleh penyata Juru Odit Negara bagi tahun 1958 mengatakan wang yang di-untukkan bagi pelajaran dalam tahun itu telah dibelanjakan dengan tiada tentu. Sa-benar-nya bukan-lah demikian yang di-katakan oleh Juru Odit Negara itu, dan sangkaan² itu tiada-lah betul. Dalam meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat yang akan datang ini Kerajaan Beta akan membentangkan satu kertas meshuarat yang Beta harap ahli² kedua² buah Dewan Parlimen akan mengkaji-nya supaya mereka dapat membetulkan salah faham yang harus ada di-sisi orang ramai oleh mendengar tuduhan² yang tiada bertanggong-jawab itu.

Kerajaan Beta sentiasa akan menjalankan usaha-nya menjaga kesihatan dan kebajikan ra'ayat di-seluruh negara ini, dengan memberi perhatian yang utama kepada kesihatan di-kawasan luar bandar, mengadakan khidmat² bagi menjaga kesihatan ibu² yang bersalin, perkhidmatan kebajikan kanak² dan perkhidmatan gigi di-kawasan luar bandar yang belum ada khidmat² itu. Ranchangan² khas di-luar bandar bagi menghapuskan penyakit kepalu serta penyakit untut dan puru akan di-jalankan seperti sekarang ini juga. Usaha melengkapkan rumah² sakit dengan

alat² perkakas baharu akan di-jalankan dengan memberi keutamaan kepada rumah sakit Kuala Lumpur dahulu. Dalam perkara meluaskan perkhidmatan² kebajikan, Kerajaan Beta akan memberi perhatian khas kepada kawasan² luar bandar itu. Demikian juga Kerajaan Beta tidak akan melupakan kawasan² luar bandar pada masa menjalankan dasar-nya hendak mengodakan rumah² murah.

Supaya ranchangan² Kemajuan-nya dapat di-jalankan dengan tiada tergendala, maka Kerajaan Beta akan terus mengembangkan perasaan menuju kepada perpaduan bangsa dan mencari jalan untuk mengekalkan keamanan, keselamatan dan perasaan berbaik² sangka di-antara satu sama lain di-seluruh negeri ini. Dalam usaha hendak menyatukan sakalian ra'ayat Negara ini maka Kerajaan Beta akan sungguh² menggunakan Jabatan Penerangan dan Jabatan Siaran Radio, dan tiada lama lagi kelak perkhidmatan² ini harus akan di-bantu oleh perkhidmatan "television" pula.

Ada pun dasar Kerajaan Beta berkenaan dengan perhubungan² perusahaan tiada akan berubah; Kerajaan Beta sentiasa menggalakkan dan membantu pekerja² dan majikan² bagi mengadakan pertubuhan² mereka sendiri dan menyelesaikan apa² pertelingkahan dengan jalan berunding dan berbaik². Sa-bagaimana tuan² sedia ma'alum bahawa dengan ada-nya ranchangan² kemajuan Kerajaan Beta itu maka bertambah banyak-lah kelak orang² yang akan mendapat pekerjaan. Perkhidmatan menolong orang ramai mencari kerja akan di-besarkan lagi supaya orang² yang mencari kerja lebih mudah mendapat peluang mengisi kerja² yang kosong.

Ranchangan Perlatehan Kebangsaan yang di-susun oleh Lembaga Pusat Perlatehan akan di-tumpukan di-dua buah pusat latehan di-Pulau Pinang dan Ipoh dan ranchangan² yang di-jalankan oleh Lembaga itu akan mengeluarkan bertambah² banyak lagi bilangan pekerja² yang chekap yang di-kehendaki oleh kilang² dan perusahaan² yang baharu di-buka. Pakar² daripada Pertubuhan Buroh Antara Bangsa telah menjalankan penyiasatan

sama ada boleh di-adakan jaminan keselamatan musafir² di-negeri ini untuk fa'edah pekerja² yang menganggor dan sakit, penyata daripada Pertubuhan itu belum-lah lagi di-terima.

Undang² akan di-jalankan kuatkuasa-nya dengan 'adil lagi saksama dan chara² mentadbirkan ke'adilan akan di-jalankan dengan sempurna sa-bagaimana sekarang ini juga. Pada masa ini Undang² dalam negeri ini ada-lah sedang di-semak sa-mula dan jilid yang pertama mengandungi Undang² yang telah di-pinda dan ditambah itu akan siap pada akhir tahun ini. Ada-lah juga di-harap hendak memulakan kerja menterjemah Undang² yang di-luluskan Parlimen kadalam Bahasa Kebangsaan. Dalam perkara yang terutama sa-kali ia-itu berkenaan dengan mengekalkan keamanan dan ketenteraman, manakala kad² pengenalan yang baharu yang akan di-keluarkan lepas bulan June tahun ini akan mengambil satu bahagian yang mustahak, maka Kerajaan Beta sentiasa akan memerhatikan perchubaa² anasir² jahat yang hendak merosakkan keamanan dan kema'amoran negara kita ini. Bahaya ini ada-lah burok akibat-nya, dan Kerajaan Beta tiada akan mengehl²kan-nya. Maka itu-lah sebab-nya di-buat pindaan² kepada Bahagian XI dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang tuan² akan membahathkan-nya dalam meshuarat² yang akan datang ini.

Kerajaan Beta akan terus juga menggunakan pengaruh-nya bagi mustihat keamanan, perasaan muhibah dan ketenteraman di-dalam dunia ini 'am-nya dan di-Tenggara Asia khas-nya. Kerajaan Beta sangat² menghargai tali persahabatan di-antara negeri² dalam lengkongan Commonwealth dan persahabatan ini telah bertambah kokoh baharu² ini dengan lawatan Perdana Menteri Beta ka-Australia dan New Zealand demikian juga dengan lawatan Perdana Menteri Australia ka-negara kita ini. Dalam bulan May tahun ini Perdana Menteri Beta akan mengha-dhiri Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth di-London bagi kali yang pertama-nya dan dengan yang demikian neschaya-lah akan bertambah

erat lagi perhubungan di-antara Negeri² di-dalam lengkungan Commonwealth. Sunggoh pun begitu ikatan gabungan Commonwealth itu tidak-lah sa-kali² dapat mengabui mata kita dalam perkara membedakan warna kulit yang di-amalkan oleh Kerajaan Afrikan Selatan, ia-itu suatu dasar yang bertentangan dengan perasaan kemanusiaan sejati. Dan Perdana Menteri Beta akan membawa satu cadangan supaya keadaan mendukacitakan yang berlaku dalam negeri itu di-binchangkan dalam persidangan Perdana² Menteri itu pada bulan hadapan.

Kerajaan Beta akan terus menjalankan usaha bagi merangkakan rancangan kerjasama di-antara negeri² dalam Tenggara Asia yang telah di-reka oleh Perdana Menteri Beta dan President Garcia. Rancangan ini tak dapat tiada akan mengambil masa yang panjang bagi melaksanakan-nya. Dalam pada itu Kerajaan Beta akan merapatkan lagi perhubungan persahabatan di-Tenggara Asia bila² ada peluang. Lawatan President Ngoh Din Diem ka-negeri kita baharu² ini telah mengokohkan lagi tali persahabatan kita dengan Vietnam. Untuk menjalankan dasar persahabatan ini maka Kerajaan Beta berchadang hendak membuka beberapa buah lagi pejabat² kedutaan-nya di-luar negeri, khas-nya di-Negeri² yang telah ada menubuhkan pejabat² kedutaan-nya di-negeri kita ini, mengikut banyak-nya wang dan tenaga pegawai yang dapat di-gunakan. Dalam segala perhubungan-nya dengan negeri² lain dan terutama sa-kali melalui Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu, Kerajaan Beta akan menggunakan pengaruh-nya untuk menyokong perluchutan senjata dan menentang apa² jua chara penja-jahan di-mana² tempat dalam dunia ini. Dengan sebab itu-lah Kerajaan Beta telah mulai² sa-kali mengambil tindakan mengemukakan masa'alah Tibet supaya di-binchangkan dalam persidangan Pertuboha Bangsa² Bersatu. Kerajaan Beta berasa puas hati bahawa pendirian-nya dalam perkara tersebut telah mendapat sokongan dari kebanyakan penduduk² negara ini. Hal ini ada-lah ternyata apabila perwakilan yang bukan dari pihak Kerajaan

negeri ini telah menghadhiri Persidangan Seluruh India atas perkara Tibet pada awal bulan ini untuk mendzahirkan perasaan mereka berkenaan dengan hal yang telah berlaku di-Tibet itu.

Kedudukan kewangan bagi masa hadapan menunjukkan harapan yang baik dan dengan yang demikian besarlah harapan kita akan mendapat kejayaan dalam Ra cha ga Lima Tahun yang Kedua yang sedang di-susun itu. Ada-lah maksud Kerajaan Beta hendak menggunakan penghasilan yang berlebihan pada masa ini terutama-nya untuk kemajuan dan perkhidmatan² musharakat, khas-nya untuk pelajaran dan kesihatan; tetapi hal ini tiada-lah boleh di-jadikan sebab yang mematutkan untuk menambah semua perbelanjaan Kerajaan. Tujuan yang terbesar Kerajaan Beta ia-lah hendak mengekalkan kekekapan dalam perkhidmatan dan berchermat perbelanjaan kerana-nya. Perkara yang akan di-utamakan lagi ia-lah melateh pegawai² Kerajaan khas-nya pegawai² pentadbiran yang pada masa ini lebih daripada tiga suku ia-lah pegawai² anak negeri ini. Usaha menchegeh rashwah akan di-jalankan dengan bersunggoh² lagi supaya dapat menanam perasaan jujur dalam hati pegawai² Kerajaan dan orang ramai.

Dengan kejayaan²-nya dalam usaha menghapuskan dzarurat itu maka dapat-lah Kerajaan Beta menjalankan dasar² kemajuan. Oleh sebab usaha menentang Dzarurat itu sangat berhasil maka Kerajaan Beta berharap akan dapat mengishuiharkan Dzarurat ini tamat pada 31 haribulan July dan pada masa itu juga memansokhkan Undang² Dzarurat.

Apabila kita meninjau kapada keadaan yang terdapat dalam masa dua belas tahun yang lalu maka teringat-lah kita sa-mula akan masa² kesusahan dahulu, masa itu kebanyakan kita memikirkan sedikit benar harapan untuk menchapai kemenangan. Mereka yang melawat Tanah Melayu sekarang ini tiada dapat mengagak keadaan² yang terdapat lima hingga sa-puluh tahun dahulu. Pada masa itu mereka tiada berani berjalan keluar bandar

dengan tiada berkawal, tetapi bagi penduduk² negeri ini masa perbunohan dan serang hendap itu tiada akan dapat di-lupakan mereka. Kemenangan kita itu bukan-nya di-dapati dengan mudah, bahkan telah banyak jiwa dan wang terkorban. Hampir² dua belas tahun lama-nya kita telah menggunakan tenaga kita, jasmani dan rohani, dan segala sekatan² yang telah dikenakan ka-atas diri dan kehidupan kita telah menjadi kebiasaan kepada kita. Tetapi masa kesusahan itu akan tamat tiada berapa lama lagi dan sakalian ra'ayat negara ini sangat-lah berhutang budi kepada Pasokan² Keselamatan Tanah Melayu dan Commonwealth kerana keberanian mereka dalam masa itu. Beberapa kepujian telah di-sampaikan kepada mereka dan banyak di-antara mereka yang telah di-kurniakan bintang² kehormatan. Sa-sungguh-nya ini ada-lah dengan sendiri-nya menjadi suatu riwayat ke-handalan dan ta'at setia pada menjalankan kewajipan dalam perjuangan yang lama lagi sukar.

Kerajaan Perikatan yakin bahawa negara ini tiada akan mencapai sa-benar² keamanan melainkan keganasan Kominis di-hapuskan semua sa-kali. Oleh itu dasar Kerajaan Beta yang utama semenjak Merdeka ia-lah hendak menjadikan negeri ini aman dan membinasakan sama sa-kali Party Kominis Malaya yang telah lama merosakkan keamanan dan kema'amoran tanah ayer kita. Negara kita sahaja-lah yang boleh di-katakan telah menentang dan mengalahkan penganas² kominis. Dengan usaha yang tidak berhenti² dan ke'azaman yang kuat negara kita telah mencapai kemenangan yang besar ini, ia-itu suatu kemenangan yang tidak ada tolok banding-nya dalam sejarah zaman ini. Di-atas kesusahan, dan penderitaan ini kita bangun bersatu, tegoh dan tidak berbelah bahagi. Beta perchaya kejayaan Kerajaan yang besar ini akan di-sambut dengan baik-nya oleh sakalian ra'ayat negara ini dan juga oleh sahabat² kita di-luar negeri. Kejayaan ini akan menjadi suatu riwayat yang gilang gemilang dalam sejarah negara kita.

Pada fikiran Beta patut-lah kita menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh kepada sakalian ra'ayat negeri ini. Pada masa beberapa banyak orang masok menjadi ahli² Pasokan Keselamatan dan yang lain²-nya bersatu menjaga kampong² mereka, kebanyakan-nya pula telah menjalankan pekerjaan mereka masing² saperti biasa walau pun mereka dalam keadaan ketakutan dan menanggong berbagai² kesusahan. Mereka telah menjalankan kewajipan mereka di-pejabat², di-ladang², di-lombong² dan di-sawah² padi dengan berani kerana mereka sedar betapa burok-nya akibat yang akan terjadi jika orang² Kominis itu bermaharajalela. Sambil kita berjaga² memerhatikan 'anasir² jahat yang tiada alpa hendak menjatuhkan Kerajaan dengan sulit dan meresap itu mari-lah kita bersama² memohonkan taufik dan hidayat daripada Allah supaya kemenangan yang telah kita chapai itu tiada sia-sia sahaja melainkan memberi peransang kepada kita untuk memulakan usaha membena Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang lebeh aman dan lebeh ma'amor.

[The English translation is as follows—

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament:

Before I address you to-day I should like you to join with me in an expression of the great respect which we all feel for the memory of His late Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman ibni Almarhum Tuanku Muhammad and our deep sympathy for Her Majesty Tunku Kurshiah, His Consort. In the all too short a time since His election as the first Yang di-Pertuan Agong, His late Majesty, by His many qualities, endowed His high office with dignity and respect and the loyal devotion of our people and set a noble example of which His successors will ever be mindful. To Her Majesty Tunku Kurshiah, who was constantly at His side, sharing His burdens and contributing to His success, we express our deep sorrow at Her loss. Even while it grieves, their country is proud of them both.

I ask you now to rise with me and stand for two minutes in silence as a mark of respect and sympathy.

* * *

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, Honourable Members of both Houses of Parliament:

Addressing you for the first time as Yang di-Pertuan Agong, I pledge myself, with the Raja Permaisuri Agong to serve the people of the Federation and to uphold the principles of democracy and constitutional rule. I pray that during my term of office this Parliament of which you and I form part will guide our country along paths of peace and prosperity.

The ensuing meetings of both Houses will be important ones, for the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be under debate. The most important single feature of this Bill is the provision for powers of preventive detention to be included in the permanent law in the interests of national security. This need cause no fear. In taking this step my Government is but following the example of many other countries whose Governments have shouldered squarely their responsibilities for securing internal peace and order in the interests of the peoples whom they represent. No loyal law-abiding citizen has cause to feel alarmed at this amendment. Other important features of the Bill are the reorganisation of the structure of the Service Commissions for greater efficiency, provision for a National Council to co-ordinate local government policy and legislation, the transfer of the responsibility for the registration of citizens from the Election Commission to the Government and a change in the qualification for electors for Parliamentary and State elections. In this last connection I may mention that my Government is introducing legislation under which the new qualification will apply also to local government elections and the conduct of all those elections including, in due course, those for local councils, will be entrusted to the Election Commission. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill contains all the pressing amendments which my Government wishes to make at this time but my Government

will, as in duty bound, continue to keep the working of the Constitution under constant review.

The key-note of my Government's policy for the coming session will be the development of the rural areas. Considerable progress has been made in the establishment of the machinery for this purpose with the creation of the Ministry of Rural Development and the appointment of a National Rural Development Council of all the Ministers most concerned under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister. In each state and district a rural development committee has been appointed and an organisation is set up for implementing my Government's plans. One of the most important aspects is the alienation of land to those who are landless or own uneconomic areas. To supplement the valuable work of the Land Development Authority my Government has introduced the Group Settlements Bill which will be debated at the forthcoming meetings of both Houses. This Bill when enacted will have the effect of facilitating the establishment of Group Settlement areas and of alienating land to the landless. My Government has had consultations with Governments of the States on ways and means of improving the machinery of Land Administration in order to satisfy the greatly increased demand for land throughout the country. I would like to reiterate here that it is the declared policy of my Government, with the co-operation of State Governments, to give land to those of our citizens who are in need of land to earn their living. The land so alienated will be of economic size so that each of our citizens will be able to have and maintain a standard of living compatible with the dignity of an independent nation.

In the development of rural areas my Government will give priority to the construction of rural roads both to established villages as well as to newly developed settlement areas. The Rural and Industrial Development Authority will play an important role in the development of rural areas by its programmes of training the rural people to improve their standard of living. The Authority will lay particular

emphasis on encouraging the establishment of cottage and small industries and the financing of rural trade and industry. My Government is not here concerned only with agriculture and strictly rural industries. Malays will be encouraged to take a greater part in the mining industry by the prospecting of Malay reservations at Government expense with a view to encouraging Malay applications and by training awards to fit them to take executive posts in the industry.

In addition to its emphasis on satisfying land hunger, my Government will aim at a general broadening of the national economy. In the field of agriculture it will attempt to raise standards by the application of new techniques and methods. A step forward in this direction will be the opening of the Agricultural Department of the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur with the generous help of the New Zealand Government. Unfortunately the visit of the Rt. Hon. Walter Nash, Prime Minister of New Zealand, who was invited to open the faculty, has had to be postponed because of the death of His late Majesty, but there is some hope that he may yet be able to perform the ceremony at a future date. This year will see the holding of an agricultural census which will provide my Government with much information that will be of value in improving the lot of our rural people. Work will continue with the help of the Japanese Government on the improvement of the yield and quality of padi, bringing the country nearer to self-sufficiency in its staple food. The extensive use of fertilisers will be encouraged and the possibilities of local production are being investigated to bring them within the reach of all farmers. The possibilities of a paper mill which will consume padi straw are also being examined. My Government has continued to support the padi price and aims to popularise still further the co-operative rice mills which secure for the cultivator the best return for his produce. Irrigation areas under padi have increased to 520,000 acres from 270,000 in 1956, and areas under other cultivation to 380,000 from 282,000. Irrigation will be steadily extended. Fishermen will continue to

be assisted by the increasing use of improved methods, by the building of ice plants and by encouraging re-grouping in communities of economic size. Emphasis will be laid on fresh water fish as a source of food and livelihood and on the keeping of livestock; the country already produces over 80 per cent of its meat, poultry and eggs, and this percentage will be increased. My Government will pursue a progressive forest policy. It will devote itself to the spread of rural co-operative marketing and will continue its successful struggle against rural indebtedness.

In the field of commerce and industry my Government will continue to support and foster the primary products. The successful rubber replanting schemes for smallholders will proceed with the object of assisting the production of more and better rubber at lower cost and ensuring that the country's position as the world's largest producer of natural rubber will be maintained. Increasing attention will be paid to the quality as well as the quantity of the product. In the interests of the tin industry, which is now suffering only from negligible restrictions under the International Tin Agreement, and in accordance with its general policy of supporting sound international schemes for stabilising the prices of primary products, the Federation will participate in the conference to be held in New York this year to consider the draft of a new agreement.

My Government's policy of industrial development and diversification to reduce the country's dependence on rubber and tin is bearing fruit and will be pursued progressively within the framework of the Government's policy of inducements to local and foreign capital alike. A productivity centre is to be set up to improve industrial organisation and my Government is also considering how best to make available to industry scientific knowledge and the results of scientific research. The expansion of electricity supplies for industry, for the rural areas and for potential consumers everywhere will continue to occupy the special attention of my Government and the Central Electricity Board has established a

special committee to formulate a programme of rural extension.

In trade, as a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, my Government will continue to subscribe to the principles of multilateralism but will supplement this by bilateral agreements to safeguard the main export commodities on which our economy depends. The protection of the developing secondary industries, by anti-dumping measures and tariffs, will be an important feature of trade policy. Efforts to promote overseas trade will be intensified. Increasing attention will be paid to the development of the tourist trade in co-operation with private enterprise and international organisations.

My Government's transport policy will be developed in support of the plans for rural development, expansion of the economy and industrialisation so as to provide the passenger, goods and port facilities which are an essential element in the development of the country. In particular my Government will press on with the development of Port Swettenham and will prepare a comprehensive plan of road development for the years of expansion ahead.

The road-and bridge-building programme will likewise be geared to the plans for development, the emphasis being on the expansion of road communications, with improvements to the existing main trunk roads where these are needed to facilitate the movement of produce from the rural areas or to keep pace with the increase in traffic consequent on the country's industrial development and growth. A start will be made on the Rompin Endau road to open up a potentially rich area in East Pahang and on the 26-mile road from Gunong Keriang in Kedah to Sungei Bharu in Perlis to provide communication through a densely populated rice area where the present facilities are inadequate. For water supplies, in connection with which the Federal Government's responsibility is confined to design and co-ordination, a substantial sum has been made available this year and many more schemes are under consideration.

The postal services and telecommunications of this country are fairly advanced but no effort will be spared within the limitations of finance to make further improvements. The Telecommunications Ordinance will have to be amended in connection with technical changes which it is proposed to make in the conversion of manual exchanges to automatic work and the simplification of the trunk-call system.

It is the intention of my Government that social services shall not lag behind the major advances which are planned in economic development. In the field of education a Committee of Review has been set up which will report during the coming session on the implementation and possible improvement of the education policy approved in 1956, which my Government regards as basically sound. A committee is already at work on the provision of Islamic teaching in assisted schools. Assistance to non-Government Muslim religious schools will be increased. While all educational development ultimately benefits the rural areas my Government will give particular attention to the improvement of rural schools by giving them better teachers and better buildings and by regrouping schools. Some \$11,000,000 out of the \$20,000,000 Education Capital Development programme for 1960 will be invested in the rural areas. In addition the best pupils from the kampongs will have the opportunity of Secondary and Sixth Form education in residential secondary schools or by joining hostels attached to existing secondary schools. The number of rural trade schools for boys, now called Sekolah² Lanjutan Kampong, will be increased and it is my Government's policy to establish such schools for girls too. It is my Government's intention to introduce national language streams in former Government primary schools and to increase the number of secondary classes using the national language. The course of training in primary Teacher Training Colleges and Centres has been modified this year so that all teachers not already undergoing training so as to teach in Malay as the main medium of instruction will be trained in Malay as a second language. The result of this

change will be that as from the end of 1962 all these training institutions will be turning out teachers all of whom will be capable of teaching in the medium of Malay at least up to Standard III. Under the Further Education Programme of the Ministry of Education over 23,000 pupils are studying the national language and a committee is considering the expansion of adult education in this language; adult education being now the responsibility of the Ministry of Rural Development. Special preliminary courses will be started at the Technical College to enable boys from rural areas to qualify for the diploma course. In addition, full engineering courses will be introduced at the College. Finally, my Government will study the introduction of free primary education and intends to work towards a minimum school-leaving age of 15 years.

I must refer here to suggestions that have been made as a result of the Auditor-General's report for 1958, that money voted for education in that year was misappropriated. This of course is not what the Auditor-General said, and it is not true. My Government is tabling a paper at the forthcoming meeting of the Dewan Ra'ayat which I should like members of both Houses to study so that they may in turn correct any misunderstanding that may have been created in the minds of the public by irresponsible allegations.

My Government will continue its efforts to safeguard the health and welfare of the people throughout the country, with emphasis on rural health, the expansion of rural maternity, infant welfare and dental services and the continuation of special rural health projects for the eradication of malaria and filariasis and the control of yaws. Modernisation of hospitals will proceed, with priority for Kuala Lumpur itself. In the expansion of the welfare services my Government will pay particular attention to the rural areas. Nor will my Government overlook the needs of those areas in pursuing its policy of providing low cost housing.

In order to create favourable conditions in which its programme of development can proceed undisturbed, my

Government will continue to build up a sense of national unity and will seek to maintain an atmosphere of peace, security and goodwill throughout the country. In the campaign for national unity the Government attaches great importance to the use of the Information and Broadcasting services, which may be supplemented before long by television.

In the field of industrial relations my Government's policy will remain unchanged; it will continue to encourage and help both employees and employers to organise themselves and to order their dealings so that balanced relations can be maintained by negotiation and discussion with the maximum of goodwill. The solution to the employment problem, as everyone knows, lies in my Government's plans for development and expansion. The employment exchange service will be expanded to supply the machinery for putting potential employees in touch with the new opportunities that will be created. The National Apprenticeship Scheme organised by the Central Apprenticeship Board will be consolidated in two centres at Penang and Ipoh and the schemes run by the Board will produce increasing numbers of skilled workers needed by the new factories and industries. The feasibility of providing social insurance protection against contingencies of unemployment and sickness has been investigated by an expert of the International Labour Organisation whose report is now awaited.

Law and order will be enforced impartially and the standard of administration of justice will be maintained. The revision of the laws is in progress and the first volume of the revised and consolidated laws should be ready by about the end of this year. It is hoped to make a start also on the translation of statute law into the national language. Over and above the maintenance of law and order, in which the new issue of identity cards in the second half of this year will play an important part, constant watchfulness will be exercised against attempts by the forces of subversion to upset the natural stability of our country. The danger is a very real one, and my

Government will not under-estimate it. The amendments to Part XI of the Constitution, which will be debated at your forthcoming meetings, are an indication of this.

My Government will also continue to use its influence for peace, goodwill and settled conditions in the world in general and South East Asia in particular. It attaches great value to the Commonwealth ties, which have been strengthened recently by the successful visits of the Prime Minister to Australia and New Zealand and the visit of the Prime Minister of Australia to this country. They will be further strengthened by the attendance of my Prime Minister for the first time at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference in London in May. The Commonwealth partnership cannot blind us, however, to the terrible implications of the policy of apartheid being pursued in defiance of all true feelings of humanity by the Government of South Africa and my Prime Minister has sought to have the tragic situation in that country discussed at the conference next month.

My Government will continue work on the plan for co-operation in South East Asia conceived by my Prime Minister and President Garcia and will in addition to this plan, which will inevitably take time to develop, cultivate friendly relations in South East Asia as and when opportunity occurs; the recent successful visit of President Ngoh Din Diem has served to strengthen our friendship with Vietnam. In pursuit of its policy of friendship my Government plans subject to availability of men and money to open more missions abroad, particularly in those countries which have established missions here. In all its contacts and above all through the United Nations Organisation my Government will use its influence in favour of disarmament and will strive against imperialism in any form anywhere. For this reason my Government took a leading part in raising the Tibetan issue in the United Nations and is satisfied that in making this stand it had the support of the majority of the people of the country. This is evidenced by the attendance of

a non-Government delegation of interested persons at the meeting of the All-India Tibet Convention held earlier this month to express their feelings on the situation in that country.

The financial outlook is encouraging and augurs well for the Second Five Year Development Plan which is now under preparation. It is the intention of my Government that the comparatively buoyant revenues which the country is enjoying at present shall be husbanded primarily for development and social services, particularly education and health, and shall not be taken as justifying a general increase in the levels of Government expenditure as a whole. Efficiency and economy in administration will remain one of my Government's chief concerns. Increased emphasis will be placed on training, particularly for the administrative service, which is now more than three-quarters Malayanised. The campaign against corruption will be intensified to inculcate a tradition of integrity among Government servants and the public alike.

My Government's policies of development and expansion have been made possible by its steady successes in dealing with the Emergency. So effective has the campaign been that my Government intends to declare the Emergency officially at an end on 31st July and at the same time to repeal the Emergency Regulations.

When we look back over the last twelve years there were many dark periods when to most of us the prospect of victory seemed remote indeed. Those who visit Malaya to-day can have little conception of the conditions that prevailed five to ten years ago, when they would not have travelled outside any town without an escort, but, for the people of this country, those days, when the terror of murder and ambush was always present, will not easily be forgotten. It has not been an easy victory and the cost has been dear both in lives and resources. For nearly twelve years it has absorbed all our energy and taxed our resources, both materials and spirituals, and the restrictions that it has imposed on our liberty and livelihood have almost become part of our

daily lives. That period will soon be over and the debt which the people of this country owe to the Security Forces—both Malayan and Commonwealth—for their sustained and courageous effort over the years cannot be over emphasised. Many tributes have been paid to them and the list of honours and awards earned by them is, in itself, an epic of heroism and devotion to duty during the long and arduous struggle.

It was always the conviction of the Alliance Government that there would not be real peace in this country unless communist terrorism in every form was completely eliminated. It has accordingly been the policy of my Government as a first priority since Merdeka to bring peace to this country and to destroy utterly the Malayan Communist Party's potential which has for so long been responsible for damaging the peace, prosperity and communal harmony of our land. Our country can justifiably lay claim to the distinction of having been the only country to have fought and conquered these forces of evil, the Communist Terrorists. By sustained effort and determination it has been possible to achieve this great victory, a victory unparalleled in recent history. We have emerged from these trials and tribulations strong, united and undivided. I am sure that this great achievement by the Government will be applauded by all in this country and by our many friends overseas. It will remain a glittering record in our history.

Perhaps the greatest tribute, however, must be paid to the ordinary men and women of the country. While many hastened to join the Security Forces and others rallied to protect their kampongs and new villages the majority under conditions of tremendous strain, fear and hardship carried on the normal course of their daily lives. Both in the administration and in industry they did their duty on estates, in the mines and in the padi fields with great fortitude and courage because they understood the issues which were at stake and thereby maintained and even expanded the social and economic life of the country. It remains now for us

all, with God's help, still standing on guard against the sinister forces that do not rest in their attempts to undermine the Government by secret and subversive means, to ensure that this great victory is not wasted but becomes instead the starting point for building a yet more peaceful and prosperous Persekutuan Tanah Melayu.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat saya telah menerima suatu perutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat berkenaan dengan Rang Undang² yang tertentu yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan Ra'ayat. Setia Usaha Dewan ini akan membachakan perutusan itu. Whereupon, the Clerk read the following message dated 29th April, 1959:

"Mr. President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills—

- (1) Bill to amend the Service Commissions Ordinance, 1957.
- (2) Bill to amend the Constitution of the Federation.
- (3) Bill for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of law and policy in respect of local government elections throughout the Federation and for matters incidental thereto.
- (4) Bill to amend the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance, 1951.
- (5) Bill for the purpose of ensuring uniformity of law and policy in respect of the establishment of group settlement areas and the conditions of alienation and occupation of land in such areas and for other matters incidental thereto.
- (6) Bill to amend the Notaries Public Ordinance, 1959.
- (7) Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the

service of the year 1960, to appropriate such a sum for certain purposes and to provide for the replacement of amounts advanced from the Contingencies Fund.

- (8) Bill to provide for the issue and management by the Central Bank of Malaya of loans raised under the provisions of certain laws,

and transmits them to the Senate for its concurrence.

(Sgd.) Speaker"

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

The Minister of Justice (Tun Leong Yew Koh): Mr. President, Sir, I beg to give notice that the following Bills transmitted from the Lower House will be taken through second and subsequent readings on Monday, 9th May, 1960:

- The Service Commissions (Amendment) Bill
- The Constitution (Amendment) Bill
- The Local Government Elections Bill
- The Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill
- The Land (Group Settlement Areas) Bill
- The Notaries Public (Amendment) Bill
- The Supplementary Supply (1960) (No. 1) Bill
- The Loans (Central Bank of Malaya) Bill.

ADJOURNMENT TO A LATER DAY

(Motion)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move,

That this House, after adjourning at the close of business this day shall reconvene pursuant to Standing Order 11 (2) at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, 9th May, 1960.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House, after adjourning at the close of business this day shall reconvene pursuant to Standing Order 11 (2) at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, 9th May, 1960.

SUSPENSION OF STANDING ORDER

(Motion)

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Sir, I beg to move,

That the provisions of Standing Order 25 be suspended to enable Enche' T. H. Tan to move a motion of Urgent Public Importance, in the following terms:

"That this House fully endorses the views expressed by the Honourable the Prime Minister on the unfortunate incidents which resulted in the death of so many people in South Africa as a result of Police action, and fully supports the Prime Minister and the Government in whatever action they may deem to be necessary."

Enche' Nik Hassan: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the provisions of Standing Order 25 be suspended to enable Enche' T. H. Tan to move a motion of Urgent Public Importance, in the following terms:

"That this House fully endorses the views expressed by the Honourable the Prime Minister on the unfortunate incidents which resulted in the death of so many people in South Africa as a result of Police action, and fully supports the Prime Minister and the Government in whatever action they may deem to be necessary."

MOTIONS

POLICE ACTION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, now that our Standing Orders have been suspended, I beg to move the motion laid on the Table this morning. The text of the motion reads as follows:

That this House fully endorses the views expressed by the Honourable the Prime Minister on the unfortunate incidents which resulted in the death of so many people in South Africa as a result of Police action, and fully supports the Prime Minister and the Government in whatever action they deem to be necessary.

This motion does not call for a lengthy explanation, particularly as the

feeling of the people of our country has been fully and amply aired in the Dewan Ra'ayat at its recent meeting. I feel sure, however, that Members of the Dewan Negara feel no less strongly about the unnecessary loss of human lives and the sufferings and misery inflicted upon the indigenous population of South Africa as a result of police action a few weeks ago. The massacre of Africans by the South African police pricked the conscience of the whole world. The shooting at Sharpeville of Africans protesting against racial discrimination exposed the so-called superiority of the white civilization and served to unite non-whites the world over in the struggle of nationalism against colonial imperialism. We in Malaya who have won our independence by constitutional means and without bloodshed can fully appreciate the plight of the Africans in South Africa. This plight was ably presented to the delegates to the recent Afro-Asian convention held in New Delhi. It was my honour and privilege to lead a Malayan delegation to that convention. Two delegates to the convention came from the Continent of Africa—they came from Kenya. When I asked why no one had come from South Africa they told me that if any African attempted to get out of South Africa he would be promptly arrested and put into jail. The Africans from Kenya also told us of mass shootings of men, women and children in an attempt by the white men to stem the tide of African nationalism. They also told us of the confinement of Africans in labour camps, all because the Africans feel that they are now fit to govern their own country. Mr. President, Sir, no decent person can tolerate the killing of innocent men, women and children, and in order to strengthen the hands of our Prime Minister at the forthcoming conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers we should unanimously adopt the motion before the House this morning. The white Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries should be reminded that not so many years ago they did not hesitate to condemn the Nazis and the Russians for the mass killing and brutality they committed in Europe.

To-day these white Prime Ministers seem willing to condone the mass killings and brutality by the white Government of South Africa. This, Sir, is a sad reflection, and I feel that what our own Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, will say at the forthcoming meeting in London will shock the white Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth into the realization that our Asian civilization has in fact so much to teach the West. Sir, it redounds to the great credit of our nation and to the leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman that Malaya is again in the forefront of the crusade against racial discrimination and colonialism wherever they still persist—both at the official level, such as the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, and at the civilian level, such as the Afro-Asian convention in New Delhi. We are not sparing any efforts to champion the cause of self-determination and human rights and we give our moral and material support to all those who are fighting against racial discrimination which takes this most debased form in South Africa to-day. I am sure, Sir, that this House will want the world to know that when our Prime Minister ticks off the South African Government at the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference he does so with the full mandate from both Houses of our Parliament. This is the reason for my motion to-day. Through this motion this House pledges its full support for our Government in whatever action it may deem fit to take, be it in London shortly or perhaps at the coming meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Nothing should stop us from our duty to defend the principles of the United Nations Charter, and to help put an end to colonial imperialism wherever it still exists. Young though we are as a member of the United Nations we are convinced that only the principles of the United Nations Charter and the faithful observance of the Declaration on Human Rights can guarantee a peaceful and prosperous future for mankind. If we must die in the defence of these high principles, then die we certainly shall. Let those who are persecuting the subject peoples be under no illusion

about this and let us tell them in no uncertain terms that we stand, and we will continue to stand, unflinchingly by the side of all who are fighting against racial discrimination and for their self-determination—whether it be in Africa or in Tibet.

Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the motion standing in my name.

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong chadangan yang di-bawa oleh rakan saya Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan di-atas memberi segala sokongan-nya yang penoh kapada Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Perdana Menteri, mengenai perkara kejadian yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu. Izinkan saya memberi sedikit sa-banyak pendapat saya setelah menyokong ucapan yang diberikan oleh saudara saya Enche' T. H. Tan itu. Apa yang berlaku di-Afrika ia-itu chara pembunuhan beramai² yang di-kenakan kapada orang² yang berwarna kulit itu, ada-lah suatu perkara yang menimbulkan, yang boleh membuka mata kapada seluroh dunia ini, bahawa maseh ada di-dalam dunia ini pehak² yang maseh memandang beza-membeza di-atas kehidupan manusia dan yang berbeza warna kulit.

Sa-belum-nya kejadian yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini pernah dan sedang berlaku di-negeri² yang mempunyai penduduk dan pemerentahan-nya orang² yang berkulit puteh. Jadi, apa yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan ini, boleh menyedar, boleh memberi fahaman kapada mereka bahawa hari ini dunia tidak lagi mengizinkan mereka melakukan perasaan yang sa-umpama itu. Dan apa yang berlaku, yang akan berlaku dan yang sedang di-lakukan di-Afrika Selatan itu boleh membangkitkan penduduk² dalam dunia memberi pendapat-nya di-atas keburokan yang berlaku dalam per-bezaan warna kulit itu. Dan saya perchaya-lah kira-nya Perdana Menteri kita membawa perkara ini dalam meshuarat Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth, Tunku Perdana Menteri kita akan memberi sa-penoh pendapat-nya dan sa-penoh pendapat ra'ayat negeri

ini di-atas kekejaman yang sedang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu.

Bagaimana saudara saya kata tadi, apabila perkara ini di-bawa di-dalam meshuarat Antara Bangsa kelak, saya perchaya-lah dunia tidak akan mengizinkan lagi pehak yang sa-umpama itu. Dunia hari ini telah berubah dan manusia mempunyai fahaman-nya sendiri dan mempunyai hak bagi mengemukakan pendapat-nya sendiri. Mana² pehak yang chuba hendak membeza warna kulit, membezakan kelebehan satu² puak itu maka puak itu patut-lah di-keji dengan sa-hebat²-nya. Saya rasa, sudah kena-lah pada masa bagi Dewan ini memberikan sokongan yang sa-penoh²-nya kapada Tunku Perdana Menteri kita supaya Tunku Perdana Menteri kita apabila menghadziri meshuarat Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth itu akan mempunyai mandat yang sa-penoh-nya daripada Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara dan daripada semua ra'ayat seluroh Tanah Melayu ini dalam kerja² yang maha penting itu dan Perdana Menteri; kita dapat mengemukakan dengan sa-penoh-nya akan perasaan dukachita ra'ayat negeri ini terhadap apa yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu. Ini-lah sokongan saya kapada chadangan ini dan saya ucapkan terima kaseh kapada penchadang itu, sa-kian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok: Mr. President, Sir, the motion moved by my Honourable friend Mr. T. H. Tan will find a responsive chord in the hearts of all people of Malaya and throughout the world who believe that ultimately the peace of the world and the existence of mankind on our planet will depend on the theory and the practice of the conception of the brotherhood of mankind. I believe that the greatest thinkers of our world to-day had this in view when they brought into existence the United Nations Organisation. The views expressed in that august Assembly have always been towards the rule of law and the brotherhood of mankind. A nation, who is a member of that Organisation, who only pays lip-service to those views and ideas, is betraying and destroying the hopes of all the people

of the world to bring in a reign of law and the brotherhood of man. It is wellknown that our scientific achievements within these last fifty years have been so rapid that man's moral growth has not kept pace with his scientific achievements. The atomic bomb, the planetary flights to the moon, the conquest of time and space, and the discovery in the realms of Chemistry and Biology have brought thinkers to the realisation that until and unless man's moral nature is changed in keeping with his scientific progress, man will ultimately destroy himself and not only himself, but the world in which he lives. The eloquent plea of our Honourable Prime Minister in the Lower House for racial tolerance and human treatment of the under-privileged Africans, to the South African Government brings sharply to the attention of the world that man's moral progress has not yet kept pace with his scientific achievements and his so-called civilisation. Civilisation, as we see it to-day, as exemplified in the happenings at Sharpeville, is only a veneer to cover man's greed for power and for the satisfaction of his bodily desires. Sharpeville may be said to be the turning point in our future behaviour towards our fellow beings to bring in a rule of law and the brotherhood of man. In this House I fully endorse the views expressed by the Honourable Mr. T. H. Tan that a full mandate be given to our Prime Minister to express our abhorrence at the treatment of human beings as had occurred at Sharpeville, a treatment worse than that given to animals, because of the colour of their skin.

The theory of a master race through the colour of the skin had been exploded by the last war and the findings and declarations of the scientists of the United Nations Organisation, and yet in this twentieth century there are still political opportunists who try to delude their fellow-men by exploitation of this discarded theory to climb to satanic power.

It is important to multi-racial Malaya that this apartheid theory be killed once and for all, for this is a delusion that will cause disaster to mankind.

Malaya may be said to-day to be a successful experiment in brotherhood and racial tolerance where so many races, cultures, tongues and creeds flourish peacefully in our fair land. It is our greatest hope, the hope of the Alliance Government, to prevent communalism, racialism and apartheid conception from flourishing in our independent land. We realise that, in our country, unless we practise brotherhood, we will never bring into being a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that in the eyes of God all men are brothers. (Applause).

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: Mr. President, Sir, I fully support the very spirited speech of my Honourable friend Mr. T. H. Tan made in moving the motion. The whole history of mankind is a continuous struggle to make humanity free. The brutal massacre of South Africa shows that the human race is still not free. The South African rulers are not only challenging history but challenging the whole of humanity. Let the world accept the challenge of their basest animality to redeem humanity from racial prejudice and economic oppression. I do not believe for a moment in the Commonwealth concept if it does not believe in racial equality. The Commonwealth Group cannot be a Group of materialists. Sir, to call the African humiliation an internal matter is a big black-out, a travesty of truth. Geographically it may be an internal matter, but socially and biologically it is a matter pertaining to human race, humanity and the world at large. It is a matter, pure and simple of Whites suppressing and oppressing the Black.

If the husband and wife quarrel it is an internal matter. If the husband beats the wife it is a State matter. (Laughter). Sir, the coloured people in South Africa are being oppressed by the White rulers. In the past oppression in a country was never considered to be an internal matter. If it was so considered, half of the world to-day would be under the subjugation of one empire or the other. We in Malaya, however small we may be, believe in the free spirit of man and equality of all. Our

Prime Minister has torn the myth of an internal matter in a most eloquent speech in the Lower House. It echoed in the four corners of the world and has made the elder Commonwealth countries to think more seriously. We are now proud to discover that we in Malaya have championed the cause of the coloured people more outspokenly than all the elderly Asian Members of the Commonwealth. Let us march on this path of fighting for the good and condemning the bad. Surely God will reward us for this good act. May I, Sir, add to the very spirited speech that my Honourable friend Mr. T. H. Tan made, that not only the two Houses of this Parliament are in their entirety behind our Prime Minister, but every son of the soil is behind our Prime Minister. Let him say our views in the most outspoken and unmistakable terms. (*Applause*).

Enche' Abdul Wahab bin Idas: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana saya simpati dengan chadangan yang dibawa oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan maka saya suka memberi pandangan yang pendek. Barangkali tentu-lah ada gulongan² yang berpendapat apa-kah sebab-nya kita bagi Dewan Negara atau Dewan Ra'ayat negeri ini mengkeji kejadian di-Afrika Selatan di-samping itu ada gulongan² yang berfikir atau berpendapat, ia-lah oleh sebab kita semuanya di-sini ada-lah sa-bahagian daripadanya terdiri dari orang² yang berwarna kulit. Jadi, kalau ada orang yang menyangka begitu maka pendapat-nya salah atau khilaf. Sa-benarnya kalau-lah di-sebalek kejadian yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu ada-lah daripada kulit puteh dan kulit berwarna. Kita di-sini mempunyai berbagai² bangsa dan warna, oleh itu sebarang warna yang di-bezakan itu ada-lah kita bantah dan mengkeji-nya, jika sa-kira-nya kita terjadi satu bahagian di-dalam dunia ini dari gulongan yang menganiaya dan berbuat kezaliman seperti orang² kulit puteh itu maka bagaimana-kah pendapat kita? Ini dapat kita buktikan, oleh sebab itu kita bantah kejadian yang keji itu yang mana perbuatan membunuh beramai² orang² di-sana.

Kita daripada negeri ini atau khususnya daripada Dewan kita ini sa-betulnya bukan sebab daripada jenis gulongan kita, tidak. Yang sa-benarnya pengkejian kita ia-lah pada dasarnya di-atas peri kemanusiaan. (*Tepok*). Oleh itu, peri kemanusiaan yang kita sama² bersimpati mengutok dan mengkeji kejadian itu di-sabalek-nya seperti yang telah saya katakan tadi kalau dalam masa atau sabalek-nya membezakan berwarna kulit, maka kita juga mengkeji-nya oleh sebab memandangkan peri kemanusiaan internasional semangat manusia dengan manusia yang patut berlaku 'adil sahinggakan di-larang kita melakukan zalim terhadap manusia. Dengan ini saya rasa pendapat ini tentu-lah akan di-persetujuan oleh semua Ahli² Dewan N gara dan begitu juga pendengar² di-Majlis, kita pada hari ini. (*Tepok*).

Enche' Amabuddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong kuat chadangan yang di-kemukakan oleh sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan. Dan saya gembira sa-kali mendengar ucapan² sokongan daripada sahabat² saya Yang Berhormat yang telah berchakap dahulu daripada saya atas perkara memberi sa-kuat² sokongan pada usaha yang sedang dijalankan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita di-London kerana masa'alah Afrika Selatan ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dunia telah kenyang dengan kezaliman, semenjak kita melalui zaman peperangan dunia yang kedua, kezaliman telah banyak berlaku di-dalam Eropah dan Asia, kita rasa akan dapat hidup dengan aman dan tenteram sa-sudah peperangan. Akan tetapi tidak dapat apa yang kita harapkan² itu oleh kerana kezaliman, pencherobohan sentiasa berlaku, berlaku-nya pencherobohan di-Hungary yang di-lakukan oleh orang² Russia, sa-hinggakan berdiri bulu ruma kita, mereka ingin menjadi imperialist, maka kita tentang oleh sebab kita sedar akan pengalaman kita di-bawah imperialist barat, kita ingin merdeka; maka kita tidak mahu melihat siapa² juga orang menggantikan imperialist baharu. Dalam dunia kita lihat, bagaimana kekejaman yang telah berlaku di-Tibet, bagaimana kemaraan tentera China, sa-hingga kita kenal pula yang China

ingin menjadi Imperialist. China telah melakukan pencherobohan, penindasan yang zalim kepada orang² Tibet yang ingin bebas dan merdeka dengan tradition mereka sendiri, dalam suasana mereka sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang berlaku lagi di-Afrika Selatan dan lain² negeri di-Benua Asia, khusus-nya Afrika Selatan ini di-mana satu gulungan daripada kulit puteh menindas terus-menerus gulungan kulit hitam; penduduk asli Afrika Selatan itu sendiri. Ini satu kejadian yang tiap² orang yang mempunyai perasaan peri kemanusiaan berdiri sa-rentak mengutuk dan mengeji kekejaman yang tidak ada tolok banding-nya di-zaman kita manusia ini mengharap² ada-nya perdamaian dan hidup berperi kemanusiaan. Saya berasa sangat dukachita bila mendengar kejadian yang hebat yang telah berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu sama juga dengan sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Enche' Abdul Wahab bin Idus yang telah berkata tadi bukan sentiment atau perasaan kerana kita ini kulit berwarna. Tetapi ia-lah dengan kerana perasaan kemanusiaan, lebih² lagi saya sa-bagai sa-orang Muslim, pengajaran ugama Islam sendiri menjunjung ke'adilan dan menentang, mengeji, mengutuk segala kezaliman. Jadi usaha ini mudah²an Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita berjaya, Allah bersama² dengan-nya, sa-sudah ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, dua² Dewan Parlimen Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini berdiri di-belakang-nya: apa yang telah berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu, mudah²an tidak akan berlaku lagi dan mudah²an Kerajaan Afrika akan sedar bagaimana yang telah mereka lakukan itu mendapat kutukan dari seluroh dunia yang chintakan ke'adilan dan yang berperi kemanusiaan. Saya berharap juga mudah²an Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu akan dapat bertindak dengan lebih berkesan dalam menghadapi masa'alah² yang saperti ini, oleh sebab sa-sudah perang di-tubuhkan Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu ini dan kita sama² ketahu² perkara yang ganjil, pelik dan ngeri telah berlaku dalam pembunuhan beramai², tetapi United Nations atau Bangsa² Bersatu dalam beberapa kali hanya boleh membuat resolution atau

keputusan² yang kadang kala wakil² negara yang berkenaan walk out ia-itu keluar meninggalkan Dewan, sa-hing-gakan kadang² kita merasa tidak memberi apa² kesan pun. Saya bimbang kalau sa-kira-nya perpaduan bangsa² tidak menunjokkan perkara yang lebih berkesan di-atas tindakan sa-tengah² Kerajaan atau negara² yang bertindak dengan sa-wenang²-nya menindas satu gulungan, maka harus-lah nasib United Nations atau Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu ini akan sama juga nasib-nya dengan mendiang League of Nation atau Lembaga Bangsa² yang telah di-wujudkan sa-lepas perang dunia yang pertama dahulu.

Saya harap Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan kebijaksanaan pemimpin kita Perdana Menteri akan men-chari sa-banyak² kawan, sahabat² daripada negara dalam dunia ini, mudah²an kita akan menjadi satu kumpulan yang kuat sa-hingga dapat menyuarakan dengan benar² berkesan dalam Pertubohan Bangsa² Bersatu. Supaya dapat-lah Pertubohan itu sa-bagai satu Lambang atau harapan manusia dalam dunia ini untuk mengelakkan pencherobohan, keganasan dan kezaliman dalam dunia ini boleh bertindak dengan chara yang lebih berkesan; sa-hingga tidak-lah akan berulang lagi kejadian yang mengerikan dan menggerunkan pada pendengaran kita yang mempunyai hati dan perasaan. Dan saya ingin menyatakan kepada manusia² yang maseh mahu terus tindas-menindas, kongkong-mengongkong dan zalim-menzalim khusus-nya kepada Kerajaan Afrika Selatan itu. Biar-lah mereka itu sedar, kulit hitam dan kulit puteh mesti hidup bersama dalam dunia ini atau jika tidak sanggup hidup bersama² dengan damai; tunggu-lah sa'at-nya akan hanchor bersama², sa-kian.

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments which have already been expressed.

Speaking as a lawyer of half a century's standing, I find a conflict in my mind when I venture to criticise something which is outside my personal jurisdiction. The Government of South Africa has made it abundantly clear

that what goes on in that very beautiful country is the concern of South Africa and of South Africa only. To an extent I agree, but only to an extent. It is a well established principle of common law that what I do in my own house is my own business; I can sing or weep or shout, and that is my business. But if my singing, weeping and shouting disturb my neighbours, then my actions become their concern, for I am interfering with their enjoyment of their liberty. I cannot complain if they represent to me that I am interfering with their own liberty and enjoyment.

I suggest that this is exactly what the Government of South Africa is doing. Its actions are causing a wave of bitterness which is spreading throughout Africa and even beyond. That bitterness can only generate more bitterness, and bitterness is the worst counsel in the world. At a time when so much of Africa is emerging from colonial status, bitterness must at all cost be avoided, or the fruits of independence will shrivel away. We in Malaya are now an independent nation, and I think in fairness to ourselves and to our former rulers we must in all honesty admit that bitterness has always been conspicuous by its absence. Why cannot the whole of Africa enjoy the same happiness which we are enjoying? I suggest that what is going on in South Africa is poisoning the very atmosphere in which freedom should flourish.

I think we must try to be fair. On the brutal shooting incidents which are the subject of this resolution, a judicial inquiry is now sitting. I know no more than what is reported in the Press; I neither wish, nor am I in a position, to anticipate the findings of this inquiry.

Nor, I think, should we be too quick to select the precise matters in which one country may sit in judgement on the affairs of another. Where does one begin, and where does one end? In principle, we all dislike discrimination; but many countries impose discriminatory sanctions on their citizens. Both here and in the United States of America, it is impossible under the Constitution for a naturalised citizen—no matter how suitable or how loyal—to become the Chief Executive of the

State. It is at least highly doubtful whether it is legally possible for a Roman Catholic to become Lord Chancellor of England. These are examples of discrimination, perhaps; and nobody can state that Malaya, the United States of America and Great Britain are not democratic and liberal countries. The case of Caryl Chessman is perhaps another example of this: we may deplore the existence of a system under which a condemned man is kept in agony and suspense for a dozen years; but we as a Government cannot intervene: what happens to this unhappy man is a matter exclusively for the government and electors of the State of California, who are perfectly capable of ordering their own penal system in their own way. We cannot interfere, whatever be our personal sympathies. But in as much as these examples of discriminatory treatment cannot affect the outside world, it is not open to us to criticise, whether as a matter of political philosophy we agree or not.

Our Prime Minister is now in London at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. He has already stated that he wishes this subject to be ventilated, and in this he has the support of many of his Commonwealth colleagues. Here, to-day, the Senate is giving its support to both him and to them, and I hope that these statesmen of integrity will be able to work out, in their own way, some solution which will be acceptable to all parties. But we must leave it to them. I can imagine no better closed-door forum than the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers who have so many ties, both political and sentimental, which bind them together. It is, to my way of thinking, significant that the Government of South Africa is attending this conference even though it knows that matters distasteful to it are to be raised; it is even more significant that the Government of South Africa has invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to visit the country and see for himself what is going on, and to study the undoubtedly complex difficulties which face it.

If, therefore, I temper my remarks, it does not mean that I condone in any

way the principle of apartheid and all it stands for; it is a loathsome philosophy which personally I utterly reject. I think, however, that we must restrain our tongues—at any rate, for the moment. Our approach should be “can we help in any way?” rather than to stand in righteous judgement, no matter how sure we are in our own hearts of the righteousness of our views. As I have said, South Africa's Government has made the two gestures to which I have referred; no matter how small they may be, give them a chance; and if that succeeds—as I hope it will—the Commonwealth will be able to forget what is to all of us a nasty nightmare. I am a firm believer in this curious system of Commonwealth association, which is of such enormous mutual benefit to its members; may its elected representatives in London to-day be rewarded in their efforts to speak with that frankness which is possible only between very close friends, kinsmen and neighbours.

Dato' G. Shelley: Mr. President, Sir, all reasonable people will surely condemn the atrocities that have been, and are being, carried out by the South African Government. I have no doubt that the motion will be approved with great unanimity by this House.

The proposer in moving the motion used the term “white Prime Ministers” as, I presume, against the Prime Ministers who are not white. In our condemnation of the South African Government let us not be swayed by our emotions to the extent that we condemn the white people right, left and centre. Let us not lose our perspective and make it an issue between the “whites” and the “coloureds”, nor a line-up between the West and the East. We have yet to hear the pronouncements of the Prime Ministers of the other countries of the Commonwealth. Even as we speak to-day, I don't think they have as yet held their meetings and have not probably discussed the situation. So, let us hold our judgment and not lose our heads. We read in the Press the condemnation of the South African Government by white people. Was it not the Prime

Minister of England who made that brilliant speech in South Africa to which the whole world gave its approval? To-day we read that white people are being thrown into prisons in South Africa because they are on the side of the coloured Africans and there are quite a few of them too; of course, if we can rely on newspaper reports. Even in London there are demonstrations, time and again, of white people voicing their opposition to what is happening in South Africa. All in all, we see that whether people are white or black, or shades of black, there is a general condemnation of this racial hatred, as it would appear to us, of the South African Government and such condemnation comes from all corners of the world. Once again, Sir, I should like to see reasonableness dominate this House as it should always and has always been the case.

Enche' Chan Kwong Hon: Mr. President, Sir, in rising to support the motion before the House, I wish to say that the Chinese business community feels a strong resentment against the ruthlessness of the South African Police in shooting and killing innocent Africans.

Ten days ago, I presided over a meeting of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce in which the South African issue was discussed. Feeling was so high that the Chinese Associated Chambers of Commerce decided to urge a boycott of South African goods. *(Applause)*.

Mr. President, Sir, I hope that the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London will succeed in persuading the white Government of South Africa to make their proper contribution to world peace by conceding to the Africans their right to self-determination and human freedom.

After adopting the motion before us, this House should transmit its text to our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, who is now in London, as an indication that we feel he should establish for all time the fact that the whites and the non-whites are equal as human beings, to say the least.

Finally, I hope that our Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman, would bring to the notice of the other Prime Ministers that in Malaya all the different races live harmoniously as "*saudara dan saudara*".

Enche' A. M. Abu Bakar: Mr. President, Sir, having heard what the Honourable mover of the motion has said in an emotional way, and following what the various speakers have said about this subject, and having also just heard what my Honourable friend Dato' Shetty has said about the disparity of the whites and blacks, I feel, Sir, there is justification in what the mover has said. Take the case of Hungary: the brutality and killing of the Hungarians were called by the Russians an internal matter, whereas our friends, the Western democrats, said that it was not internal, it was a matter of humanity. So, Sir, comparing that to what happened in Sharpeville in South Africa, where is the justice? Why don't our same friends flock together and say the same thing which they said about Hungary? Is it not a paradoxical democracy which these people are following—one for themselves and another for the coloureds? I feel, Sir, this injustice should not only be thrashed out in this House but throughout the western world as well as by the coloured people.

Sir, before the motion was moved in the Lower House, we heard two Prime Ministers from two other countries saying that this matter is internal and that it is not possible for this subject to be brought to the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London. Such being the case, where is the justification in the saying that we live together brotherly one to the other in this world? We are treated according to our colour or our countries—either eastern or western. When danger comes to their colour, all those birds of the same feather flock together, and so it is only right on our part that we should do this as, although we are a young nation, we are following the true principles of democracy that have been brought down from the ages and therefore we should not be afraid to voice ourselves to

whoever it may be. Be it to countries of the whites or the blacks, we feel the same thing.

Sir, where in a country the sons of the soil are being treated worse than beasts by an immigrant population, it is not justice but to show their supremacy over these people. I feel, Sir, that this House should condemn such brutality not only by the whites but even by the coloureds. (*Applause*).

Enche' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the motion and especially the remarks made by the Leader of this Honourable House. However, I would like to stress that all white men are not colonialists and are not in favour of racial segregation but are all for racial equality, and in support of that, Mr. President, Sir, I would refer to the speech made recently in South Africa by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, the Honourable Mr. Macmillan.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr. President, Sir, it is always difficult to draw a line when an issue is an internal matter and when it is an external matter. My Honourable friend Enche' Abu Bakar referred to the incidents in Hungary. I would go one step further and point out the episode of Tibet. China, too, claimed that it was a matter for Chinese jurisdiction and it did not like any other country to interfere in the matter of Tibet. It is always difficult, Sir, but then we have got the United Nations. The United Nations had carved out a charter of human rights, civil rights, fundamental rights, and so on. When a community is collectively persecuted, when genocide is committed, when there is a persecution based on religion, race or skin, then it is right for any other country to express its views on principles of human consideration and indifference to the charter of the United Nations.

Mr. President, Sir, we have seen a ghastly episode of atrocities and massacre committed by South Africa which had really shattered the conscience of all right-thinking people in the world except, of course, the Afrikaners who consider themselves as

God's own children. Well, Sir, if God was responsible for creating different levels of pigmentation in different races of the human beings, then the South Afrikaners should not persecute the Africans and the coloureds for the work of God. The South Afrikaners claim to be religious people; they have their churches; they want to be on the side of God by striking the very spirit of God's creation.

Sir, the civilisation of South Africa, as I see now, is largely conditioned by the prejudice in relation to pigmentation. Sir, a famous journalist of the United States had said that what is being practised in South Africa is "pigmentocracy", which is a ghastly word, but that is what it is.

South Africa is a Member of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth has been founded on the principles of human freedom, human justice and fundamental civil liberties as enunciated by the Mother of Parliament at Westminster. We have no prejudice against the White people as a whole. They are the people who had enunciated all this political philosophy based on human rights and human liberties. As far as Britain goes, she has a magnificent and commendable history. She is adopting a policy of handing over self-government and independence to her territories irrespective of race, colour or creed and we are an example in the history of the United Kingdom and Malaya. Therefore we are not really against the White people as a race. We are only against the South Afrikaners for adopting a policy which pays no regard or respect to human consideration, which has merely a deep prejudice against the colour of skin. They believe in the supremacy of the Whites. They say that the Blacks of Africa can never retain their status to rule themselves or behave in a dignified manner. At one time Dr. Malan said "the Negro does not need a home; he can sleep under a tree." But that is the sort of attitude which is conditioned and nurtured within their country. They have all manner of restrictions and legislations without having any regard for human dignity. Over 8½ million Africans are simply being treated as chattels.

We have seen persecutions in various stages of history. We have seen persecutions based on religion, based on race. We have seen persecutions based on ideology. Right now the Communist world believes in its ideology in a religious way and persecutes all the adversaries who do not subscribe to that ideology and that is condemned by the free world as a whole. That is not considered to be democratic.

In South Africa there are legislations which go so far as to say that to preach against a legislation is a crime and flogging is used for that. No African can get up and say that this piece of legislation is bad. He cannot criticise. The moment he does, he is arrested, he is punished and there is flogging for it. This is the sort of life the people there have, and unless the free world boldly stands up and says that it is time you correct your ways, that it is time you treated human beings as human beings, then I am afraid we are not doing our duty. I must say that we in Malaya, all of us, have a legitimate cause to feel highly proud of the policy being adopted by His Majesty's Government. Only recently they took a bold step with regard to Tibet and now they have taken another stand in spite of the fact that it is a very tricky and delicate issue within the framework of the Commonwealth. But what is right must be right and what is necessary to be told must be told in a gentlemanly manner and our Prime Minister is now in London with the mandate in the Lower House, and it is only appropriate that this House strengthens his hand in taking this matter up in any appropriate manner that he deems fit. It is time that the Commonwealth also took a decision on this matter of colour bar once and for all. The Commonwealth has enlarged in its scope; it has been a very flexible instrument; there are divergences within its framework, yet we have been getting along very well, on the principles of equality, human freedom, civil liberties, parliamentary democracy and so on.

Parliamentary democracy, however, in South Africa is confined to White

people. It is denied to the Black people numbering about nine million as against two and a half million Whites. They have no franchise, they have to carry a dozen passes in their day-to-day life. They cannot choose their own jobs. There is an Act known as the Industrial Conciliation Act in that country which gives power to the Labour Minister to say what jobs can be done by any community. There are the Group Areas Enactments which say where a community should live, where it should do business, and so on. There are many other legislations which are highly repressive and very reprehensible and yet we have preferred the partnership of South Africa. We have suffered and solicited its presence within the Commonwealth. Not only the old members of the Commonwealth but also the new Asian and African members want Africa so long as they are prepared to observe human decency and justice. But if they are going to openly flout these very principles on which the Commonwealth has been built during the last 10 or 15 years, there is no point in having a partner who is not going to observe the very essence of the Commonwealth principles. So I think we must all feel very gratified and proud that our Prime Minister is taking this issue and he is quite unequivocal about his stand. He has clearly said that he is going to raise it in the Commonwealth Conference no matter what the difficulties may be. How he is going to raise it—whether formally or informally—is to be left to his discretion; but it is time that we should do it. Being the youngest Member of the Commonwealth, that we have decided to take up this issue is really a thing to be highly praised and His Majesty's Government stands in the highest estimation of all freedom-loving people throughout Malaya, and, I therefore, Sir, support very strongly the motion moved by the Honourable Mr. T. H. Tan and I hope this House will give unanimous and strong support to this motion.

Enche' Choo Kok Leong: Mr. President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by my fellow-colleagues to-day on this

subject. Like everybody else I dislike killings, shootings and so on, and I feel that the action in South Africa should therefore be condemned. It has been suggested just now that we should start boycotting South African goods. Well I agree, but up to a point: that this should be done at individual levels. If a man prefers to drink Australian whisky instead of South African wine well, let him do so by all means. It rather reminds me of a cartoon where a very presentable young lady on receiving a present turned round to her boy friend and said "All this boycotting of South African goods is well and good but why include diamonds?" (*Laughter*).

Enche' Abdul Hamid bin Mahmud: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong chadangan Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan kerana memberi mandat kepada Tengku membawa perkara yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan, dalam Persidangan Perdana² Menteri di-London. Perkara kedzaliman yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan berkenaan dengan warna kulit itu, saya rasa ada-lah suatu dasar yang berlainan sa-kali daripada warna kulit yang ada didalam negeri² yang lain. Kerana dalam negeri itu ada lebeh kurang 15 juta penduduk-nya, chuma 2½ juta sahaja orang yang berkulit puteh, erti-nya 2% orang yang berkulit puteh dan 80% orang Afrika. Dengan kerana orang kulit puteh di-sana hendak berkuasa menindas ra'ayat yang 80% itu mereka mengadakan dasar warna kulit, dasar warna kulit ini ta' dapat di-jalankan dengan tidak mendatangkan pertumpahan darah. Semangat kebangsaan orang Afrika telah memunchak naik melambong tinggi daripada berpuluh² tahun dahulu lagi, kalau tidak salah saya Mahatma Gandhi dahulu pun telah mendapat kemalangan dalam tindakan-nya di-Afrika Selatan, kerana menentang dasar kulit puteh. 12 juta lebeh orang kulit hitam hendak di-jadikan hamba 'abdi oleh orang kulit puteh, jadi perbuatan ini ada-lah suatu niat yang sangat² tidak baik. Dan dengan kerana mereka tidak dapat menindas ra'ayat ini, mereka telah membuat satu tindakan yang kejam dengan membunuh mereka. Saya perchaya Kerajaan

Afrika Selatan berniat, kalau boleh mereka headak menghalau orang Afrika yang 12 juta itu.

Sa-belum masa-nya terlambat, sangat-lah elok bagi dunia ini mengambil sa-barang tindakan merentikan kekejaman yang berlaku di-Afrika Selatan itu dan juga menerusi Persidangan Perdana² Menteri di-London. Di-sini kita akan dapat perhatikan sa-paroh daripada Perdana² Menteri itu datang-nya daripada negeri² yang kulit-nya berwarna ia-itu daripada Asia dan Afrika. Mengikut berita yang kita dapati, ada juga di-antara Perdana² Menteri itu tidak sukakan perkara ini di-binchangkan dalam persidangan itu. Di-sini dapat-lah kita mengetahui bagaimana perdirian di-antara Perdana² Menteri yang dudok dalam Commonwealth; ada-kah mereka itu betul² menjalankan dasar bagaimana dasar yang ada terchipta kerana terdiri-nya Commonwealth itu? Tidak-lah baik rasa saya bagi satu² negeri dalam Commonwealth menjalankan dasar bunoh-membunoh, dasar beza warna kulit, kerana in memburokkan negeri² Commonwealth yang lain. Jika sa-kira-nya negeri² yang ada dalam Commonwealth tidak sanggup menghapuskan dasar kulit putih ini, saya rasa kalau ia keluar daripada Commonwealth ada lebih baik, kerana ini membersekan nama negeri² Commonwealth yang lain.

Dengan sebab itu saya menyokong supaya perkara ini dapat di-binchangkan dan saya harap Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku akan membawa juga dengan sa-berapa daya yang boleh untuk merentikan perbezaan warna kulit di-Afrika Selatan itu.

Enche' Lim Hee Hong: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong chadangan Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan. Saya bersetuju dengan Yang Berhormat itu tentang tingkah laku Kerajaan Afrika Selatan yang mana tidak-lah patut di-serang bunoh kepada orang² yang tidak berbuat salah. Pada fikiran saya perbuatan yang samacham itu bukan-lah manusia yang mana mereka memandang orang² yang berwarna kulit ada-lah seperti binatang, tetapi sa-balek-nya binatang pun ta' boleh di-tembak sa-barang².

umpama-nya seperti menembak rusa, kerana binatang² itu banyak jenis-nya, apa-tah lagi menembak dan membunuh manusia dengan banyak-nya. Saya berharap wakil² dari Afrika Selatan akan bersetuju perkara ini di-bentangkan di-persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang akan bersidang ta' berapa lama lagi, jikalau Afrika Selatan tidak bersetuju maka saya takut orang²-nya akan kiamat tidak berapa lama lagi. (Ketawa). Jika sa-kira-nya wakil² dari Afrika Selatan tidak bersetuju menerima nasehat yang baik daripada negeri² Commonwealth seperti Malaya, Canada dan New Zealand, saya percaya Afrika Selatan tentu akan pergi *jahannam*. (Ketawa).

Akhir-nya saya berharap Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita akan menasihatkan wakil² dari Afrika Selatan supaya mengikut contoh seperti kita, dan negeri kita ada-lah satu contoh yang baik di-dalam dunia ini yang mana penduduk² yang berlainan bangsa boleh hidup bersama² dengan aman damai, ma'amur dan ke'adilan. (Tepok).

Enche' Da Abdul Jalil: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga mengambil kesempatan untuk menyatakan sa-patah dua dalam motion yang di-majukan baharu² ini. Saya menyokong penuh di-atas motion tadi. Sa-jarah berulang, itu-lah biasa-nya kita dengar. Maka sekarang berulang pula sa-jarah ka-zaliman yang pernah kita dengar bahawa manusia membunuh manusia. Kita mendengar ka-zaliman itu di-lakukan di-merata² tempat dan masa. Bagitulah keadaan berjalan terus sa-hingga sampai-lah kepada peperangan dunia yang kedua maka berlaku-lah kekejaman yang di-lakukan oleh Nazi kerana ka-agongan mereka yang mengatakan bahawa mereka itu bangsa yang paling tinggi, yang paling mulia daripada bangsa² yang lain. Maka bangkit-lah seluruh manusia untuk menentang perasaan mendewa²kan satu bangsa di-atas bangsa² lain; dan kemudian ini timbul-lah United Nations; dengan itu lahir-lah hak² manusia dan hak² persamaan dan ke'adilan kepada manusia sa-luruh-nya. Dalam keadaan yang demikian ini, timbul-lah pula ka-zaliman yang di-lakukan di-Africa

Selatan. Ka-zaliman yang telah dilakukan untuk menindas manusia yang tidak melakukan satu kesalahan. Kesalahan mereka itu hanya-lah kerana warna kulit mereka itu hitam. Mereka kerana hitam kulit-nya maka mereka itu di-zalim, mereka itu di-tembak, mereka itu di-bunuh. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak dapat di-terima oleh kita sebagai satu bangsa yang baharu merdeka yang mengamalkan dasar persamaan manusia dan democracy.

Dukachita kita di-atas Africa Selatan itu bertambah lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pertama-nya, kerana yang di-zalim itu ia-lah anak² negeri itu sendiri. Manusia yang menjadi tuan punya negeri itu, yang mahu merampas kekayaan negeri mereka itu, yang mahu merampas negeri mereka itu. Sekarang mahu membunuh pula penduduk negeri itu. Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, orang mendatang itu kechil bilangan-nya daripada bangsa asli itu. Agak-nya ini ada-lah paksaan kekuasaan satu gulungan yang kechil ka-atas bilangan manusia yang besar. Ini ada-lah satu ka-zaliman yang tidak dapat di-terima sama sakali. Ketiga, Tuan di-Pertua, South Africa ada-lah anggota daripada Commonwealth yang memperjuangkan hak persamaan dan ka-'adilan, tiba² anggota daripada Commonwealth itu chuba melakukan ka-zaliman yang dari selama-nya itu di-tentang oleh Commonwealth itu sendiri. Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang akan datang ini akan menjadi satu dugaan kepada Kerajaan² Commonwealth, kerana kita mengetahui bahawa Kerajaan Commonwealth kita itu menentang ka-zaliman di-mana juga ia berada, menentang perbezaan kulit di-mana juga ia berada tetapi sekarang di-dalam Commonwealth ini sendiri berlaku satu perbezaan kulit, satu ka-zaliman yang di-lakukan oleh anggota Commonwealth itu sendiri, maka ini ada-lah menjadi satu dugaan kepada persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang akan datang ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, South Africa juga menjadi anggota daripada Bangsa² Bersatu sedang Bangsa² Bersatu ada-lah pembela hak ka-'adilan manusia. Kerajaan Africa Selatan tidak harus

melakukan ka-zaliman yang kejam itu kepada anak negeri mereka itu. Maka dari itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sokong penoh dan saya menyertai di-atas apa yang telah di-kata oleh beberapa pensharah yang terdahulu daripada saya tadi, sakan dahalu.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, walau pun sudah banyak Ahli² Yang Berhormat memberi pandangan di-atas soal pengutok perbuatan kezaliman di-Afrika Selatan itu, tetapi saya merasa ini ada-lah satu perkara yang chukup besar di-mana saya juga merasa mesti berdiri menyatakan rasa pengutokan dan kejian yang besar di-atas tindakan-nya itu. Dalam membincangkan usul pengutokan kepada Pemerintah Afrika Selatan itu, ada beberapa pandangan² yang telah di-kemukakan ia-itu yang pertama-nya sa-kali ia-lah soal dalam negeri yang tidak patut sa-kali² di-bincangkan oleh negeri² lain apa-tah lagi untuk membawa ka-dalam persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth. Saya bukanlah sa-orang loyar, pandai dan mengetahui dalam hal undang², tetapi saya rasa satu dasar yang di-terima oleh mana² orang jua oleh mana² pemerintah baik daripada gulungan demokrasi mahu pun gulungan komunis, dan juga oleh Pemerintah Afrika Selatan sendiri. Sa-kira-nya dalam satu keluarga itu umpama-nya dalam sa-buah rumah itu berlaku perselisihan faham, berlaku perbalahan antara suami dengan isteri maka orang lain tidak boleh champor tangan. Sa-kira-nya si-suami marah dan boleh jadi memukul sedikit kepada isteri-nya, maka itu juga tidak boleh kita champor tangan. Sa-kira-nya si-bapa memukul kepada anak-nya lelaki atau pun perempuan, maka itu juga kita tidak boleh champor tangan, kerana ini ada-lah hal ehwal rumah tangga. Tetapi sa-kira-nya sa-orang bapa membunuh sa-orang anak, atau sa-orang suami membunuh sa-orang isteri, saya rasa dalam apa chara undang² pun perkara itu mesti di-sempurnakan oleh pemerintah; walau pun si-suami membunuh isteri-nya terhimpun dalam satu nama keluarga, tetapi pada ketika itu ada-lah menjadi kewajipan masyarakat menchampori dan menghukumkan kesalahan yang telah di-buat oleh si-suami. Maka begitu juga saya rasa

dasar hidup dalam dunia ini sa-lagi pemerintah atau pun Kerajaan sa-sabuah negeri itu menjalankan sa-suatu yang telah keluar daripada batas² yang tertentu, maka sa-lama itu-lah keadaan tidak puas hati akan tumbuh, tetapi apabila kezaliman itu telah melebihi batas sa-bagaimana sa-orang suami telah membunuh sa-orang isteri, pada masa itu bukan-lah patut lagi bahkan wajib bagi mana² Kerajaan yang berdasarkan kapada keberanian, kapada kebenaran, mesti-lah bertindak melihatkan perkara itu dengan sewajar-nya. Dan ini-lah saya rasa perdirian kita Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu masuk champor berhubung dengan perbuatan Afrika Selatan menganiaya orang² kulit berwarna di-negeri itu. Orang² yang dizalimkan di-Afrika Selatan itu ia-lah orang² yang kita ketahui yang sudah berasal-usul, turun-temurun, baka-membaka, tinggal dan lahir dalam negeri Afrika Selatan itu bahkan separoh daripadanya telah ada nenek-moyang-nya yang telah tinggal di-Afrika Selatan sa-belum-nya tiba orang² yang di-namakan "*kulit putih*" yang sekarang ini memerintah Kerajaan Afrika Selatan.

Ini ada-lah saya rasa satu hujah yang besar yang menunjukkan perbuatan-nya itu bukan sahaja perbuatan-nya yang chukup zalim kapada suatu golongan dalam pemerintah atau suatu keluarga, tetapi kezaliman yang di-datangkan oleh sa-suatu puak yang kemudian-nya datang kapada satu golongan yang terbesar yang telah sedia ada samanjak ada-nya dunia ini. Perbedzaan² yang dijalankan di-Afrika Selatan itu ia-lah satu bedza-membedza yang bukan lagi boleh di-namakan perbedzaan, tetapi di-sebalek-nya penganiayaan dan kezaliman terhadap orang² yang berwarna kulit yang telah baka-membaka tinggal di-Afrika Selatan tidak lagi berhak berdiri sama tinggi—duduk sama rendah dengan orang² kulit putih. Dan tidak pula boleh orang² kulit putih berkahwin atau pun beristeri kapada sa-orang kulit hitam, dan tidak pula boleh orang kulit hitam duduk bersama² di-dalam sa-buah kenderaan, tidak pula boleh orang kulit hitam minum bersama² satu meja kerana mereka akan menggelakkan, pada hal mereka itu ada-lah anak negeri yang tinggal dalam

negeri itu. Segala peluang² untok kemajuan hidup tidak langsung dapat dinikmati oleh orang² yang kulit berwarna. Segala kerja² di-lapangan Polis, mithal-nya ada-lah terhad kapada mata² biasa sahaja, atau pun habis tinggi sekali kalau ta' salah saya kapada pangkat *sergeant* kebawah; lebeh tinggi daipada itu tidak boleh di-beri kapada orang kulit hitam walau pun mereka itu mempunyai pengetahuan yang chukup layak untok memegang jawatan yang lebeh tinggi. Dalam menchari kerja bagitu juga, sa-orang kulit putih itu di-benarkan memilih sendiri kerjanya dan boleh membuat sa-suka hatinya, tetapi di-tentukan oleh pemerintah bahawa awak mesti buat ini dan awak mesti buat itu. Perkara yang sa-macam ini saya rasa ada-lah satu perkara yang zalim kapada orang kulit hitam dalam sejarah dunia ini.

Maka memandang perkara ini-lah saya rasa sudah pada tempat-nya bahawa pemerintah kita mengambil tindakan mengutok dan mengambil peranan yang penting dalam persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth minggu ini. Ramai pula orang mengatakan sa-belum daripada ini perdirian Persekutuan Tanah Melayu diantara Bangsa² International ada-lah tidak tetap di-samping itu Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ada-lah berat sa-belah. Tugas yang berat sa-kali ia-lah dari barat ia-itu Eropah di-mana di-waktu kita mengutok tindakan manusia di-Hungary ada beberapa golongan mengatakan bahawa kita berbuat bagitu ia-lah oleh kerana kita ini *pro-British* dan *pro-Barat*. Sa-waktu kita mengutok tindakan zalim di-Tibet ada golongan yang mengatakan kenapa patut kita champor tangan dalam hal itu, pada hal usul kita di-Bangsa² Bersatu ia-lah satu usul yang terkebelakang telah di-sokong oleh mereka yang menganjorkan demokrasi berpandu, tetapi hari ini perdirian dan tindakan² kita di-atas perkara pengu-tokan di-Afrika Selatan itu ada-lah dengan sendiri-nya menunjukkan kita sa-benar-nya berdiri kerana benar dengan tidak memandang ka-mana² pihak pun.

Afrika Selatan ia-lah sa-buah negeri yang chukup anti-Communist dan kita

pun dalam negeri ini ada-lah mengharamkan pengi'tirafan Communist Party, tetapi walau pun dalam perdirian kita ini berfaham dari segi hak² asasi manusia namun kita tetap memandang perbuatan Kerajaan Afrika Selatan yang walau pun anti-Communist itu ada-lah suatu perbuatan yang sangat zalim yang mesti di-kutok, di-perbaiki serta di-rundingkan dengan bersungguh² di-dalam persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth. Kita berharap persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth yang akan bersidang pada minggu ini yang terdiri daripada orang² yang kita perchaya bijak akan dapat mengemukakan pendapat masing² serta akan menggunakan segala ikhtiar bagi menjalankan segala kebijaksanaan-nya dan mudah²an soal yang mengancam ketenteraman dunia ini ia-itu soal yang penting akan dapat di-selesaikan dengan chara yang baik. Sa-sungguh-nya perbuatan Kerajaan Afrika Selatan itu ada-lah kadang²-nya sangat kejam dan tidak baik, terutama sa-kali kepada orang² kulit puteh. Kita tahu bahawa perbuatan Afrika Selatan itu bukanlah semua-nya di-sokong oleh seluroh ra'ayat, tetapi di-sebalek-nya pula kita tahu bahawa Perdana Menteri Afrika Selatan telah di-tembak oleh orang kulit puteh sendiri. Perbuatan-nya itu ada-lah juga di-bangkang dan di-kutok oleh sa-bahagian besar orang² kulit puteh, tetapi pepatah Melayu ada mengatakan: "Sebab nila sa-titek, rosak susu sa-belanga" dan ini-lah yang kita harapkan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth saperti Canada, Australia dan New Zealand akan berusaha dan berikhtiar dengan sa-sungguh-nya, sa-ikhlas²-nya dan sa-bijak²-nya agar perbuatan keji Afrika Selatan itu tidak akan menchalitkan nama baik orang² kulit puteh, tidak akan membawa salah faham antara kulit sama kulit.

Kita sudah biasa dengan kesilapan² faham, pertelingkahan² yang menyebabkan perang di-dunia yang kedua dari suatu gulungan yang chukup dengan alat-nya untok menghanchor leborikan segala apa yang di-buat oleh kaum manusia, tetapi saya rasa dasar mengabdikan melalui warna kulit itu ada-lah satu "kuman" yang merbahaya yang chukup besar, lebeh besar daripada Atom Bomb, sebab-nya jika "kuman"

yang sa-bagini di-biarkan merebak melalui salah faham antara kulit sama kulit maka satu mala-petaka yang besar akan berlaku di-dunia ini pada masa akan datang. Tamaddun atau civilisation yang ada di-dunia ini akan terancam dengan dasar yang ada pada Kerajaan Afrika Selatan itu.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar: Mr. President, Sir, I would like to associate myself with the speeches made by the various Members of this Honourable House with regard to, what I should call, the African scandal. The whole thing started with the fact that on the 21st and 22nd of March last 71 Africans were killed and 180 wounded in Sharpeville near Johannesburg and at Langa in the Cape Town area. It seems, Sir, that these people were coming in, in order to hand over their identity cards, or identity books, which only non-whites are required to possess—and this prevails in South Africa. A lot has already been said by Honourable Members of this House, but I as a Member of this same House am shocked and disgusted with this unnecessary bloodshed. I am firmly against the apartheid policy of the South African Government. With the attempted assasination of its Prime Minister recently the situation there has become very grave and it is only right in view of this fact that I support our Prime Minister, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman in his attempt to have this delicate matter discussed at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference now taking place in London. I believe, Sir, that world opinion also demands that positive measures should be taken to ask the South African Government to abandon this apartheid policy. I further believe that the pride of the Commonwealth of Nations lies in the fact that peoples of different races should live together harmoniously. It is also entrenched in the Articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, that all human beings are born free and are equal in dignity and rights and that they should live together and act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. I therefore support the contention as stated just

now by the Honourable Enche' T. H. Tan that this question of South Africa be brought up by our Prime Minister, Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman, into the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London and that he and the Government should take whatever action they deem to be necessary under the circumstances.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, as the mover of the motion, it is necessary for me to reply to only one point raised so far, and that point has been raised by Dato' Shelley, an opposite side Member of this House. I would explain why I used the term "the white Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth". I did so, firstly, because I am not accustomed to mincing my words, and, secondly, because I think it is a device which makes easy reference to a group of Prime Ministers in the Commonwealth and refer particularly to the Prime Ministers of South Africa, Australia and New Zealand. However, I can assure this House that the term I have coined does not imply racial discrimination against the white Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That this House fully endorses the views expressed by the Honourable the Prime Minister on the unfortunate incidents which resulted in the death of so many people in South Africa as a result of Police action, and fully supports the Prime Minister and the Government in whatever action they deem to be necessary.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION TO HIS MAJESTY

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move,

That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty—

To congratulate His Majesty on his election to the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong,

To express to His Majesty the loyal devotion of the House and its firm conviction that with God's blessing, the people of Malaya will continue to enjoy the wise and enlightened Government from which

they have both materially and spiritually benefited in the past,

And that the said Address be presented by:

The President
The Minister of Justice
Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingham.

With your permission I wish to add the names of Enche' T. H. Tan and Enche' Nik Hassan to the above.

Only about a month ago, it was my melancholy duty to invite this House to mourn the death of a well-loved monarch and friend. It is today my very great privilege to ask this House to address a message of loyalty and welcome to His Majesty, our newly elected Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

There is no need for me to dwell at length on the great personal qualities of His Majesty, who is so well-known to us in this his own State of Selangor. It has once again been the will of the Almighty that we should have a sovereign monarch who serves God and loves his people; and his people return his affection in like measure.

In Tengku Hisamuddin Alam Shah we have a Ruler who personifies everything which we Malaysians hold dear—indeed, which every civilised person throughout the world holds dear. As Sultan of Selangor he was a kind and wise administrator who endeared himself to his subjects; as Supreme Head of the Federation, I know he will endear himself to his citizens in all the eleven States. We have already experienced this kindly wisdom when he exercised the powers of Yang di-Pertuan Agong during the illness last year of his illustrious predecessor of beloved memory; and for this reason we can look forward to the future with all the confidence which past experience has given us.

I shall say no more than this. His Majesty is a modest person of great humility, and if I further sang his praises I fear I would only cause him embarrassment. I, therefore, invite Honourable Members of this House to associate themselves with my heartfelt prayer for the health and happiness of His Majesty and his gracious consort, Long may they reign; may Almighty God give them that contentment which comes from leading and

serving the people whom God himself has created, and who to-day populate the most wonderful country in the world.

Sir, I beg to move.

Engku Muhsein: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong dengan penoh-nya atas ehadangan yang di-bawa oleh Yang Berhormat Enche' T. H. Tan. Pepatah Melayu ada berkata: "Patah tumbuh, hilang berganti". Almarhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman telah meninggal dunia, tetapi Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong telah ada hari ini menggantikan-nya. Mudah²an sa-bagaimana yang telah dilafadzkan oleh penchadang tadi akan aman. Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini menekmati kema'amoran, ke'adilan dan keamanan di-zaman Pemerintah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang baharu ini.

Enche' Ahmad bin Said: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dan Ahli² Yang Berhormat sakalian, sa-telah ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu mengalami perasaan duka dan nustapa atas kemangkatan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, telah munchol pula sa-orang Raja yang pada pandangan ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, kalau pun tidak lebeh, dengan Al-marhum itu, ia tidak-lah pula kurang kebijaksanaan dengan Al-marhum itu.

Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, Tuanku Sir Hishamuddin telah menunjukkan kebijaksanaan di-dalam pemerintahan Kerajaan Negeri Selangor dan pada masa Baginda menjalankan pemerintahan pada masa memangku tempat Yang di-Pertuan Agong yang lalu, ada-lah menunjukkan harapan dan keperchayaan ra'ayat negeri ini kepada beliau, di-mana peribadi Baginda di-dalain keadaan yang lemah lembut dan wara', itu akan dapat mengikut hati ra'ayat seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Dan dengan kebulatan ta'at setia ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kepada pemerintahan ka-bawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda, nampak-lah masa kechemerlangan bagi

Tanah Melayu ini pada masa depan akan dapat di-lihat dengan jelas-nya.

Kita patut bershukor kepada Allah subhanahu wa ta'ala yang telah mendorongkan kepada Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Sultan² dan negeri² Tanah Melayu yang telah memilih ka-bawah Duli, menjadi Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu. Dan saya rasa kena-lah pada tempat-nya Majlis ini memberi ucapan tahniah di-atas kejayaan Baginda itu.

Enche' A. M. Abu Bakar: Speaking on behalf of the loyal subjects from the State of Penang, it is a privilege to us to accept His Majesty and the honour bestowed on him as the Paramount Ruler of the country. On the demise of the late Yang di-Pertuan Agong we in Penang, who are just without a King, owed loyalty and allegiance to him. Similarly we felt, on the appointment of the present Yang di-Pertuan Agong, that our time has come to show our sincerity and loyalty to our new King.

Sir, I take this opportunity of thanking the Honourable the Minister of Justice for bringing this motion. We feel that, as the Head of the Religion in our State, the new King will be able to put more attention on religious matters in that State which has been lacking for years. Sir, with the new King being more religious and staunch in his faith, we feel that his followers will be able to produce more of sincerity and faith in that religion which was lacking in that State. Thank you.

Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok: Mr. President, Sir, may I express my humble support for the motion moved to present an address of loyalty to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. We have lived in this country peacefully enjoying great prosperity and independence and I know that with the election of our new Yang di-Pertuan Agong, our position in this country will be enhanced, people will enjoy more liberty and in that I hope more loyalty will be shown to His Majesty and to the country. I support heartily this expression of loyalty to His Majesty and would like to congratulate him on the assumption of the

office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, and I humbly beg to say that in this, my people are with me and I hope that in future this country will progress and grow from strength to strength and will be an example of racial tolerance for the whole world to see. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty—

To congratulate His Majesty on his election to the office of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

To express to His Majesty the loyal devotion of the House and its firm conviction that with God's blessing, the people of Malaya will continue to enjoy the wise and enlightened Government from which they have both materially and spiritually benefited in the past,

And that the said Address be presented by—

The President

The Minister of Justice

Dato' E. E. C. Thuraisingham

Enche' T. H. Tan

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya.

COMMITTEE OF SELECTION

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move,

That, in pursuance of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 70, a Committee consisting of the President as Chairman and the following Senators of the House, be appointed to serve as the Committee of Selection:

The Minister of Justice

Enche' T. H. Tan

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya

Raja Rastam Shahrome bin Raja Said Tauphy.

Enche' Lim Hee Hong: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That, in pursuance of paragraph (1) of Standing Order 70, a Committee consisting of the President as Chairman and the following Senators of the House, be appointed to serve as the Committee of Selection:

The Minister of Justice

Enche' T. H. Tan

Enche' Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya

Raja Rastam Shahrome bin Raja Said Tauphy.

ADDRESS OF THANKS TO HIS MAJESTY

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move,

That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

To beg leave to offer His Majesty the humble thanks of the House for the Gracious Speech with which the Second Session of Parliament has been opened.

Sir, I shall be very brief. The statement of Government policy is set out in detail in His Gracious Speech and at this stage I have nothing to add. At a later stage I shall be delighted to explain on any of the points on which Honourable Members would require enlightenment. In other words, I am inviting Honourable Members who are not in the Government to fire the first shot. (*Laughter*).

There are a number of very controversial matters which will be coming before this House in the next few days. I refer in particular to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on which, I have no doubt, many of my legal brethren here would wish to speak. To shorten the proceedings to-day, however, I suggest that we confine ourselves to the other aspects of the Gracious Speech. We will deal with the new matters when they come before us in the shape of a Bill.

Enche' T. H. Tan: Mr. President, Sir, I rise to second the motion to thank His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for His Gracious Speech at the ceremonial opening of Parliament last month. To my mind, among the many points stressed by His Majesty, two stood out glaringly, namely,

- (i) the state of the Emergency in our country will officially end on the 31st of July next; and
- (ii) the special emphasis which the Government will be putting on rural development.

Mr. President, Sir, the end of the Emergency after twelve years of bitter struggle will mark the outstanding victory of our Government over militant communism. It is also the victory of the forces of right over the

forces of evil. To all those who have helped to bring about this victory, I say that the people of Malaya are very grateful. We are as thankful to the Commonwealth Servicemen as we are to our own security forces for having saved us from the hell that this country would undoubtedly have been, had it been overrun by the Communists. I sincerely hope, Sir, that, when we next celebrate the anniversary of our independence, the Government will award meritorious national service decorations to those whose contributions to our victory over communism have been outstanding.

When the Emergency comes to an end the irksome restrictions imposed by the Emergency Regulations will also end. To those living in, what used to be called, New Villages, who accepted these restrictions cheerfully, we are grateful, for their co-operation has also contributed materially to our victory. In the era of development and prosperity that will follow the end of the Emergency, may they be remembered.

It is heartening to note from the Royal Address that the Government will address itself to the task of rural development with as much vigour as it tackled the Emergency. If the prosecution of the war against the Communists is any criterion then it is safe to say that the Government will go all out to take the amenities of modern living to the rural areas. From what I know, rural development will be a top priority operation stemming from Cabinet level right down to the remote kampong. It will bring about transformation which only a progressive Government such as we have to-day can hope to achieve. During the past twelve years, due to military operations and to the lack of funds, the rural areas were unavoidably neglected. With the end of the Emergency it is only proper that these rural areas should come in for their just share of the benefits of stable democratic development. In the gigantic rural development scheme proposed, Sir, our Government may find it possible to use the services of those who will be out of employment at the end of the Emergency.

His Majesty, Sir, also referred in his address to the amendments to our Constitution. These amendments will be debated in this House at our next sitting. In the meantime I merely wish to express the hope that when the present anti-Communist Emergency Regulations are scrapped, it will be clearly written somewhere—whether it be in the Constitution or in any piece of legislation—that our country has not and will not have any place for Communist ideologies and that anyone attempting to spread them will be regarded as un-Malayan and handled fittingly. We should also make it clear that we will not allow any alien politics to be introduced into this country. Only by doing this can we safeguard our own future. The Royal Address gives a welcome hint of what is in store for the people of this country. In conditions of peace and prosperity there seems every hope that Government will achieve the objectives set out in the Royal Address. We can confidently look forward to an era of development, progress and happiness. *(Applause)*.

Enche' Ahmad bin Said: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah kita membaca dan mengkaji ucapan titah yang telah dibuat oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada hari pembukaan Parlimen yang baharu lalu, saya berpendapat bahawa titah Baginda itu sangat berharga yang mana dapat kita banggakan. Oleh kerana kandungan ucapan itu ada-lah satu kandungan yang di-keluarkan dengan sechara bertanggungjawab atau dengan lain perkataan titah ucapan yang boleh di-laksanakan. Dalam titah ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda telah menyebutkan dalam perkara hendak menjalankan Kemajuan Luar Bandar, terutama sekali dalam soal mementingkan pembahagian tanah kepada ra'ayat jelata. Perkara ini ia-lah yang menjadi soalan yang penting sekali dan dengan sebab itu-lah satu Rang Undang² penempatan beramai² dan chara bekerja pembahagian tanah itu telah di-adakan dan di-samping itu telah pun di-luluskan dalam Majlis Meshuarat Dewan

Ra'ayat yang baharu lalu. Dengan adanya undang² ini, saya percaya Kerajaan akan dapat menjalankan urusan pembahagian tanah itu dan akan dapatlah ra'ayat negeri ini yang sangat dehaqakan tanah² itu dengan merasai peluang berusaha bagi mencari kehidupan untuk hidup mereka; tetapi walau bagaimana pun kelichinan kerja² pembahagian tanah dan kelichinan kerja² bagi pembangunan luar bandar ada-lah bergantung kepada tugas pegawai² Kerajaan yang berkaitan dengan-nya. Saya berharap dengan harapan yang besar semuga pegawai² yang berkenaan agar menjalankan kewajipan-nya dengan bersungguh² dan benar² memberikan perkhidmatan-nya yang lebeh daripada biasa ya'ani daripada kerja² yang mereka itu perbuat pada tiap² hari. Dengan jalan demikian-lah, barangkali chita² kita bagi hendak memajukan Kemajuan Luar Bandar akan dapat terchapai mengikut masa yang tertentu ini.

Dalam Uchapan di-Raja ini juga kita dapati Baginda telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan masa'alah hendak menggalakkan orang² Melayu bagi mengambil bahagian dalam perusahaan melombong, dan Kerajaan juga akan menolong bagi memberi perbelanjaan untuk menjalankan penyiasatan mencari bijeh dalam kawasan² Tanah Simpanan Melayu. Saya rasa ucapan ini tentu-lah mendatangkan rasa besar hati bagi pehak ra'ayat terutama kepada orang² Melayu sendiri akan mendatangkan perasaan yang gumbira dan puas hati, oleh sebab kita tahu bahawa bagi orang² Melayu sangat-lah kurang dalam mengambil bahagian perusahaan melombong ini yang mana telah kechichiran dalam lapangan tersebut. Maka jika ada rancangan Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan serta memberi pertolongan kepada orang² Melayu dalam hal ini tentu-lah perasaan gumbira ini akan bertambah² lebeh lagi.

Saya berharap bahawa pehak Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan dapat meminta Kerajaan² Negeri agar memberi kerjasama-nya yang penoh supaya dasar Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dapat di-jalankan dengan sempurna-nya, kerana kita tahu ada-lah memberi licence² lombong itu ada-lah daripada Kerajaan² Negeri,

manakala Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu akan dapat meminta kerjasama dari Kerajaan² Negeri supaya berhasil titah yang telah di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu. Dalam ucapan Baginda itu juga telah menyebutkan berkenaan dengan masa'alah sangkaan² yang telah di-timbulkan dengan sebab Penyata Juru Odit Negara tahun 1958 berkait dengan Kementerian Pelajaran yang telah dikatakan bahawa di-belanjakan dengan tidak tentu.

Di-Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini pehak pembangkang telah pun mendatangkan kechaman² yang hebat bahkan mendatangkan tuduhan² yang burok. Pehak Kerajaan telah pun mengambil langkah mengeluarkan Kertas Puteh untuk menerangkan kesamaran² yang berlaku berkaitan dengan hal masa'alah ini walau pun kita tahu dalam Dewan Ra'ayat telah pun memutuskan bahawa menerima Kertas Puteh itu, tetapi sepanjang yang kita ketahui bahawa perchakapan yang di-terbitkan oleh pehak pembangkang itu yang mana mereka maseh tegas dengan perasaan yang tidak puas hati di-samping itu terus menudoh kepada pehak Kerajaan di-atas kesangsihan terhadap kekurangan wang sa-banyak \$110 juta itu.

Dalam soal ini bukan sahaja terhad di-Dewan Ra'ayat bahkan saya sendiri tahu bahawa parti² pembangkang itu telah pun chuba mengadakan perjumpaan² ramai di-mana ada satengah² di-antara parti² pembangkang itu telah memberi tahu kepada orang ramai dalam perjumpaan itu bahawa Kerajaan telah melelapkan \$110 juta wang ra'ayat. Nampak-nya dukachita sedikit bahawa ada di-antara parti² pembangkang yang telah mengamalkan chara politik atau siasah-nya dengan tidak jujur atau dengan lain perkataan bermain politik yang kotor sahingga tergamak menerangkan kepada orang ramai yang Kerajaan telah melelapkan wang sa-banyak \$110 juta, pada hal mereka tahu yang kedudukan itu tidak betul. Saya rasa berdukachita bahawa orang ramai tidak dapat peluang untuk membacha Kertas Puteh itu; jika sakira-nya pehak pembangkang mengamalkan politik-nya di-negeri ini dengan chara politik yang kotor

neschaya rosak-lah demokrasi kita di-masa yang akan datang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam ucapan Baginda itu juga telah menzahirkan satu perkara yang sangat² mengembirakan ra'ayat seluroh-nya ia itu Baginda akan mengistiharkan dharurat akan tamat pada 31 July, yang akan datang ini. Miski pun masanya hampir 3 bulan lagi lama-nya, tetapi perasaan yang gembira dan sukachita di-muka ra'ayat hari ini telah nampak terbayang dengan jelas-nya. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sama ada betul atau tidak pendapat saya ini tidak-lah pula saya tahu, tetapi saya rasa sungguh pun 31 July akan datang ini Undang² Dharurat ini akan di-istiharkan bagi di-batalkan, tetapi agak saya kawasan² sempadan yang berhampiran dengan negeri Siam, pada perasaan saya tentu-lah agak-nya undang² ini maseh terus di-jalankan.

Jadi, jikalau-lah benar sangkaan saya ini, saya minta-lah Kerajaan chuba berchermat dan dengan bersungguh² bagi menentukan kawasan² yang di-katakan kawasan sempadan dengan negeri Siam itu. Kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita memang tahu ramai juga penduduk² yang sa-bilangan besar ada bertempat dan berkampong berhampiran dengan kawasan sempadan yang dekat dengan negeri Siam itu. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya kawasan yang ramai penduduk-nya maseh termasuk dalam garisan yang di-katakan kawasan sempadan itu dan Undang² Dharurat tidak di-tarek di-kawasan itu, maka neschaya-lah orang yang sa-bahagian besar daripada ra'ayat yang hidup dalam kawasan itu tidak dapat menikmati sa-bagaimana yang di-nikmati oleh penduduk atau pun ra'ayat yang lain sa-telah di-tarek Undang² Dharurat sa-lepas 31 July yang akan datang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap panjang dan saya menyokong penoh di-atas Titah ucapan yang telah di-lapadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Dan saya menyokong penoh di-atas usul yang di-kemukakan oleh Menteri Ke'adilan tadi.

Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla: Mr. President, Sir, His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong in his Gracious Speech

made many constructive and useful references for the advancement and good of the country. Among them all the very matter that attracted me most was paragraphs 3 and 4 under Education that dealt with religious instructions. It is a most encouraging move in the field of education.

Sir, I consider imparting religious knowledge is the most urgent national need. A good many of our youths to-day come out of schools with no notion of their religion. Sensitive and informed people believe that the fundamental need of our youth, far deeper than social or economic readjustment, is a spiritual re-awakening—a recovery of faith. It is not enough if our youths grow in knowledge and in intelligence but not in wisdom and virtue.

Sir, religion alone has the discipline to foster wisdom and virtue. I am afraid, Sir, I must say that in some of our youths the drift from religion and religious belief has gone much too far and the margin of safety has become dangerously small. If our youths are not saved from an agnostic outlook and an indifference to religion they may become easy prey to Communism. It is often said that Communism thrives in poverty. This is not the only field. I know of a country which has the lowest *per capita* income in the world and the highest social ills and in there some paid international Communist camp followers wax eloquent every day; yet the people, though half-fed, half-clothed, and with no roof above them, have stoutly refused to believe in Communism and turned a deaf ear to all the catchy stock slogans of Communist comrades. The amazing reason is that the people there are deeply religious in one religion or another. So, Sir, poverty is not the only field in which Communism breeds. It also breeds in a society where there is no root in any religion.

Sir, may I most warmly welcome this move of our Government to impart religious instructions to our youths. Let us fight the advent of subversive Communism with religion; it is more effective and lasting.

Enche' Mohd. Zahir: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saudara saya Enche' T. H. Tan

telah menyebutkan benda yang pertama dan yang besar sekali di-dalam ucapan titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, ia-lah bersangkut-paut dengan kemajuan yang akan di-buat di-luar kampung dan yang kedua-nya bersangkut-paut dengan penghabisan masa dharurat. Saya rasa sebab-nya yang pertama atau pun perkara yang pertama yang sangat² penting di-dalam ucapan ini, ia-lah berkenaan dengan kedudukan wang bagi masa hadapan ada-lah menunjukkan harapan yang baik dan dengan yang demikian besar-lah harapan kita akan mendapat kejayaan di-dalam ranchangan 5 tahun yang kedua yang sedang di-susun itu. Saya rasa itu-lah benda yang sangat² penting sekali di-dalam ucapan Baginda itu, ia-itu harapan yang baik bagi kita dalam soal kewangan untuk menjalankan kerja dalam ranchangan 5 tahun yang akan datang ini. Dan saya berasa sangat sukachita di-atas ucapan di-Raja ini dan saya mengucapkan satinggi² tahniah kepada pehak yang berkenaan.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja ia-itu perkara² di-dalam titah di-Raja ini, ia-itu perkara yang dalam muka 3, yang menyebutkan tanah yang di-berikan kepada mereka itu akan mempunyai kawasan yang luas, chukup bagi fa'edah² perikonomian. Ia-itu Kerajaan berura² hendak memberikan tanah yang chukup kepada ra'ayat bagi ikononi ra'ayat itu. Tetapi saya minta-lah kepada Kerajaan supaya menimbangkan bersama² kedudukan tanah² yang ada sekarang ini yang telah pun di-berikan kepada ra'ayat, mengikut Undang², yang boleh di-pechah²kan sa-hingga tiada ikononi lagi. Saya umpamakan, ia-itu sekeping tanah bendang kata-lah, yang hanya 3 gelong atau pun 3 ekar, maka terpaksa di-bagikan kepada warith² yang banyak sa-hingga 10 atau 12 orang; ya'ani kalau sakira-nya pembahagian itu di-teruskan kepada kaseg²ua warith² itu, maka tentu-lah tiap² sa-orang warith itu tiada dapat tanah yang menchukupi untuk makan dan sara nafkah-nya. Oleh yang demikian, saya berharap-lah pehak Kerajaan menchari jalan supaya tanah² yang kechil² itu tidak di-bahagi² lagi.

Dan lagi pula saya mendengar, ada orang² yang menyatakan, pembahagian harta yang sa-umpama itu hanya di-atas kertas sahaja. Tetapi pada pengelaman yang saya dapati, di-dalam kampung², jikalau sakira-nya satu geran itu di-pechah²kan kepada banyak² warith, maka tiap² orang warith itu akan menuntut hak² yang di-bagikan kepada-nya di-dalam geran² itu. Maka selalu-lah menjadi kesusahan, kepayahan dan menjadi tuntutan² di-antara warith² dan pergadohan² di-antara warith. Maka tanah yang di-bahagikan kepada warith² itu tidak mendapat keuntungan dan fa'edah kepada warga negara itu. Saya menyebutkan perkara ini kerana ini adalah bersangkut-paut dengan Undang² Small Estate Distribution Ordinance, 1955. Kerana ada tanah² di-dalam Undang² itu jika sakira-nya mana² warith itu tidak chukup umur atau pun ta' mahu hendak memberi persetujuan hendak di-jual atau pun di-lelong maka tanah itu hendak-lah di-bahagikan kepada warith² dan kadang² tanah² itu terlampau kechil untuk menchukupi sara nafkah kepada warith² itu.

Dan sa-perkara lagi yang saya hendak chakapkan ia-itu berkenaan dengan chadangan Kerajaan hendak menggalakkan orang² Melayu mengambil bahagian yang besar dalam perusahaan lombong. Saya sangat-lah sukachita dan menyokong penoh di-atas chadangan ini. Dan saya berharap Kerajaan dengan segera-nya mengadakan scholarship² supaya menghantarkan anak² Melayu keluar mempelajari hal Juru Tera berkenaan den an lombong dan saya berharap supaya orang² lain yang pada masa sekarang ini melombong memberi peluang kepada anak² Melayu supaya mempelajari dalam lombong² mereka itu dan saya berharap Kerajaan akan meminta kepada pelombong² orang yang bukan Melayu itu supaya menerima orang² Melayu bekerja di-dalam lombong² mereka itu dan memberi segala pengalaman yang di-kehendaki untuk orang² Melayu membukakan lombong sendiri.

Dan sa-perkara lagi yang saya hendak sebutkan ia-itu Kerajaan sedang pun menggalakkan sekolah orang dewasa dan sa-buah Jawatan-Kuasa

sedang menimbangkan perkara hendak meluaskan pelajaran dewasa. Saya sangat-lah menyokong di-atas chadangan ini, dan saya berharap dalam masa kahapan ini, Kerajaan menyegerakan kerja² untuk hendak memberikan pelajaran kepada orang² dewasa. Kerana walau bagaimana baik sakali pun ranchangan² yang kita buat untuk orang² di-kampung, bagaimana banyaknya duit hendak kita churahkan kepada orang² kampung itu, tetapi jika sakiranya orang kampung itu ta' tahu hendak membacha dan menulis maka tentu-lah kerja² itu akan lambat dan kerja² mendapatkan kemajuan itu tentu-lah tertinggal. Yang demikian satu perkara sangat² besar pada fikiran saya ia-lah memberi orang² kampung yang ta' tahu menulis dan membacha itu mengetahui membacha dan menulis dan supaya fikiran mereka itu lebeh luas lagi. Saya berharap kalau sakira-nya boleh Jawatan-Kuasa ini hendak-lah memikirkan ada-kah atau tidak patut-nya kita mengeluarkan satu Undang² memaksa-orang² di-kampung itu mempelajari tulis-menulis dan bacha-membacha. Kerana saya rasa, jikalau sakira-nya kita membuat satu Undang² begitu kemajuan yang hendak chapaikan itu kita akan chapaikan dengan lebeh chepat lagi. Sekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ucapan saya berkenaan titah di-Raja itu.

Dan saya rasa seronok, dharurat kita ini akan tamat pada 31 July ini dan saya selalu-lah bertanya² kepada diri saya, mengapa-kah, jikalau sakira-nya pehak kominis ini telah tidak ada harapan sedikit pun hendak mendapat kemenangan di-dalam peperangan mereka itu terhadap negeri kita ini, maka mereka itu tidak mahu serender, tetapi menunggu sa-hingga kita hapuskan mereka itu semua sakali. Dan saya maseh ingat lagi pada masa dahulu, pada masa mereka itu mengishtiharkan perang negeri kita ini, negeri kita ini maseh lagi dalam penjajahan dan mereka itu berkata, mereka itu mengishtiharkan perang mereka itu dengan tujuan hendak menghapuskan penjajahan. Tetapi selepas kita telah mendapatkan kemerdekaan dengan tidak menumpahkan sa-titik darah pun, maka saya berasa hairan mengapa-kah mereka meneruskan perjuangan mereka

yang haram itu. ekian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengalu²kan di atas ucapan titah di-raja yang telah di-lafadzkan dalam ucapan pembukaan Parlimen yang kedua yang telah di-langsungkan baharu² ini, tetapi setelah mengkaji dan memahami butir² titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu, saya dapati bahawa banyak tujuan² yang baik yang akan menjadi dasar untuk di-laksanakan bagi kebaikkkan negeri ini. Dalam beberapa perkara yang telah di-ucapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ia-lah mengenai Jabatan Makan Suap. Sa-sabuah negara yang akan kekal kukuh dan sempurna tadbiran-nya apabila dalam negara itu dapat di-kikis terus menerus apa yang di-katakan *rasuah* atau pun makan suap. Saya mengalu²kan di-atas sikap Kerajaan sakira-nya dapat benar² bertindak untuk menghapuskan perkara ini dari yang sa-besar² hingga-lah yang sa-kecil²-nya. Perkara makan suap ini bukan sahaja berlaku kepada perkara yang kecil sahaja bahkan juga kepada perkara yang besar, yang besar patut di-hapuskan, yang kecil juga patut di-hapus dan di-habiskan, oleh kerana yang kecil itu kalau di-kumpulkan maka besar juga jadi-nya. Tetapi, sa-jauh mana-kah akan di-laksanakan perkara ini tidak-lah saya ketahui. Kita tidak dapat menyangka atau menaruh wasangka kepada sesiapa, tetapi untuk kepentingan negara, izinkan-lah saya memohon untuk menerangkan betapa penting-nya pelaksanaan yang sebaik²-nya hal ini, sa-bagai chontoh yang pernah di-lakukan oleh pemerintahan Islam. Pada zaman pemerintahan Islam dahulu bahawa satriap² Governor, Menteri², Pegawai Tinggi dan lain² lagi yang semua-nya harus-lah mendaftarkan harta benda mereka kepada pemerintah pada mula² mereka itu menjawat jawatan. Dalam dasar Kerajaan Islam itu tidak bererti tidak meletakkan keperchayaan kepada orang² yang dilantek itu, sudah jelas orang² di-zaman itu ada-lah kuat iman, tetapi telah di-lakukan pada suatu masa dahulu maka ini bererti bahawa demi kepentingan negara dan kebaikkkan pemerintahan patut di-lakukan. Kebetulan pula kita

di-sini sudah meresmikan Islam sebagai agama resmi negeri ini, oleh itu saya rasa tidak-lah salah kalau negara kita ini berbuat demikian.

Ini satu pandangan yang baik pada kita, saya tidak menaruh jahat sangka, chuma saya mengharapkan kita mengambil contoh negeri Islam pada masa yang telah lalu

Engku Muhsein: Untuk penerangan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah Negeri² Trengganu dan Kelantan yang Menteri² Besar-nya mendaftarkan harta benda mereka kepada Kerajaan?

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara itu belum lagi, kerana semua undang² di-buat oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan. Dalam soal undang² itu semua-nya ada-lah berkaitan dengan Persekutuan. Berkenaan dengan tegoran Ahli Yang Berhormat itu saya fikir tidak berapa tepat. Saya ingin menyentoh titah ucapan Baginda mengenai Jabatan Penerangan berhubung dengan gerakan² penerangan, yang mana sangat-lah baik khas-nya ditambah ia-itu usaha² penerangan agama akan di-adakan dengan satu perkara yang baharu yang selama ini belum pernah di-adakan. Ada orang bertanya kepada saya bahawa apa-kah oleh kerana PMIP, maka timbul satu masa²-alah baharu berhubung dengan Jabatan Penerangan yang berbelas² tahun itu tidak ada menyiarkan atau menyebarkan hal² agama, tetapi sekarang pula telah mengadakan bahagian agama? Tetapi, tidak-lah saya berucap untuk mengkritik dan menempelak, sebaliknya saya mengalu²kan, sambil mengharap jangan di-salah gunakan.

Berhubung dengan radio, saya telah pun mengemukakan soalan ini, dan telah di-jawab. Kenyataan-nya itu belum lagi saya baca, tetapi harapan saya semoga radio sa-bagai satu alat yang maha penting dalam dunia modern ini dapat di-gunakan serta di-siarkan kepada ra'ayat jelata dengan sa-luas²-nya, jika tidak ada-lah sia-sia sahaja. Mengenai agama Islam, saya berharap dalam pelaksanaan-nya supaya dapat di-teruskan soal jawab agama yang biasa di-lakukan di-beberapa tahun yang lalu, tetapi khabarnya sa-sudah timbul jawapan dari

Radio Malaya mengenai pertanyaan tentang hal² adat istiadat perpateh di-Negeri Sembilan maka telah pun di-jawab, kemudian daripada itu Radio Malaya tidak pernah lagi menyiarkan soal² mengenai jawapan agama. Saya fikir Kerajaan patut-lah menyiarkan perkara² yang penting dan harus-lah kerana kebenaran maka mesti di-tegakan walau bagaimana pahit sekali pun.

Di-samping itu saya juga mengalu²-kan mengenai Pembangunan Luar Bandar, oleh sebab kita sama² ma'alum bahawa Kemajuan Luar Bandar itu tertinggal benar semasa penjajahan berkuku di-negeri kita ini, tetapi seperti yang telah saya ucapkan dalam persidangan meshuarat pada bulan December dahulu, kalau tak salah bahawa Kerajaan hendak-lah memberi beberapa keutamaan yang agak istimewa kepada pantai timur bukan sahaja negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu bahkan daripada pantai timur Johor sampai-lah ka-negeri Kelantan. Ini erti-nya apa yang telah saya katakan tadi dapat difahami sama² oleh sekalian kita, yang mana kita sama² ma'alum betapa mundur-nya kawasan² luar bandar, kalau di-ukor atau di-bandingkan di-antara pantai timur dengan pantai barat.

Saya tertarek juga dalam ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong berhubung dengan ada-nya Jawatan-Kuasa Menyemak Pelajaran Dewasa atau pun Pelajar² Dewasa yang baharu sa-bentar tadi sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohd. Zahir telah pun mengalu²-kan peri mustahak-nya perkara tersebut. Saya suka menambah keterangan beliau, kalau Kerajaan sanggup membuat undang² maka ada baik-nya, tetapi saya suka-lah juga memberi satu pandangan yang bernas ia-itu "Di-mana ada kemahuan, di-situ ada jalan." Kita telah sedar bahawa sa-kira-nya ra'ayat tidak tahu membaca atau buta huruf, maka segala apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan tidak-lah ada guna-nya sa-hingga ra'ayat boleh di-permain²kan oleh golongan² yang tidak bertanggung jawab. Satu contoh di-negeri Turkey, negeri Turkey pada permulaan-nya menjadi Republic. Kamal Attaturk telah pun menetapkan penukaran huruf jawi kepada haruf rumi

untuk menyedarkan ra'ayat dan membasmikan buta huruf. Bukan sahaja diarahkan oleh beberapa orang untuk mengajar ra'ayat, akan tetapi beliau sendiri sa-bagai bapa bangsa Turkey, bersama² Menteri²-nya, pemimpin² parti politik, pemimpin² negara, pegawai² Kerajaan, keluar daripada pejabat-nya dengan motor-car membawa papan pergi ka-kampung² mengajar ra'ayat supaya dapat dibasmikan buta huruf; ini satu contoh yang di-buat oleh manusia, dan marilah kita chuba contoh ini, jika dapat sa-boleh²-nya untuk mengatasi soal ini sa-bersapa chepat yang boleh. Dan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-hujung dalam perkara ini ada satu masa'alah dalam Jawatan-Kuasa itu di-kaitkan juga dengan masa'alah perkara mengajar bahasa Melayu pada orang² yang bukan Melayu. Saya rasa sa-kali pun ada niat yang baik bagi pihak Kerajaan dan saya bersama² dengan Kerajaan pada batin-nya dalam perkara itu. Saya tidak-lah berapa setuju benar, kalau dalam perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan ini, Kerajaan seperti mana yang telah lalu ada bertanya² juga kepada pihak² yang mengadakan kelas² untuk mengembangkan bahasa kebangsaan kepada pengikut² mereka ia-itu parti politik, saya rasa dalam perkara mengembangkan bahasa kebangsaan ini bebaskan-lah; siapa² sahaja yang ingin mengadakan kelas² untuk mengembangkan dengan sa-banyak² dan sa-luas²-nya bahasa kebangsaan hari ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong mengenai dengan pertahanan, nyata dan tegas mengenai kemenangan² kita menentang komunis dan saya seperti dahulu—seperti biasa juga—sikap saya menjunjung tinggi atas kejayaan kita menghancurkan komunis. Tetapi dalam perkara number 2 soal ini mengenai dengan Pasokan Polis. Saya nampak, sa-sudah saya membaca dan memahami ayat² yang tersusun dalam ucapan itu ya'ani sa-sudah dharurat ini habis, Pasokan Polis yang di-sebutkan Polis Biasa hendak-lah di-kekalkan sa-banyak mana yang cukup untuk menjalankan kewajipan-nya. Pada fahaman saya ini bererti jumlah

Pasokan Polis yang ada hari ini akan di-kurangkan, erti-nya akan ada-lah orang² polis yang akan di-berhentikan beranum²; sa-hingga tinggal-lah jumlah yang memadai sa-bagaimana yang ditetapkan. Saya berdiri sama dengan Kerajaan tentang perkara ini benar dan betul, sebab tidak ada gunanya terlalu besar, ini akan menjadi satu beban kepada Kerajaan apabila keadaan² tidak memerlukan ada-nya jumlah yang begitu besar. Akan tetapi jika benar-lah apa yang saya duga ia-itu jumlah Pasokan Polis akan di-kurangkan, maka saya mengharapkan sa-moga Kerajaan telah pun menyediakan rancangan² yang tetap kepada orang² yang akan di-berhentikan kepada pasokan ini, supaya jangan-lah mereka terlantar atau sa-sudah di-berhentikan baharu di-ranchangkan; sa-hingga mereka itu merunta² kerana penderitaan, kerana kesusahan dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi saya harap persediaan telah pun di-buat apabila ini akan di-jalankan tidak lama lagi. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong mengenai dengan pelajaran, tidak-lah banyak saya akan sentoh, tetapi saya menyambong apa yang telah di-ucapkan oleh sahabat saya Enche' S. O. K. Ubaidulla mengenai dengan pelajaran agama di-sekolah². Pelajaran agama ini satu perkara yang besar yang telah di-laksanakan di-zaman penjajah yang chuba menghadang, oleh kerana pengaruh agama itu memang besar, agama memang kuat, kalau pelajaran Islam di-wujudkan dalam jiwa tiap² penduduk. Saya mengahukan² dan berdo'a supaya kejayaan bertambah baik sa-bersapa chepat, saya berharap benar supaya dalam susunan pelajaran agama ini satu daripada perkara yang paling penting ia-lah sejarah Islam (history of Islam).

Orang tidak akan chintakan Islam itu kechuali ia kenal, dan apabila orang tidak kenal sejarah Islam, orang tidak akan tahu, tidak akan peduli rukun hadath, sembahyang lima waktu dan apa juga jika ia tidak kenal; ini telah di-laksanakan di-zaman dahulu dan ini telah menyebabkan umat Islam tidak menchintai Islam. Sa-hinggakan jika saya bertanya kepada sa-orang

sahabat saya, "tahu-kah Omar ibni Khattab" ya, tahu, kata-nya siapa? Satu daripada sahabat Nabi, apa sejarah-nya (history) bagaimana keagongan-nya? "ta' tahu". Tuan tahu Abraham Lincoln? Ya, kenal, bagai² panjang-nya, sa-ribu kah ia kenal Abraham Lincoln daripada riwayat hidup Omar ibni Khattab; sayang sa-orang muslim tidak kenal pembesar Islam itu sendiri, orang tidak menghargakan perjuangan-nya. Sebab itu orang takut P.M.I.P. konon-nya akan berlaku kezaliman dan kejahatan, kalau P.M.I.P. memerintah hilang ke'adilan.

Saya bertanya kepada kawan² saya, tahu-kah Umi Salmah, tahu-kah Siti Aishah? Tahu, Umi Salmah barangkali satu orang yang pernah ada di-medan perang bersama² dengan Rasulullah di-medan uhud, Siti Aishah isteri Rasulullah yang muda, tetapi lebih jauh ta' tahu. Saya bertanya, kenal Joan of Arc? Ya, kenal—pahlawan Perancis yang sanggup berkorban untuk Perancis, sahingakan di-bakar hidup², kerana pengorbanan pada tanah ayer-nya sendiri. Ini-lah saya harap untuk memberi pelajaran pendidekan Islam kepada anak² Islam supaya kenal sejarah itu betul², kalau tidak akan tersia²-lah apa yang telah kita chuba hendak memberi pendidekan Islam, sebab "ta' kenal, ma a ta' chinta." Belajar-lah rukun Islam, belajar-lah rukun Iman, ta' tertanam di-jiwa-nya, macham "ayer di-daun keladi" sa-mata².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah harapan saya, benar² memohon supaya Kerajaan melaksanakan perkara ini, sa-baik²-nya dalam semua sekolah, dalam kutub khanah (library) dan sa-bagai-nya. Samoga dengan ini tanah ayer kita ini tidak akan kita khuatirkan dan bimbangkan akan perkembangan pengaruh faham komunis yang tidak mengaku Tuhan. Jadi saya minta benar² kepada Kerajaan "saya ulangi" meminta supaya Kerajaan melaksanakan perkembangan pelajaran ini sa-hingga berkesan benar dan tidak-lah ada orang yang ragu² kebaikan Islam apabila orang telah kenal dengan Islam sendiri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu perkara lagi, perkara ini saya patut

terangkan. Dalam perkara ke'adilan telah pun di-titahkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda dan saya rasa tertarek di-atas perkara ini, ia-lah mese'alah Undang² yang juga telah di-katakan di-sini di-jemput pakar yang tertentu daripada negera² Commonwealth untuk menolong menyudahkan perkara yang mustahak ini. Saya, barangkali tidak dapat memberikan fikiran yang tepat oleh kerana barangkali ta' kena pada tempat-nya tetapi saya ingin benar kalau sa-kira-nya dalam penyusunan Undang² bagi negeri kita ini, biar-lah di-perhatikan dan di-tehtikan juga dari sudut perundangan Islam. Sebab, bukan saya membawa sentiment kerana sa-tiap orang mengatakan PAS ini mahu benar hukum Islam tetapi saya ingin memberi jaminan kepada Dewan ini dan kepada Parlimen kita, kepada manusia Tanah Melayu, kepada manusia seluroh dunia, Undang² Islam itu mempunyai unsur² yang sesuai dengan Tabi'i dan sanggup tegak di-mana² pun. Dan kebetulan oleh kerana kita ini hendak menyusun dan menokok maka biar-lah di-pinda Undang² itu, apa-tah lagi sudah kebetulan Islam menjadi ugama rasmi bagi negeri kita ini. Dan mengenai bahasa Melayu, sakali pun kita maseh menunggu sa-hingga sampai 10 tahun sa-sudah merdeka, saya ingin benar sa-bagaimana saya telah ucapkan dalam persidangan yang pertama dahulu mengenai bahasa Melayu ini, sa-boleh²-nya biar-lah segala Bill² itu di-chuba² kembangkan bersama² dengan bahasa Melayu supaya mudah difahami oleh orang² yang kurang faham dalam bahasa Inggeris dan sakali pun bahasa Melayu itu tidak menjadi bahasa muktamat dari segi Perundangan—belum di-rasmi-kan betul² tetapi memada²-lah untuk panduan dan perhubungan² dalam kita melaksanakan bahasa Melayu di-sisi Peru dang²an. Sakian-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok: Mr. President, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the thanks to His Majesty for His Gracious Speech and the policy enunciated therein. There are certain aspects of the policy which,

I believe, require the attention of this House. One of the aspects is about rural development. I have asked an expert, who came down here to formulate this policy for us, what would happen to a village if after it had been opened up and all the people there having enjoyed the amenities like that of a town, were to drift back to the town and leave the village empty. He told me that there was no reply to my question because that is the problem which is found in America, in Europe and in every part of the world, and they haven't found an answer to that. I know that in villages which I had visited some 20 years ago, where we developed schools and where we gave all the amenities of the town but not to the standard of the town, all the village people, especially the young men, drifted back to the towns because the amenities provided were unequal to that of the towns. And when I went back to the villages five years later, I found that there were only old men and children in the villages and no able-bodied young men. The reason is that the towns offer them better wages, better accommodation and better facilities for entertainment. And so we opened up a country and left it empty later of young adults. That is one of the most acute problems not only in Malaya, where we are about to have rural development, but of all the world. To-day, Sir, even in America itself these big villages are empty because there is a drift to the towns.

Another aspect of Government's policy which has not been stressed upon and which is so important, so important that the world had been focussing on us without our knowledge, is the process known as conditioning—a process which was invented by Professor Pavlov, a professor of psychology and physiology in the University of St. Petersburg. If you put an animal to a certain process, the animal will be conditioned to the process. That is what we call to-day "brain-washing" in the terms of the Communist language. But have we done anything of importance to our country so as to have what is known as a Department of Psychological

Planning to plan for our people so that they will focus their attention in all what they do, instead of being dreamers only—just like sleep-walkers, going to the cinema and seeing the advertisement "Brylcreem is good" and then going and buying Brylcreem, or that soap is good and they go and buy it? Again, when the cinema shows western pictures, the children will go home and dress like Indians and cowboys and with guns and imitate what the cinema is showing. That is a process of conditioning to which modern civilization is being accustomed to, and that is a thing that will ruin the people because we are getting things which are not suited to our people, as they are conditioned by the process of advertisement, by the process of this post-hypnotic suggestion. Yet, with all these things coming to the brain and to the mind, we have not got a department to combat them, so that what is suitable for our country, for our people and for our soil is found. I suggest that Government must plan a course for students, who are able to go abroad, to study this psychological process of planning, so that when they come back they will be able to combat that subtle form of post-hypnotic suggestion that we hear in the radio, we see in the cinema and we read in our newspapers. I think that is very important for us, if we want to exist as a civilization, a Malayan civilization or a Malayan nation to-day to realize our position. We are only dreaming. What we thought of—about the rules of government, etc., had been suggested by others; everything had been done abroad; and we are just imitating them. Can't we have something original from ourselves, from our own people, from the mixture of cultures and mixture of races in our country? I suggest that Government take note of this: that we have a Department of Psychological Planning so that we have a really true Malayan culture and a true Malayan nation in our midst.

The third point which I want to raise is the point which has already been raised by the Honourable Mr.

T. H. Tan about the new villagers. These people had suffered acutely through all these years of the Emergency and it is but right that they should be given consideration. If they have not got land, let them have the piece of land in which they are staying now, so that we can express a form of thanks to the people who have endured so much for our sake and for those few who have suffered so much for the benefit of so many. I hope the Government will do something for these poor people in the new villages and others too in the towns who were every day subjected to the psychological treatment of the Communists—the people who stay in the rabbit warrens of their cubicles. There are hundreds and thousands of them living in cubicles—10 or 20 to one cubicle. Have we done anything for these people? They have not an inch of land of their own and I think it is about time that the attention of the Government is drawn to these people who sleep in rabbit warrens. These are the people who might create a revolution in Malaya and we must take steps to see that they come within our scheme so that they become loyal citizens of this country, so that they will give service and loyalty to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and to the Government of Malaya which to-day is doing everything for the good of our country.

Enche' Nik Hassan: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai mengucapkan tahniah di-atas ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong, kerana memberi dengan sepenoh-nya pandangan dan laporan tentang kemajuan dan kerja² yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Maka saya bersama² dengan Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain merasa gumbira di-atas Titah Uchapan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Sebagaimana saudara saya daripada Kedah, Yang Berhormat Enche' Mohd. Zahir telah mengatakan bahawa perkara yang penting yang kita rasa berbesar hati dan sukachita seperti yang telah di-lafadzkan oleh Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong itu ada-lah kerana kedudukan kewangan

kita pada masa hadapan yang mana ada-lah berupa satu harapan yang baik bagi perubahan yang baharu kepada pergerakan dan kemajuan negeri kita ini. Sa-lain daripada itu perkara yang kedua mustahak-nya ialah pegawai² yang cekap dan cergas dalam menjalankan kerja² yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan itu. Sa-kiranya kita mempunyai wang yang cukup dan kita mempunyai pegawai² yang cergas serta baik dalam menjalankan kerja negeri ini, maka masa'alah kemiskinan, masa'alah kesempitan, masa'alah kemiskinan ra'ayat tidak akan timbul dalam negeri kita ini.

Kita di-sini baharu mendengar satu fikiran, satu arahan, satu kursus yang di-beri mengenai sejarah Islam, mengenai pemerintahan Islam, mengenai chara² yang baik mengikut undang² Islam. Saya junjong tinggi kepada chita² yang baik itu yang mana tiap² orang Islam dalam negeri ini merasa megah sakira-nya undang² Islam ini dapat di-jalankan dengan sepenoh²-nya di-tanah ayer kita ini. Maka tidak sa-orang Islam pun yang akan menentang, atau takut dudok di-dalam negeri yang menjalankan hukuman Islam itu, tetapi mereka sebenar-nya takut kepada PMIP, bukan kepada Islam. (Tepok) PMIP ada-lah satu pertubuhan politik yang menggunakan Islam sa-bagai satu alat untuk mencapai chita² politik-nya, tetapi Islam ada-lah satu agama yang di-turunkan oleh Tuhan dan Nabi Muhammad ada-lah Nabi yang menjadi pemimpin Islam. Dari itu, tidak-lah Dr. Burhanuddin (Ketua Party PMIP) di-turunkan oleh Allah untuk memimpin kita di-dunia ini. Saya rasa mustahak benar kita memikirkan dengan lebih jelas lagi tentang perkara² mengenai hukum² agama Islam ini. Ramai orang mengatakan kenapa kita takut kepada agama Islam, kenapa kita takut menjalankan hukum² Islam, dan kenapa kita tidak pula menyokong parti yang sanggup menjalankan hukum² Islam. Sa-benar-nya ra'ayat tidak takut kepada hukum² Islam, tetapi hari ini di-Negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu di-mana dalam Dewan ini kita ada mempunyai ahli² yang datang-nya daripada Parti Islam, dan apa yang berlaku di-Dewan Ra'ayat dapat kita mengetahui-nya

dengan jelas di-mana duduk-nya Islam dan di-mana ~~duduk~~ duduk-nya Party PMIP yang menjadi ~~parti~~ parti yang menganjorkan gerakan Islam. Mereka itu menentang terhadap pindaan perlembagaan untuk menghentam komunis dalam negeri ini. Mereka menentang usul Kerajaan bagi meminda perlembagaan untuk menghanchorkan gerakan *subversive* dalam negeri ini. Ada-kah Islam menyuruh kita menyokong gerakan *subversive Communist*? Ada-kah Islam menyuruh kita menahan segala kaki-tangan Kerajaan daripada naik pangkat di-Negeri Kelantan? Saya rasa Islam tidak menyuruh

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa patut saya menchelah bahawa apa yang telah di-ucapkan oleh sahabat saya itu, kerana anggota PAS di-Dewan Ra'ayat tidak pun menentang undang² yang mengenai menentang komunis, tetapi apa yang di-tentang oleh anggota PAS di-Dewan Ra'ayat ia-lah

Enche' Nik Hassan: Tidak menen-tang komunis?

Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus: perkataan "*subversive*" ia-itu pindaan-nya dengan tegas menyebutkan *anti-Communist*, chuma dalam ucapan—perkataan—dalam undang² *subversive* itu merupakan pengertian yang terlalu umum di-mana dalam pengertian itu yang di-tentang.

Enche' Nik Hassan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa sukachita mendengar-nya keterangan² beliau itu, dan saya perchaya bahawa keterangan yang kedua akan di-beri pula. Ucha-paan "*terima kaseh*" kepada komunis yang menghapuskan gerakan bersenjata dalam negeri ini, kerana dalam pengertian "*terima kaseh*" itu ada-lah menunjokkan bahawa ini ada-lah satu perasaan timbang rasa dengan pergerakan komunis dalam negeri kita ini. (Hear! Hear!) Ada-kah Islam menyuruh terima kaseh kepada komunis? Ada-kah Islam menyuruh segala perkara bagi menjalankan pekerjaan, yang boleh menghanchorkan negeri kita daripada keselamatan dan ke-amanan bangsa kita? Saya rasa ini ada-lah satu perkara yang patut di-sedari, bukan sahaja oleh Ahli² Yang

Berhormat di-Dewan ini bahkan di-seluruh ra'ayat jelata negeri ini, sa-sunggo-nya Party Islam ada-lah berlainan daripada Islam yang sejati. Saya sedar dan berterima kaseh atas nasehat daripada Ahli PMIP dalam Dewan ini supaya mempelajari Sejarah Islam, supaya kita mengenal Islam yang sa-benar²-nya kerana Sejarah Party Islam ada-lah berlawanan dengan Sejarah Islam yang sa-benar-nya, Sejarah Nabi kita, Sejarah kebesaran Islam, Sejarah kejatohan Islam mesti-lah kita pelajari. Sebab apa Islam itu jatuh? Ia-lah oleh kerana orang² Islam juga, kerana orang² Islam yang sa-bagitu besar keagongan-nya telah jatuh dengan pengkhianatan yang ada pada orang² Islam itu, *subversive* yang ada dalam Islam itu. Kalau kita mengenal Islam yang sejati, baharu-lah kita boleh tahu di-mana kedudukan Party Islam dan Islam yang sa-benar-nya.

Saya menguchapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Muda bagi Penerangan dan Broadcasting, Tuan Syed Ja'afar Albar kerana mengeluarkan kenyataan menyatakan beliau akan menjalankan satu gerakan di-bawah anjoran Jabatan Penerangan bagi mengeluarkan dan menerangkan kepada ra'ayat di-mana Islam yang sejati; walau pun ada orang bertanya bahawa ada-kah ini kerana PMIP? Saya berani menjawab-nya di-sini bagi fikiran saya sendiri ia-lah kerana PMIP maka kita patut keluaran kenyataan itu, kerana PMIP yang kita patut mengadakan satu gerakan sa-umpama itu supaya dengan ini tidak-lah fikiran ra'ayat itu di-surakkan dan di-binasakan dengan Islam yang di-katakan mengikut chara baharu. Saya rasa mustahak, mustahak Kerajaan membersehhkan fikiran ra'ayat, mustahak ra'ayat mengenali pergerakan Islam yang sa-benar. Saya bukan-lah hendak menerangkan supaya di-lupa-kan persengkitan di-sini, di-lupakan ideology Islam, tetapi chara gerakan ideology yang patut kita fahamkan. Chara hendak menjalankan, chara hendak bermain politik yang kotor yang mesti kita hapuskan. Ini-lah yang saya rasa mustahak kita terangkan, mustahak saya chakapkan; walau pun saya rasa menjadi pahit dan menjadi satu penawar yang pahit bagi tiap² orang yang menelan-nya, kerana pahit

itu akan menjadi satu benda mujrab di-masa yang akan datang. Saya rasa perkara kemajuan pantai timur ini pernah di-suarkan, bukan di-Dewan ini sahaja, bukan di-Dewan Ra'ayat sahaja bahkan di-Dewan yang ada sebelum pilihan raya, perkara kemundoran di-pantai timur itu telah di-tabor-kan, di-siarkan, di-tulis dan di-chakap-kan pada tiap² kali Meshuarat Undangan. Pada tiap² kali Meshuarat Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara yang mana kita telah menyebutkan perkara kemundoran di-pantai timur, tetapi saya merasa bahawa patut saya mengingatkan kepada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sewaktu hendak mengeluarkan wang atau menchurahkan wang-nya ka-pantai timur, maka saya suka mengingatkan sekali lagi kepada Kerajaan bahawa kita mempunyai satu kerja yang berlainan yang tidak ada satu kuasa direct yang boleh kita mengkontrollkan keadaan chara menggunakan wang dalam negeri ini. Barangkali ramai orang nanti menyangka bahawa ada-kah saya hendak meminta supaya menyekat wang ka-pantai timur, tidak. Saya lebih suka dengan sa-berapa banyak wang di-tabor-kan di-pantai timur untuk membuat jalan² raya, membuat jambatan dan sa-bagai-nya di-samping membuka tanah² baharu dengan sa-berapa banyak, tetapi chara melaksanakan, chara mengawal kewangan, chara menjaga keselamatan kewangan yang di-tabor-kan ka-pantai timur itu hendak-lah di-jaga dengan sa-penoh²-nya dan sebaik²-nya, kerana saya sendiri telah mendengar bisekan dan berbagai² perkara yang berlaku dalam negeri itu, umpama-nya saya keluarkan satu contoh dalam negeri Kelantan dimana wang untuk derma pelajaran di-bekukan. Wang untuk mengambil guru² ugama sa-ramai 50 orang telah di-bekukan. Segala wang negeri yang ada di-dalam-nya itu di-bekukan untuk kemajuan negeri, tetapi untuk memberi pinjaman kepada Ahli² Dewan Negeri membeli motor-car sa-banyak \$5,000 sa-orang itu di-keluarkan. Ahli² Meshuarat pergi menengok di-tepi laut kerana takutkan ribut, takutkan ra'ayat kena ribut maka di-kenakan allowance, begitu juga melawat² kekawasan² di-kenakan allowance, pergi di-sana sini

pun di-bayar allowance sahinggakan memeningkan atau memusingkan kepala Odit (Auditor) untuk menyiasat perkara² itu. Oleh itu, satu kawalan chara menggunakan wang itu mesti-lah di-jaga. Chara memberi wang hendak-lah mengadakan dengan satu chara yang baik dan berguna mengikut tata tertib Financial General Orders, mesti di-awasi supaya hal yang berlaku dalam negeri itu tidak-lah akan berlaku sa-tiap masa. Supaya apa yang di-churahkan kepada Pantai Timor ia-itu negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu itu terus di-nikmati oleh ra'ayat dalam negeri itu—di-rasai oleh ra'ayat dalam negeri itu dan perubahan kemajuan negeri itu berjalan terus sa-bagaimana negeri² lain. Kita mahu negeri² Kelantan dan Trengganu itu maju, maju sa-bagaimana saudara² kita saperti di-negeri² Selangor, Perak dan Johor. Tetapi chara mengawal, chara menjaga, chara menyusun dan chara membelanjakan itu mesti-lah di-awasi dengan betul² supaya tidak di-nikmati oleh ahli² yang tertentu, tetapi biar-lah di-nikmati oleh seluruh ra'ayat dengan baik dan negeri berjalan terus.

Ini-lah perkara yang saya suka memberi ingatan, memberi pengertian dan menarek perhatian kepada ahli² Dewan ini dan kepada ahli² Kerajaan. Rasa saya tidak banyak perkara yang lain yang patut saya chakapkan di-sini, dan saya rasa padan dan memadai-lah. Saya juga tidak mungkir akan mempelajari sejarah; semua sejarah Islam di-masa yang ka-hadapan ini untuk memerhatikan bagaimana chara perbezaan pergerakan di-antara Islam dengan Parti Islam. Saya akan mempelajari dengan lebih banyak lagi, walau pun sa-tengah²-nya saya sudah pelajari, supaya saya dapat tahu di-antara dua benda ini, sa-kian.

Sitting suspended at 1.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.30 p.m.

(Mr. President in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Raja Rastam Shahrome bin Raja Said Tauphy: Mr. President, Sir, there is no doubt that the Royal

Address of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong reveals a lot of projects for the betterment and raising the standard of living of the kampong people. I am sure that they are feeling very happy to see that the Government will not fail to implement these programmes. At one of the meetings of the former Legislative Council, I submitted a written question enquiring as to the possibility of introducing television into this country. The reply I got then was that there was no hope for Malaya to get television for a very long time yet. But it is a source of great pleasure to know from the Royal Address of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong that television would come into existence at a not too distant date and indeed would be part and parcel of the broadcasting and information services. I think this is one step further in its march towards progress and really this innovation, it is hoped, will be very, very useful indeed to this country.

I also like to mention one thing, Mr. President, Sir, which I think my Honourable friend from the Opposition did mention, and that is about corruption. I think more vigorous action should now be taken in this direction as I know, Sir, that there is a feeling that not much has been done since the recommendations by the Commission appointed by this Government. There is nothing surer to bring about a collapse than a corrupt Government.

Sir, as regards that part of the Royal Address referring to preventive detention, I think we want to be quite sure that we are prepared for any untoward incidents after the Emergency Regulations have been abolished. We must remember, Sir, that prevention is better than cure. Thank you.

Enche' A. M. Abu Bakar: Mr. President, Sir, in rising to support the motion brought forward by the Leader of the House, the Honourable the Minister of Justice, I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Government for putting up such a scheme in the august speech of His Majesty the King and laying down the various measures of improvement to be done to our country. Having attained independence for more than three years we

have come to know that much work has been done for the betterment of this country and more will be done in the future. Sir, this in itself is a proof of the sincerity of the members of the Government and also those people who follow the policy of the policy-makers and especially those civil servants and administrators who follow principally the policy laid down by our leaders. Sir, many countries that have attained independence since the Second World War have not been able to do at least one-third of what we have achieved within three years of our independence. This, in itself, proves that we have something to be proud of and to boast of.

Sir, one of the most important things that we lack—and also I support what my Honourable friend Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok was talking about—is the housing problem in urban areas. In urban areas where the middle-class and the labouring class are thickly populated, we find they are clustered together in families of four to five to a small cubicle. Sir, this in itself is an evil social problem, and from there the upbringing of youngsters and children from such a social centre leads to so many activities which are not welcomed in the wider and larger circle of society. Sir, I feel that our Government will look into this matter and try to help these needy people to have better homes and facilities so that the upbringing of future citizens of this country will be in a happier and healthier environment.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: Mr. President, Sir, having read the Royal Address, one is left with a sense of satisfaction by the all-round progress that this country has been having since Merdeka. Particularly noteworthy is the forthcoming termination of the Emergency Regulations. Emergency has been going on for the last twelve years and for about ten years under the former British rule and thereafter under the administration of the free Government. No doubt it will be admitted that as soon as Merdeka came into being there was a change in the climate for the better and the communists themselves began to feel highly demoralised and

the whole process of bringing them to heel was accelerated. The whole nation was particularly happy, jubilant, and thankful that this dreadful war has been brought to an end once and for all. We are indeed thankful to His Majesty's Government for having handled this problem in an effective manner.

Sir, I came across certain points which I thought I should dwell upon. One of them is particularly interesting and that is the intention of the Government to go into the question of social insurance and protection against unemployment. Reference to that has been made in the Royal Address and an expert has been here from the I.L.O. and it appears he is preparing his report. I consider this move to be one of great importance to the ordinary people, particularly the working people in the country. This would be a very progressive legislation if we can afford to introduce it, but such a legislation cannot be entirely shouldered by the Government alone; it has got to be based on the contributions of the people if they want social welfare measures. Malaya is a small country with not a very big population and it is far more feasible and manageable in a small country such as this with considerable resources at its disposal to introduce such welfare measures as necessary for the benefit of the citizens. We have seen the classic example in New Zealand, a small country with a limited population, and having a number of social welfare schemes. That State is considered to be one of the modern welfare States of the world. We have the instances of the Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and so on. In all these countries a good deal of social welfare schemes have been introduced not at the cost of free enterprise or the capitalistic fabric of society. Even England, with a Conservative Government, is preserving the fabric of a welfare state introduced by the Socialist Government when they were in power. Progressive social legislations such as this could, of course, be greatly welcomed by one and all. It is not the preserve of those political

parties which like to brand themselves as progressive or socialist. These are not exclusive preserves of such factions. These measures can very well be introduced in harmony with the principles of free enterprise without taking away the individual incentives that people normally should have in a balanced society. I think it is heartening to see that the Government is thinking in the direction of introducing such social welfare measures. We are not wholly new in this field. As a matter of fact, some years ago when the Employees Provident Fund was introduced there were many conservative people who thought that this was highly revolutionary but today we have settled down to the E.P.F. on a contributive system and it is no more revolutionary than the Stamp Duty Ordinance of this country. I wish to congratulate the Government on this particular measure and I hope they will give more consideration, and more thoughts will be circulated in this field so that the people themselves may be encouraged to think in terms of helping themselves. Any progressive Government should serve as an instrument whereby the people could help themselves.

On the question of law and order, it is again noteworthy that there is going to be a revision of the laws of this country and that work is in progress. It has been referred to that the first volume of the revised and consolidated laws would be ready by the end of this year. This is a long-felt need, particularly, those in the legal profession have been working for the laws of this country to be well kept up-to-date. It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep up with the volume of amendments being introduced to many, many laws and therefore the revision and consolidation would not only help the legal profession but would certainly help all those connected in an active manner with the progress and interests of the country.

It is another point of gratification that, in order to meet the shortage of qualified men, the Government is planning to get legal draftsmen from abroad. I should like to make a suggestion here that we should try to

recruit as many local men as possible. At the moment there are many qualified barristers who are practising and many of them may be keen to enter Government service. Here, of course, it will be a question of relaxing the policy of the Government in so far as recruitment is concerned. We do appreciate that the present policy is aimed at giving the Malays a good deal of preference and we support that as it is constitutionally safeguarded; but in the field of law, I would like to suggest that as far as possible we should relax this policy because we want to maintain a high standard of justice and legal administration in our country and we should try to get the best men available irrespective of their racial background, that is, so long as they are citizens of this country.

In dealing with this question I would like to raise one point which needs the attention of the Government. That is the prosecution by Police officers in running down cases. Due to the heavy growth in traffic, we are faced with this menace of road accidents and many cases are being brought up in Court for dangerous and negligent driving. Initially there is the Police prosecution. A man loses his leg or arm or he suffers a permanent disability of some sort and if there is criminal prosecution, it is handled by Police prosecuting officers. I do not mean to run down the efficiency of all the Police officers, but I think when faced with qualified lawyers—sometimes very seasoned lawyers—most of the Police prosecuting officers are not up to the mark. As a result we often find cases being thrown out for lack of evidence or for lack of experience in handling cases without matching up to the ability or efficiency of trained lawyers for the other side. When a case is thrown out, the poor man who suffers permanent disability, virtually loses his prospect of getting civil remedy. I do not say he cannot resort to civil remedy, but if he gets a Police conviction against the driver he has won more than half the battle. It helps him a great deal and, I think, in view of the fact that we have quite a number

of young lawyers who are annually coming back to this country qualified as barristers, they should either be employed or assigned to handle these cases: that would be a source of great help to many unfortunate people who suffer road accidents.

As to the foreign policy of this country, again one is left with a high sense of satisfaction that the policy is based on a very balanced and pragmatic attitude without turning to one ideology or the other but in the main being loyal to the principles of democracy. Our foreign policy, as I have studied and as I have been observing, is on the right lines. These days it is fashionable to attach one's belief to this -ism or that -ism, but Malaya is looking at each problem on its pure and simple merits. As a result of that we have had a number of instances where we have boldly expressed our views—for instance, in the case of Algeria, in the case of Tibet as I said earlier on in the morning and again now in the case of South Africa. And this matter of bringing up the issue before the Commonwealth Conference is an indication of the extent of independence we are exercising in—on foreign policy. This, of course, is a good pointer to those who keep on—at least kept on at one time—criticising the Government that the Government is sympathetic to some western forces or blocks.

The other point which strikes anyone who reads the Royal Address is the great emphasis that has been laid on this question of rural development. That is a pressing need and the whole of the future progress of this country depends on how far the Government is able to offer a fair deal to the ordinary rural population of this country, and I am glad that the Government has again shown its very balanced approach to the problems of the day. They have not left out any of the important problems and they have given priorities to those which they consider very important and in the rural development. Already a Bill has come through the Lower House and we are expected to discuss that in the course of this month. In this matter, what I would like to point out is that the rural development must be comprehensive and inclusive in that

not only the kampong people but the people in the new villages and the people on the estates must be benefited by this scheme. I believe that is the aim of the Government. As far as the Indian estate workers are concerned—since I am here representing the Indian community—I would like to say that there are 300,000 Indians on rubber estates. They have been here for generations; many of them are born in this country, but their fate hangs on the very short notice of their employers and as soon as they are terminated from employment they do not have any land to hold on to. They cannot go anywhere. Either they have to face repatriation to India or they have to get land from Government to settle in the country. Very many of them are really without roots in the land of the country of their adoption and I think in order to build up loyalty the best way is to give the ordinary man a root in the land. The moment he takes that root he becomes tied to the land, he becomes loyal to the land and he wants to preserve his right and there we find the basis of a society which preserves the right of the individual and through that any form of collective pressure—communism or any other political ideology—will find difficult to make inroads. Therefore, I hope the Indian estate workers would also benefit from these schemes. At the moment they are under the paternal and benevolent treatment of the estates—their get their cooly lines, they get their hospital facilities

Enche' J. E. S. Crawford: On a point of order, Mr. President—they are labour lines.

Enche' Athi Nahappan: I beg your pardon. They get these labour lines and other facilities there, but the moment they leave work, they do not have a roof for themselves and they do not even have a piece of land. They are simply drifting and floating. So I suggest that some kind of scheme should be carved out for these people to get land near by the estates they work so that they can carry on as rubber estate workers and at the same time they will have a plot of land which they can cultivate and call it their own and feel attached to the land and become permanent and loyal

citizens of the country. That will benefit a large number of people who have devoted all their lives to the welfare of this country, who have worked in an unassuming manner to the progress of this country, particularly in the field of rubber industry.

Enche' J. E. S. Crawford: Hear, Hear!

Enche' Athi Nahappan: That is all I would like to observe on the Royal Address and I should like to thank His Majesty—and I am sure other Members would do likewise—for the excellent Address delivered by him and for all the important matters well-covered in his speech. (*Applause*).

Tun Leong Yew Koh: Mr. President, Sir, I thank all Honourable Members for the almost unanimous approval of His Majesty's Gracious Speech. There are, however, one or two points raised by Honourable Members and I wish to give some explanation on them.

The Honourable Enche' Ahmad bin Said is anxious about the security situation in the border. I can assure him that with the co-operation of the Thai Government, the Government will soon wipe out the remaining 600 or 700 terrorists in that area. (*Applause*).

The Honourable Enche' Mohamed Zahir is worried about the inadequate distribution of land. Well, Sir, the rural development scheme is to provide every landless person with an economic unit of land. That is the first priority. He will be helped by the Government to develop that land which is given to him, the premium and survey fees and all that will be waived for the present until the land produces and will enable him to repay the premium and survey fees, quit rent, etc. The Government will also assist by providing them with planting material and may give also materials for building their houses. Payment for that also will be deferred until he will be able to produce. The second priority is to give land to those people who live in the kampongs and who have an uneconomic unit of land—2 or 3 acres. 5 or 6 acres of land will be given to these people from land surrounding the kampongs and if there is not enough land for those people

who own only one or two acres the Government hopes to resettle them in economic units in the land development schemes and what they give up will be added to the other people who have not got sufficient land so that every man will be provided with an economic unit of land. So, he need not worry about inadequate distribution of land.

The Honourable Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus referred to development on the East Coast. I think he should remember that so much development has been given to the East Coast so much so that our Minister of Agriculture is known as the Minister of the East Coast. The Government has a lot of development schemes for the East Coast, but they have to be considered in conjunction with the claims of the other States in order of their priority. He also made an allegation that the national language classes are only given to the political adherents of the Government. That is not true. I don't think any such thing is happening in this country. Of course, there may be classes conducted by political parties, and naturally such classes would only be open to the adherents of those political parties. However, if he comes across any such instances, I wish him to write to me or the Minister of Education and such alleged discriminations will be looked into.

With regard to the laws being translated into Malay, well, the Government is trying to do its best to find someone who must be an expert both in the English and the Malay languages and

also an expert in law, and such a person is very difficult to get.

With regard to the Honourable Dato' Dr. Cheah Toon Lok's proposal that we should have a Psychological Planning Department, well, I will remind him that the Government has already got a Department of Psychological Warfare (*Laughter*) if his idea is to fight bad ideas with good ideas. With regard to the infiltration of western bad ideas into this country through the cinema, we have a Censor Board to deal with that. He also referred to a lot of homeless people. The Government has a policy for building cheap dwellings in every major town in this country and the only difficulty is that the State must provide land, and some of the States are very reluctant to provide land for these cheap dwellings.

The Honourable Enche' Athi Nahappan's proposal for social insurance—well, that is a very desirable idea and I am sure the Government will try its best to introduce it as soon as possible, but I must remind him that every such scheme must be paid for and that means increased taxation (*Laughter*). I think that is all I have to reply. (*Applause*).

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That a humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

To beg leave to offer His Majesty the humble thanks of the House for the Gracious Speech with which the Second Session of Parliament has been opened.

Adjourned at 3.05 p.m.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Children of non-Federal Citizens in Government English Schools and University of Malaya

1. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of students who are now in the Government English Primary and Secondary Schools, and also in the University of Malaya, whose parents are not citizens of the Federation of Malaya.

The Minister of Education (Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib): I regret that this information is not available, either in respect of Government English Schools or of the two Divisions of the University.

GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

Number of Holders and Type

2. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of Malayan students in receipt of Government Scholarships, the number who are now studying in this country and abroad, and the type of scholarship granted to them.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The information requested is as follows:

Federal Scholarships—

(a) At the University of Malaya	...	...	154
(b) Abroad	...	...	105

State Scholarships—

(a) At the University of Malaya	...	...	64
(b) Abroad	...	...	74

3. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Minister of Education to state the total number of these scholarship students who are Federal Citizens or have acquired Federal Citizenship, and those who are not Federal Citizens or the children of non-Federal citizens.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: I regret that a complete answer to this question cannot be given but

no scholarship has been awarded during the last two years to any one who is not a Federal Citizen.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS

Pupils in Standard Six

4. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students in the highest classes in the National Schools in 1959 and 1960 in the Federation of Malaya.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: The total numbers of pupils in Standard Six in National Schools in the Federation in 1959 and 1960 were 50,551 and 62,506 respectively.

Absorption of National School Students into Secondary or other Schools

5. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Education to state the number of students from the National Schools in 1959 who continued their studies in the National Type Schools, the Secondary Schools, the Vocational Institutions and other Institutions, giving the percentage in each case.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib:

- (a) Out of the total number of 50,551 pupils in Standard 6, 4,994 pupils i.e. 9.9% entered National-Type Secondary Schools, and 373 pupils i.e. .7% went into Vocational Schools.
- (b) In addition a number of these pupils of the correct age stayed on in Standard 6 and will sit for the Malayan Secondary Schools Entrance examination a second time at the end of this year. The exact number of such pupils is not known but is estimated to be about 4,200 or 8% of the total.
- (c) Also, some of these pupils joined Further Education classes early in 1960 but the number of such pupils is not known as the records of Further Education classes do not show the schools of origin.

(d) Also, 6,232 pupils from National Schools entered Special Malay classes in Standard-Type English Primary Schools in 1960.

6. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Education to state the Government's proposed programme to guide those raw children who could not continue studying, in order that they may become useful citizens in later years.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: It is assumed that this question refers to the pupils who leave the Primary Schools and who do not qualify to enter secondary schools. At present it is possible, provided there are sufficient pupils in any one place, for these pupils to join afternoon and evening classes, and thus continue their studies under the Government's Further Education Scheme. Also, many of these pupils enter Muslim Religious Schools which are subsidised from Federal funds.

It is the Government's policy to meet the situation by working towards raising the school-leaving age to 15; this issue is now under consideration by the Committee of Review.

Post-School Certificate Classes in Trengganu

7. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Education to state whether it is a fact that there are no Post-School Certificate classes in the State of Trengganu and what steps the Government is taking to improve this situation so that the people of Trengganu shall not remain backward in education in contrast with people of the other States.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: There are at present no Form VI classes in the State of Trengganu because the number of pupils from the State qualifying for entry into Form VI does not justify setting up such classes. All pupils who obtain sufficiently high marks in the Form VI entrance examination are offered places in Form VI classes, and hostel accommodation, elsewhere.

8. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Education

whether the Government will create Post-School Certificate classes in the State of Trengganu in 1961.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: From the numbers of pupils who qualified in 1959 to enter Form VI classes, it is not anticipated that there will be enough pupils qualifying for admission to Form VI in 1961 to justify setting up such classes in Trengganu in 1961.

National Secondary Classes and Schools

9. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Education to state the number of National Secondary Schools and National Secondary Classes in the Federation of Malaya using the National Language as the medium of instruction.

Enche' Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib: There are three National-type Secondary Schools in which some subjects are taught through the medium of the National Language and there are 135 other secondary classes in which the medium of instruction is the National Language.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Federation Public Debt

10. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Finance to state the amount owed by the Federation Government to other Governments, corporations and others, both locally or abroad since the achievement of Merdeka and before it.

The Minister of Finance (Enche' Tan Siew Sin): Full details of the Federation's public debt prior to the achievement of Merdeka are given in the printed Financial Statements of the Federation of Malaya for the year 1957.

Details of the public debt as at 1st January, 1960, are given at Head 34, Charges on Account of Public Debt, of the Estimates of Federal Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1960.

11. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Finance to state the total amount of these loans from each source and the terms of such loans.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Details of the Federation's public debt as at 1st January, 1960, are given at Head 34, Charges on Account of Public Debt, of the Estimates of Federal Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1960.

A loan of £2,250,000 has been obtained in 1960 from the Export Credits Guarantee Department of the United Kingdom Government. Full details of this loan are published in Statutory Paper No. 11 of 1960 which was laid before the Dewan Ra'ayat on 12th April, 1960.

12. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Finance to state the annual interest payable by the Federation Government for each of the loans and the total of such interest annually.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Full details of the interest payable on the public debt of the Federation are given under Head 34, Charges on Account of the Public Debt, of the Estimates of Federal Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1960.

13. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Finance to state the annual pecuniary profits, if any, derived from the investment of these loans.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: All sums received from the issue of long term public loans are paid into the Development Fund. It is not possible to ascertain therefore the purpose for which the moneys received from each individual loan issue is utilised or the pecuniary profits arising therefrom.

Utilisation of Loan Funds for Development of Eastern States

14. Enche' Da Abdul Jalil bin Haji Awang asks the Minister of Finance to state if these loans are utilised for the development of the country, please state how much of such loans had been expended for the improvement of the undeveloped states in the East Coast particularly Trengganu. Please state the percentage of the whole loans used for this purpose.

Enche' Tan Siew Sin: Prior to Merdeka funds received from the issues

of loans were applied to the purposes set out in the schedules to the Ordinance authorising the raising of such loans as amended from time to time.

After Merdeka funds received from the issues of long term loans have been paid into the Development Fund other than foreign loans raised for specific purpose.

It is not practicable to ascertain the proportion of loan funds employed in the development of the eastern States and of Trengganu in particular without a detailed analysis of the accounts of the Federation and of the statutory bodies to whom loans have been made, for the last fourteen years. The work involved in carrying out an analysis of this kind would be out of all proportion to its likely value and could not be justified.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Radio Malaya

15. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister to state the reason why broadcasting service in this country is known as "Radio Malaya", whereas it should be known as "Radio Tanah Melayu".

The Prime Minister: It is true that "Radio Malaya" has been in common usage in all the Language Services since the inauguration of the Department in 1946. "Radio Tanah Melayu" would appear to be most appropriate Malay translation of "Radio Malaya", and consideration is being given to such a change.

16. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister to state the reasons why the national language service is not announced as that of "National Service" or "National Broadcasting" instead it is announced as the Malay Section Service only.

The Prime Minister: It is commonly accepted in broadcasting organisations throughout the world that the term "national" implies a nation-wide coverage whatever the language of the Service. Thus the English, Chinese and Tamil Services of Radio Malaya are national in their coverage just as is the Malay Service.

Broadcasting of Islamic Subjects

17. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister to state the reasons why the Radio Malaya Programmes in Islamic subjects are not made an essential feature of daily programmes but only on certain days of the week.

The Prime Minister: In the Malay Service, there is a daily period of Koran or Khasidah between 1845 to 1900 hours in addition to the regular religious periods on Thursdays and Fridays.

18. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister to state whether Islamic subjects will be included in broadcasting programmes through Radio Malaya in Chinese, Tamil and English languages for the benefit of citizens who are not of the Malay race, and for those who can understand the English language.

The Prime Minister: Yes.

19. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister if the answer to question 18 is in the affirmative, to state how often such broadcasts are being conducted per week and the duration of each programme, and if in the negative, to state the reasons.

The Prime Minister: Two periods weekly are being planned for the English Service. There is a regular Thursday evening Islamic prayer period in the Tamil Service. During Bulan Puasa, Radio Malaya broadcast programmes on the significance of Puasa in all Language Services.

20. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister to state who are the officers responsible for the broadcast on Islamic subjects in the Malay Section, the Chinese Section, the Tamil Section and the English Section of the Radio Malaya.

The Prime Minister: The Assistant Minister, Information and Broadcasting, is responsible for policy and guidance on all matters affecting the Islamic religion. There is, however, an officer, who is a graduate of Azhar University in charge of the Religious section.

21. Enche' Amaluddin bin Darus asks the Prime Minister to state whether the Government is aware of the fact that Arabic love songs which have always been broadcast as an opening and closing song of a recital of the Quran or lectures on Islamic programmes constitute disrespect to the Islam Religion. If so, what steps are being taken to avoid such situation.

The Prime Minister: Islamic programmes in the Malay Service are self-contained. While it is not true that Arabic love songs are always broadcast before or after Islamic programmes, there have been occasions where Arabic songs have been placed in close proximity to these religious periods, and in order to avoid any offence to Muslim listeners steps have now been taken to place such songs well away from religious programmes.