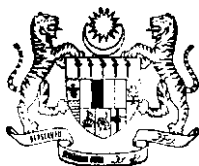


Volume IV
No. 4



Monday
28th August, 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

OFFICIAL REPORT

FOURTH SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA

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MALAYSIA
DEWAN NEGARA (SENATE)

Official Report

Vol. IV

Fourth Session of the Second Dewan Negara

No. 4

Monday, 28 th August, 1967

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., J.P. (Johor).

TUAN A. ARUNASALAM, A.M.N. (Appointed).

TUAN ABDUL RAHIM BIN ABDUL MANAN, P.J.K. (Negri Sembilan).

TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN, P.J.K. (Appointed).

TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Penang).

TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN HAJI ABDUL MANAP, P.P.N. (Melaka).

PUAN AISHAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL GHANI (Appointed).

PUAN BIBI AISHA BINTI HAMID DON, A.M.N. (Appointed).

TUAN AMALUDDIN BIN DARUS (Kelantan).

TUAN AWANG DAUD MATUSIN (Appointed).

TAN SRI DATU TUANKU BUJANG BIN TUANKU HAJI OTHMAN, P.S.M. (Sarawak).

TUAN CHAN KEONG HON, A.M.N., S.M.S., P.J.K. (Appointed).

TUAN CHAN KWONG-HON, J.M.N., S.M.S., J.P. (Selangor).

DATO' DR CHEAH TOON LOK, D.P.M.K., D.M.K., J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

DATO' J. E. S. CRAWFORD, D.P.M.P., J.M.N., J.P., Dato' Kurnia Indera (Appointed).

DATO' FOO SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P. (Appointed).

TUAN GAN TECK YEOW, J.M.N. (Appointed).

TUAN GOH CHEK KIN, P.J.K. (Trengganu).

TUAN HOH CHEE CHEONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Pahang).

TUAN HONG KIM SUI (Appointed).

TUAN C. D. ISMAIL, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

TUAN ANDREW JIKA LANDAU (Appointed).

TUAN KOH KIM LENG (Melaka).

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

DATO' Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Appointed).

TUAN LIM HEE HONG, J.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).

TUAN LIM JOO KONG, A.M.N., J.P. (Kedah).

TUAN S. T. MANI, P.J.K. (Appointed).

The Honourable TUAN MOHAMAD ADIB BIN OMAR, P.J.K. (Trengganu).
 DATU PENGIRAN MOHAMED DIGADONG GALPAM, P.D.K. (Sabah)
 TUAN HAJI MOHAMED SAAID BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR (Appointed).
 DATO' ATHI NAHAPPAN, D.P.M.S. (Appointed).
 TUAN S. P. S. NATHAN (Appointed).
 NIK HASSAN BIN HAJI NIK YAHYA, J.M.N. (Appointed).
 TEMENGGONG OYONG LAWAI JAU (Sarawak).
 TOK PANGKU PANDAK HAMID BIN PUTEH JALI, P.J.K. (Appointed).
 TUAN SAIDON BIN KECHUT, A.M.N. (Appointed).
 DATO' SHEIKH ABU BAKAR BIN YAHYA AL-HAJ, D.P.M.J., P.I.S.,
 J.P. (Johor).
 TAN SRI G. SHELLEY, P.M.N., J.P. (Appointed).
 TUAN SYED AHMAD BIN SYED MAHMUD SHAHABUDIN, J.M.N.,
 S.M.K., J.P. (Kedah).
 TUAN SYED DARUS BIN SYED HASHIM (Perlis).
 TAN SRI T. H. TAN, P.M.N. (Appointed).
 DATO' E. E. C. THURASINGHAM, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Appointed).
 DATO' S. O. K. UBaidULLA, D.P.M.S., J.M.N. (Appointed).
 DATO' WAN IBRAHIM BIN WAN TANJONG, J.M.N., P.J.K., Orang
 Kaya Indera Maharaja Purba Jelai (Pahang).
 WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Appointed).
 TUAN YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Perak).
 TUAN YEOH KIAN TEIK (Perak).

ABSENT:

The Honourable the Minister without Portfolio, TAN SRI ONG YOKE LIN, P.M.N.
 (Appointed).
 TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN AHMAD (Perlis).
 DATO' JOSEPH AUGUSTINE ANGIAN ANDULAG, P.D.K. (Sabah).
 TUAN CHEAH SENG KHIM, J.P. (Penang).
 TAN SRI HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR, P.M.N., S.P.M.J.,
 D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P. (Appointed).
 RAJA RASTAM SHAHROME BIN RAJA SAID TAUPHY (Selangor).
 TUAN WILLIAM TAN (Appointed).
 DATO' WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI WAN ALI, D.J.M.K. (Kelantan).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Transport, TAN SRI HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR,
 P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
 the Minister of Education, TUAN MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI
 (Kedah Tengah).
 the Minister of Health, TUAN BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala
 Pilah).
 the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID
 KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang
 Padang).
 the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM J.M.N.,
 P.J.K. (Klang).
 the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok
 Anson).

PRAYERS

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

The following new Senator took and subscribed the Oath, or made and subscribed the Affirmation required by Law:

Tuan S. T. Mani.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY MR PRESIDENT

MENGAJAPKAN AHLI BAHARU

Mr President: Bagi pehak Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan Negara sakalian, saya suka hendak menguchapkan selamat datang kepada Ahli Dewan Negara yang baharu ia-itu Yang Berhormat Tuan S. T. Mani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR THE HONOURABLE WILLIAN TAN

Mr President: Ahli² Dewan Negara Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak memberi tahu Majlis ini bahawa mengikut kuasa yang telah di-berikan kepada saya, saya telah membenarkan Yang Berhormat Senator Willian Tan, atas permintaan-nya sendiri, berchuti daripada menghadziri meshuarat² Dewan Negara ini sa-lama 6 bulan mulai 1 haribulan Ogos, 1967.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr President: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, ada-lah saya ma'alumkan ia-itu saya telah menerima satu perutusan daripada Dewan Ra'ayat. Sekarang saya jemput Setia-usaha Dewan Negara membachakan perutusan itu.

*(The Clerk reads the message dated
28th August, 1967):*

"Mr President,

The House of Representatives has passed the following Bills:

- (1) to amend and re-enact the law relating to the control of rent and security of tenure of padi cultivators and matters incidental thereto;
- (2) to amend the Minor Offences Ordinances of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak;

- (3) to amend the Criminal Procedure Code;
- (4) to amend the Penal Code;
- (5) to consolidate and amend the law relating to the organization, discipline, powers and duties of the Royal Malaysia Police and to provide for matters incidental thereto;
- (6) to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes;
- (7) to relieve the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat of the liability of repaying certain principal sums and charges thereon;
- (8) to amend the Finance Act, 1965;
- (9) to provide for the registration of accountants and matters connected therewith;
- (10) to amend the laws relating to stamp duty;
- (11) to amend and consolidate the law relating to Customs in the Federation;
- (12) to amend the Excise Ordinance of Sarawak;
- (13) to provide for the registration of Architects and for purposes connected therewith;
- (14) to provide for the registration of Engineers and for purposes connected therewith;
- (15) to provide for the registration of Surveyors and for purposes connected therewith;
- (16) to amend the Malayan Railway Provident Fund Ordinance, 1952;
- (17) to amend the Price Control Ordinance, 1946;
- (18) to make provision[^] as to the rights of the Government in the legislation relating to patents and for matters incidental thereto;
- (19) to amend the Municipal Ordinance (Extended Application) Ordinance, 1948;
- (20) to amend the Municipal Ordinance;
- (21) to amend the Municipal Act, 1963;
- (22) to amend the Town Boards Enactments of the Federated Malay States, Johore and Trengganu and the Municipal Enactment of Kelantan;
- (23) to amend the Town Boards Enactment of the Federated Malay States;
- (24) to amend the Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1965;
- (25) to provide for the control of factories with respect to matters relating to the safety, health and welfare of persons therein and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration and inspection of machinery and for matters connected therewith;

- (26) to amend the Trade Unions Act, 1965;
- (27) to make better provisions in the law relating to Commonwealth Fugitive Criminals and for other matters connected therewith;
- (28) to consolidate and amend the law of bankruptcy;
- (29) to provide for the establishment of the Malaysian Combined Cadet Force and for matters incidental thereto;
- (30) to make provision for the interpretation of written laws of the States of West Malaysia, for shortening the language used therein, for matters generally relating thereto and for other like purposes;
- (31) to make provision for imposing a uniform income tax throughout Malaysia in place of the taxes imposed by the Income Tax Ordinance, 1956, of Sabah, the Inland Revenue Ordinance, 1960, of Sarawak and the Income Tax Ordinance, 1947, of West Malaysia; for specifying rates and allowances in connection with the tax; for ascertaining chargeable income; for assessing, collecting and recovering the tax; for the administrative care and management of the tax; and for incidental and related purposes;
- (32) to make provision for the imposition, collection and recovery of supplementary income tax and for incidental and related matters;
- (34) to impose a tax upon income from the winning of petroleum in Malaysia, to provide for the assessment and collection thereof and for purposes connected therewith;
- (35) to amend the Industrial Relations Act, 1967;

and transmits them to the Senate for its concurrence.

(Sgd) DATO' C. M. YUSUF,
Speaker"

BUSINESS OF THE SENATE

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to give notice that, at this meeting of the Senate, I shall move the second and third readings of the following Bills:

- (1) The Supplementary Supply (1967) Bill.
- (2) The Loan Funds (Allocation to RIDA 1953 to 1956) Bill.
- (3) The Income Tax Bill.
- (4) The Finance (Amendment) Bill.

- (5) The Accountants Bill.
- (6) The Petroleum (Income Tax) Bill.
- (7) The Stamp Duty (Amendment) Bill.
- (8) The Customs Bill.
- (9) The Excise (Amendment) Bill.
- (10) The Minor Offences (Malaysia) (Amendment) Bill.
- (11) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill.
- (12) The Penal Codes (Amendment) Bill.
- (13) The Police Bill.
- (14) The Commonwealth Fugitive Criminals Bill.
- (15) The Bankruptcy Bill.
- (16) The Interpretation (States of West Malaysia) Bill.
- (17) The Municipal Ordinance (Extended Application) (Amendment) Bill.
- (18) The Municipal (Amendment) Bill.
- (19) The Municipal (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill.
- (20) The Town Boards (Amendment) Bill.
- (21) The Town Boards (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill.
- (22) The Architects Bill.
- (23) The Registration of Engineers Bill.
- (24) The Registration of Surveyors Bill.
- (25) The Port Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Amendment) Bill.
- (26) The Factories and Machinery Bill.
- (27) The Price Control (Amendment) Bill.
- (28) The Patents (Rights of Government) Bill.
- (29) The Malayan Railway Provident Fund (Amendment) Bill.
- (30) The Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Bill.

- (31) The Supplementary Income Tax Bill.
- (32) The Malaysian Combined Cadet Force Bill.
- (33) The Industrial Relations (Amendment) Bill, and.
- (34) The Trade Union (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill.

Mr President: So be it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

NELAYAN MALAYSIA DI-TAHAN OLEH KERAJAAN INDONESIA

1. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat kerjasama :

- (a) berapa ramai nelayan Malaysia yang di-tuduh melanggar perayeran Indonesia dalam masa Konfrantasi dan di-tahan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia;
- (b) berapa ramai yang maseh di-tahan dan ada-kah mereka akan di-bebaskan dengan segera.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut ma'alumat yang di-terima oleh Jabatan Perikanan menerusi nelayan² yang telah pulang dari Indonesia, jumlah bilangan nelayan yang terlibat melanggar perayeran Indonesia ia-lah 15 orang.

Dari jumlah nelayan² di-atas tidak ada sa-orang pun yang maseh di-tahan di-Indonesia.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Soalan tambahan. Saya ingin hendak dapat penjelasan dari pada Menteri yang berkenaan ia-itu ada-kah berma'ana nelayan² Malaysia ini sa-benar-nya kesalahan-nya kerana melanggar perayeran Indonesia, atau pun di-sebabkan dasar Konfrantasi terhadap Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya sudah bagi tahu tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu mengikut ma'alumat yang kita terima dari Jabatan Perikanan menerusi nelayan² yang balek ia-itu mereka yang terlibat ini 15 orang. Jadi, kita sendiri tidak tahu, hanya kita mendapat ma'alumat ia-itu di-tangkap oleh orang Indonesia di-katakan telah melanggar perayeran.

Tuan saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang kita tahu, maseh kerap berlaku nelayan² Malaysia di-kawasan perayeran Malaysia maseh lagi menjadi korban-di-rampas, di-samun dan berbagai² lagi kejadian yang tidak di-ingini. Ada-kah ini juga boleh di-katakan di-lakukan oleh alat² dari Kerajaan Indonesia.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini ada-lah satu soalan yang lain, tetapi jikalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berkehendakkan jawab-nya, saya minta tolong-lah bagi dengan sa-chara bertulis.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya hendak dapat tahu kalau sa-kira-nya bagi pehak raya² Malaysia ini dapat mengemukakan orang² yang maseh belum di-bebaskan yang telah di-tawan oleh Kerajaan Indonesia, ia-itu nama² mereka itu boleh di-hantarkan, ada-kah apa² tindakan yang boleh di-ambil untuk mengatakan keadaan yang sa-benar-nya?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sa-kira-nya ada ma'alumat atau keterangan yang mengatakan ada lagi nelayan² Malaysia yang di-tahan di-Indonesia, Kerajaan kita akan berhubong-lah dengan pehak yang berkenaan di-Indonesia supaya nelayan² itu dapat di-lepaskan.

TINDAKAN KERAJAAN TERHADAP WARGANEGARA DAN ORANG² ASING YANG TIDAK MENGHORMATI BENDARA DAN LAGU KEBANGSAAN

2. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah tindakan yang hendak di-ambil oleh Kerajaan terhadap warganegara dan orang² asing yang bukan sahaja tidak menghormati Bendera dan Lagu Kebangsaan, tetapi juga menghina sa-chara terbuka majlis² keramaian negara yang mengadakan istiadat menaikkan Bendera dan menyanyikan Lagu Kebangsaan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak-lah berchadang mengambil apa² tindakan terhadap orang² saperti yang di-sebutkan oleh Ahli

Yang Berhormat itu. Saperti mana Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri sedia ma'alum, Kerajaan telah pun melancarkan Minggu Perpaduan yang menitek beratkan kesedaran ra'ayat supaya menghormati lagu dan Bendera Kebangsaan.

Kerajaan akan terus melancarkan kempen-nya untuk membawa kesedaran kepada ra'ayat jelata sa-hingga-lah semangat menghormati Bendera dan Lagu Kebangsaan tertanam di-dalam jiwa tiap² warga negara kita dan mereka ini kelak akan memberi tauladan kepada orang² asing.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Pertanyaan tambahan. Ada-kah Kerajaan sedar sa-telah pelancaran Minggu Perpaduan pehak² yang tidak memboktikan ta'at setia bukan sahaja tidak mahu menghormati dan menta'ati segala apa yang telah di-ishtiharkan sa-bagai Minggu Perpaduan ini tetapi telah menghina-kan dan mengejek² ra'ayat² yang memboktikan ta'at setia? Ada-kah Kerajaan sedar kemungkinan akan berlaku-nya pergadohan yang boleh menumpahkan darah di-antara ra'ayat yang setia dengan ra'ayat yang tidak setia?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya ada kemungkinan sa-umpama itu, Kerajaan akan mengambil langkah² untuk menegahkan-nya.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak mendapat penjelasan, ia-itu saya sendiri pernah membacha, ada sa-tengah² negara yang menembak terus siapa sahaja orang² asing, atau ra'ayat dalam negerinya yang tidak menghormati Bendera dan Lagu Kebangsaan.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Itu soal negara lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya melihat di-panggung wayang, melihat bila Negara-ku berbunyi ada juga orang² yang tidak bangkit, maka oleh sebab itu tidak-kah boleh Kerajaan memerintahkan polis supaya mengadakan spot check tiap² panggong supaya dapat tahu siapa yang tidak bangkit itu di-bawa, ditangkap. Kata-lah bagi hukuman lebeh

kurang-lah chuma sa-bagai satu tau-ladan, muga² dapat-lah orang itu sedar.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Sa-bagaimana saya terangkan mula² pada masa saya menjawab soalan itu, saya kata Kerajaan sedang mengadakan chara² untuk memberi kesedaran ka-pada orang. Jadi, kita bagi-lah dia tempoh sadikit lagi, baru-lah kita fikir-kan langkah² yang lain.

Puan Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya dalam soal menanamkan kesedaran kepada orang ramai tentang menghormati bendera dan lagu kebangsaan ini, patut-lah di-pandang sa-bagai satu perkara yang berat dan penting. Suka-lah saya mengemukakan soalan lagi ia-itu tidak-kah Kerajaan berchadang untuk mengajarkan, atau pun menyanyi Lagu Kebangsaan ini hari² di-sekolah² pada murid², kerana saya teringat bagaimana musim Jepun dahulu ia-itu boleh di-katakan semua murid² sekolah di-negeri ini tahu lagu Jepun; hari² tundok Semigayo-kah atau apa-kah? Jadi, tidak-lah pehak Kerajaan pula chuba hendak menggunakan chara yang macham itu supaya Lagu Kebangsaan ini di-nyanyikan hari² di-sekolah² kerana ramai yang saya tengok di-panggung² wayang tidak bangkit pun, sa-tengah² ada-lah murid² sekolah. Dahulu di-nyanyikan sa-sudah wayang berakhir, tetapi ini sa-belum wayang di-mulakan pun tak berdiri juga. Jadi, rasa saya elok-lah di-pandang sa-bagai satu perkara yang berat.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini satu perkara yang pelek pada saya, kerana apa yang saya tahu semua murid² sekolah ada di-beri latehan untuk menyanyi Lagu Kebangsaan ini, dan ada yang belum lagi jadi murid sekolah, pendek kata umur-nya belum lagi chukup pergi sekolah sudah pandai sadikit sa-banyak menyanyikan Negara-ku ini. Jadi, saya ingat Menteri Pelajaran pun boleh jelaskan perkara ini.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk pengetahuan Ahli² Yang

Berhormat sa-takat ini kita mengadakan tiap² sekolah dua kali sa-minggu. Jadi, mengangkat bendera dan menyanyi lagi Negara-ku sa-chara beramai². Perkara ini akan di-kaji daripada satu masa ka-satu masa, jika mustahak akan di-tambahkan lagi sampai satu hari atau pun sampai tiap² hari sa-kali pun. Tetapi, saya suka hendak memberitahu di-sini bahawa sa-takat yang saya tahu tidak ada sa-orang murid sekolah pun yang di-bantu oleh Kerajaan yang tidak menghormati bendera dan juga tahu menyanyi Negara-ku itu. Kalau yang ada itu bukan-lah murid sekolah. Yang di-katakan Semigayu itu, kita terpaksa sabar-lah, apa hendak buat, tetapi untok lapisan yang tua yang telah dapat didekan sa-chara lain, sa-chara penjajah dahulu tidak dapat kita mengubah barangkali, atau pun susah kita hendak mengubah sikap mereka itu, tetapi untok masa ka-hadapan saya rasa tidak-lah berlaku lagi.

Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya perchaya Dewan ini sa-pendapat dengan saya bahawa apa yang dijelaskan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pe'ajaran itu satu perkara yang baik dan memang akan memberi kesan pada masa akan datang, tetapi soal yang sekarang ini kembali kapada pertanyaan asal ia-itu soal di-pangpong² wayang. Daripada apa yang telah terjadi dan saya sendiri telah menyaksikan di-berapa² pangpong di-dalam Tanah Melayu ini nyata ada orang² yang tidak memboktikan betul² rasa penghormatan-nya kapada Lagu Kebangsaan. Yang demikian saya fikir tidak-kah Kerajaan boleh menimbang-kan supaya peratoran mengadakan pertunjukan Bendera dan Lagu Kebangsaan itu di-tarek balek supaya tidak mendedahkan kapada orang² yang melawat ka-negeri ini, kalau dia ada di-pangpong itu bahawa ada sa-bilangan ra'ayat yang telah di-beri kera'ayatan, tetapi tidak betul² ta'at setia kapada negeri ini yang memboktikan, bahawa perkataan² undivided loyalty semua itu tidak berarti. Maka saya fikir Kerajaan patut menimbang-kan perkara ini.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tahu Ahli Yang Berhormat ini ia-lah ahli daripada Kelantan yang jadi ahli daripada PAS. Jadi, ada-kah saya faham ia-itu Ahli Yang Berhormat ini hendak menggalakkan supaya orang jangan menghormati Lagu Kebangsaan supaya dia menchadangkan di-tarek balek. Ini saya fikir tentu tidak. Jadi, kita sedang menamakan semangat itu perlahan² dan kita tidak sa-kali² hendak benda yang bagus, yang baik itu, di-tarek balek. Kita hanya tunggu masa jikalau tempoh yang panjang telah di-beri, kita akan chari jalan yang lain.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin mendapat penjelasan sa-kali lagi, ia-itu dengan kita mengadakan isti'adat² dan memperdengarkan lagu² kebangsaan dan Negara-ku mithal-nya yang kita nampak terang² maseh terbokti sa-bilangan besar orang² yang tak menunjukkan ta'at setia dan menghormati Bendera dan Lagu Kebangsaan kita, tidak-kah ini menjadikan satu perkara yang menyinggong maruah, atau darjat negara atau kebesaran negara kita?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya rasa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh jadi sa-tengah daripada mereka itu tidak faham lagi tentang Bendera dan Lagu Kebangsaan. Kerana, sa-bagaimana yang di-nyatakan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Pelajaran juga tadi, didekan sedang di-beri. Tetapi, ada orang yang telah di-faham oleh masa penjajah dahulu. Semangat itu, karat itu, belum habis lagi di-kikis. Jadi, itu-lah sedang di-kikis sekarang ini.

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya Al-Haj: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah tidak Kerajaan mengadakan satu regulation atau pun undang² seperti yang di-perbuat oleh negeri² lain seperti Australia dan juga tempat lain, ia-itu Lagu Kebangsaan itu di-adakan apabila di-mula'i "main feature in the cinema" maka permulaan-nya itu tidak-lah di-pedulikan tetapi apabila hendak di-mainkan "main feature" itu diterangkan semua sa-kali wayang gambar itu waktu itu-lah di-paksa dimainkan Lagu Kebangsaan nampak-lah siapa yang bangun, siapa yang tak

bangun. Itu yang di-perbuat oleh negeri lain yang saya telah nampak.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Perkara itu boleh di-timbangan kalau boleh oleh pehak panggong wayang, jikalau dia suka.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: Mr President, Sir, half of these people, who do not recognise the National Flag or give respect to the National Anthem, do so from lack of civic-consciousness or lack of education. Of course, to such people the weapon that should be employed is one of persuasion and education and that is being done. It is also presumed, from the answer given by the Honourable Minister, that the other half do not suffer from lack of education, they know that they have to respect National Symbols, the National Anthem and the National Flag, and so on, and yet deliberately they do not want to do it. Here is a question of not education but a certain defined attitude: What does the Government propose doing with regard to these people—merely one of persuasion and education, or should there be other measures? Would the Government assure us that they would study the attitude of these factions why they do it and whether they want to do it consistently and whether suitable measures would be taken, punitive or otherwise? Would the Minister concerned give an assurance to this House?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Sir, I do not think we can force loyalty by decree. We can only make people citizens of any country through education, and the Alliance Government believe very strongly in this. In addition to the efforts made by the Government, private organisations have also done something towards this end. For example, there was a big meeting recently to form a National Good Citizens Council, and I happened to be elected, *in absentia*, as Chairman of this Committee, and it is our intention to go all out to educate those people, who are still uneducated in the sense of loyalty to the Flag and also to our National Anthem and I believe the harder the task is, the stronger the challenge becomes to all of us, and I believe that we will succeed finally.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta penjelasan sedikit. Dalam pertanyaan² ini ia-lah mengenai Lagu Kebangsaan yang dalam panggong wayang itu soalan macham² yang di-bangkitkan dalam Dewan ini. Yang saya hendak bertanya sedikit Lagu² Kebangsaan dalam sekolah² ini sa-mata² dia ajar lagu sahaja-kah, atau di-beri faham, di-beri erti dengan satu persatu kehendak² yang di-adakan di-dalam erti² kata² dalam lagu kebangsaan itu? Kalau sa-mata² di-ajar sahaja, suroh berlagu, saya rasa perkara ini lagu tinggal lagu. Jadi, timbul pertanyaan² mengenai didekan dan sa-bagai-nya. Kalau musim Jepun dahulu baru² ini ada soalan, di-paksa supaya tiap² pagi supaya di-nyanyikan Semigayoh itu, kalau tak nyanyi, sama ada sekolah, sama ada siapa juga, kena tendang-lah. Jadi, saya tanya di-sini di-sekolah² itu ada ajar lagu sahaja-kah, atau di-beri faham, di-beri erti dengan sa-penoh²-nya dengan kehendak² Lagu Kebangsaan itu?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang semua murid² bukan sahaja di-ajar nyanyi lagu-nya tetapi juga di-beri faham dan saya perchaya semua-nya memang faham, melainkan murid² yang kecil lagi yang belum lagi barangkali faham dengan sa-penoh-nya, ayat² di-da'am Lagu Kebangsaan kita itu. Berkenaan apa yang telah di-sebutkan Ahli Yang Berhormat supaya kita menurut langkah Jepun, saya katakan di-sini oleh itulah Jepun tidak berjaya; dia kalah. Jadi kita telah tahu Jepun tidak berjaya; dia kalah. Jadi telah tahu Jepun tidak berjaya, fasal apa hendak kita ikut Jepun?

TEMPOH GERAN²TANAH YANG DI-BERI OLEH KERAJAAN

3. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Tanah dan Galian:

- (a) apa-kah sebab-nya tempoh 30 tahun, 66 tahun dan malah sa-lama 99 tahun di-kenakan kapada geran² tanah yang di-beri oleh Kerajaan kapada pemilek² tanah;

(Z) sebutkan perbezaan baik atau burok-nya di-antara Geran Putih, Geran Merah dan Geran Sementara yang di-keluarkan kepada pemilek² tanah.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut Section 76A Undang² Tanah Negara, pehak berkuasa Negeri mempunya¹ kuasa memberi milek tanah² Kerajaan, sama ada bagi sa-lama²-nya, atau sa-lama tempoh tidak lebeh 99 tahun, dengan demikian pehak berkuasa negeri boleh memberi milek sa-lama tempoh 99 tahun, atau sa-lama²nya.

Tempoh 30 tahun itu selalu-nya dikenakan kepada kampong² baharu dan kemudian-nya di-pinda kepada 60 tahun terhadap beberapa kampong² baharu. Masaalah menentukan tempoh itu dan alasan-nya ada-lah tanggung jawab pehak berkuasa Negeri memandang kepada tujuan² memberi hak milek tanah itu.

Bagi soalan (b) hak² milek tanah diberi milek umum-nya kepada orang ramai kadang² di-panggil geran putih. Ini berma²na milek-nya ada-lah orang² atau badan² yang boleh di-beri milek di-bawah Section 43 Undang² Tanah Negara, ringkas-nya sa-barang orang atau mana² kumpulan boleh mendapat hak milek demikian. Geran merah adalah hak milek yang di-khas dengan perkataan Simpanan Melayu, berwarna merah yang berma²na hak milek ini ada-lah terta'alok kepada Undang² Simpanan Melayu. Tujuan-nya ia-lah untuk menjaga orang² Melayu daripada memindahkan tanah mereka kepada orang² yang bukan Melayu. Geran sementara ada-lah dikatakan qualifying title di-bawah Undang² Tanah Negara yang di-keluarkan bila² masa permohonan tanah diluluskan oleh pehak yang berkuasa Negeri dan sa-belum tanah itu di-ukor. Kebaikan² geran sementara ada-lah ia-nya tiada boleh di-sangkal—dalam bahasa Inggeris indefeasible—dan mempunya¹ hak² yang sama dengan geran² yang amat berbeza-nya tanah itu tidak boleh pechah lot, atau di-bahagi atau di-chantumkan.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin hendak dapat penjelasan, ia-itu mithal-nya pemilek² tanah yang telah di-beri tanah dengan tempoh yang di-tentukan 30 tahun, 66 tahun, atau 99 tahun apabila telah chukup tempoh-nya, mithal-nya 99 tahun, ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengambil balek tanah² ini da' menyengkirkan penghuni² tanah itu.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila sa-orang itu memohon tanah dia tahu tanah itu akan di-beri untok 66 tahun, atau pun 30 tahun, atau pun 99 tahun. Jadi dia tahu, dia faham ia-itu tempoh dia memilek tanah itu hanya sa-lama itu sahaja, jadi dia tidak-lah boleh mengatakan kenapa Kerajaan menarek balek, kerana ini dengan persetujuan dia, tetapi jikalau-lah ada satu² sebab supaya hak milek dia itu di-panjangkan itu perkara lain, itu boleh di-tambangkan kemudian hari apabila sampai masa-nya. Pendek kata, kata orang putih kita sampai di-jambatan itu baharu-lah kita fikirkan chara mana hendak menyebarkan-nya.

Tuan Saidon bin Kechut: Sadikit lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin lagi hendak dapat penjelasan ia-itu tidak-kah chara yang di-jalankan terhadap pemberian tanah kepada ra'ayat ini dengan tempoh² yang di-tentukan, kemudian akan di-ambil balek, kemudian akan di-minta balek, dilanjutkan atau pun tidak, kalau timbul masa-nya tidak di-lanjutkan bagaimana pula, tidak-kah chara yang di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan kita ini menyusahkan ra'ayat dan ada-kah negeri² lain menjalankan sistem tanah yang demikian?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa yang dilakukan di-negeri lain itu dia punya fasal. Kita menjalankan kerja² di-negeri kita yang kita fikir baik bagi negeri ini. Sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi mereka tahu apabila meminta tanah T.O.L. sa-umpama-nya dia terpaksa tiap² tahun dia minta membaharui dan dia tahu itu T.O.L. Jadi kalau dia rasa perkara itu susah, ta' usah-lah minta—ini perkara senang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

**NUMBER OF MALAYSIAN
CITIZENS EMPLOYED AS
SEMI-SKILLED AND UNSKILLED
WORKERS AND EXECUTIVE
OFFICERS BY PIONEER STATUS
INDUSTRIES**

4. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry to state (a) the number, by race, of semi-skilled and unskilled workers, who are citizens of Malaysia employed to-date by industries that have been accorded pioneer status; (b) the number, by race, of Malaysian citizens who are employed to-date as executive officers in industries that have been accorded pioneer status.

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr President, Sir, the answer to (a) is that to-date 125 companies have been given pioneer status and the number of workers employed in these companies are as follows:

Semi-skilled:

Malays ...	1,432
Chinese ...	1,555
Indians ...	75

Unskilled:

Malays ...	2,573
Chinese ...	1,468
Indians ...	157

The answer to (b) is that a breakdown by race of Malaysian citizens, who are employed as executive officers in companies which have been accorded pioneer status, is not yet available.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: Mr President, Sir, would the Honourable Minister concerned state that employment in the various industries that have been given pioneer status is required to reflect the population structure of the country—population structure as based on citizenship, in particular, and generally the people as a whole?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: In a way that is what we are aiming at.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: May I ask a further question, Sir? Can the Honourable Minister give some explanation as to why—I do not want to be chauvinistic—since the figures

have been stated today, the number of Indians in both these categories is so small as not to reflect the structure of the population in the country?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, it is true that the present figures of Indians are small in these pioneer industries, possibly because they do not like to work in these pioneer industries—I do not know (*Laughter*).

Dato' Athi Nahappan: A further question, Sir. Would the Honourable Minister know or not know that a number of applications that have been made by qualified Indians have been turned down?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Probably they have an aptitude test there, or something like that, and when they go there they just do not fit into the picture.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: It has come to light that applications are turned down—applications made by Indians—on the sort of a built-in prejudice that the moment the Indians are employed, they create trade unions (*Laughter*) and cause a nuisance, and on that ground they are avoided. If that is so, would the Honourable Minister give an assurance that some kind of study of this would be made, and, if such a prejudice were to be there, the Government would take steps to see that it is removed and fairness is administered in providing employment?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, it is common knowledge that most trade union leaders are Indians for some reason or other—I know not why. (*Laughter*). I can assure, the Honourable Senator that the Minister of Commerce and Industry does not have any prejudice against any workers, and firms also do not have any prejudice against any workers. I can assure him that we will look into the matter very very carefully and we hope that in future, perhaps, more Indians will work in these pioneer industries.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: Further clarification, Sir. I am grateful to the Honourable Assistant Minister. I did not state that the Minister is prejudiced. What I said was that the

employers seem to show an attitude, a malignant prejudice perhaps, against Indians on the ground that the moment they are employed they start trade unions.

Dr Ng Kara Poh: Mr President, Sir, I wish to thank the Honourable Senator for what he has said.

FERTILIZERS PRODUCED BY
THE CHEMICAL COMPANY
OF MALAYSIA FOR LOCAL
CONSUMPTION

5. Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman asks the Minister of Commerce and Industry whether fertilizer produced by the Chemical Company of Malaysia is adequate for local consumption; if so, to state the type of fertilizer produced and the amount of production per year; and if not, why Government has issued approved permit to import fertilizer.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, at present fertiliser produce by the Chemical Company of Malaysia is not adequate for local consumption. The total consumption of fertilisers in Malaysia is estimated at 320,000 metric tons per annum. The company commenced production on 1st February, 1967, and its supply to the Malaysian market up to the 2nd of June, 1967, was about 31,000 tons. The anticipated production of the company is about 240,000 metric tons of compound fertilizers per annum and this is approximately 75 per cent of the entire demand of the Malaysian market. In view of the fact that the company applied for tariff protection it is necessary to control imports, in order that there would be no excessive stocking to evade import duty should this be increased. Import control would only be a temporary measure.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Menteri kata perolehan daripada Kilang Kimia ini tidak cukup. Jadi, saya tanya itu kerana apa-kah di-adakan Approved Permit yang menyekatkan importation of fertilizers lain. Saya ingat kalau tidak cukup. lebih baik-lah tidak usah di-sekat lagi. biar orang dapat

beli segala baja² di-luar yang dapat dijual dengan murah. Jadi, kalau bagini nampak-nya kita beri monopoly kepada dia sa-orang sahaja.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, the approved permit or import permit is only to get a specific licence import. It does not control the imports at all. Any amount of fertilizers can be imported into this country and the special licence import permit is only limited to three types of fertilizers—first, the phosphatic; second, the potassic; and third, the prawn dust. That is all. No other permits are required for other imports of any type of other fertilizers.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: I do not know why. If you have no control, why have A.P.?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: A.P. means specific licence for importing. In other words, you must get a licence to import that. As long as you got a licence, you can import; nobody else can import. That is all. It means just that.

PENUNTUT² MELAYU
DI-UNIVERSITI MALAYA

6. Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran, daripada jumlah bilangan penuntut² di-Universiti Malaya, berapa peratus penuntut² Melayu yang belajar dalam Fakulti² yang berikut dalam tahun 1967:

- (a) Kesusasteraan.
- (b) Pendidekan.
- (c) Pertanian.
- (d) Sains.
- (e) Perubatan.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan² kepada soalan² ini ada-lah sa-bagai berikut:

Peratusan penuntut² Melayu di-dalam Fakulti² yang di-maksudkan ia-lah:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|
| (a) Fakulti Sastera | ... | 45% |
| (b) Fakulti Pendidekan | ... | 24% |
| (c) Fakulti Pertanian | ... | 30% |
| (d) Fakulti Sains | ... | 10% |
| (e) Fakulti Perubatan | ... | 18% |

Saya suka menambahkan sedikit penjelasan berkenaan dengan peratusan penuntut² Melayu dalam Fakulti Sains. Sunggoh pun peratusan penuntut² Melayu di-Fakulti Sains ini hanya menunjukkan 10%, tetapi angka ini tidak-lah membayangkan dengan tepatnya penerimaan tahun ini oleh kerana dalam tahun ini Universiti telah menerima 41 orang penuntut jurusan sains daripada sekolah Alam Shah dan sajumlah 34 orang lagi dari jurusan Sijil Persekolahan Tertinggi (H.S.C.), menjadikan jumlah semua-nya 75 orang penuntut. Dalam ertikata penerimaan penuntut sains keseluruhannya, jumlah ini ada-lah merupakan lebih kurang 25% daripada jumlah penuntut² masuk ka-dalam Fakulti Sains. Peratusan ini memang-lah rendah kerana pada tahun² yang lampau bilangan penuntut² Melayu yang meminta masuk ka-Fakulti Sains sangat sedikit. Keadaan ini ada-lah bertambah baik di-sebabkan kurus² sains telah diadakan bagi penuntut² Melayu di-Sekolah Alam Shah dan di-lain² tempat di-seluruh Malaysia. Tidak shak lagi bahawa bilangan penuntut² Melayu yang tidak sa-embang dalam Fakulti Sains itu akan dapat di-perbaiki sa-kiranya penerimaan penuntut² Melayu dalam jurusan sains ini terus meningkat.

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don: Soalan tambahan. Sudah-kah pehak Kementerian Pelajaran berasa puas hati tentang bilangan peratus yang ada dalam fakulti² ini dan kalau belum saya minta terangkan apa-kah lagi usaha² yang akan di-jalankan?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Jika puas hati, siapa pun tidak puas hati dalam dunia ini. Tetapi, khas-nya tentang perkara ini memang-lah saya belum puas hati lagi dan pehak Kementerian dan juga Kerajaan² Negeri telah pun menjalankan berbagai² usaha bagi membanyakkan bilangan peratus untuk anak Melayu, terutama sa-kali dalam Fakulti Pertanian, Fakulti Sains dan juga Fakulti Perubatan dan Fakulti Pendidikan.

Usaha² yang di-buat ia-lah untuk mengadakan lebih banyak scholarship² dan menentukan bahawa apabila me-

reka ini mendapat scholarship mereka mesti-lah mengambil salah satu daripada fakulti yang telah saya sebutkan tadi dan hasil daripada usaha ini-lah yang menyebabkan yang saya sebutkan tadi telah meningkat lebih daripada pada masa² yang sudah, terutama sa-kali dalam Fakulti Perubatan. Pada masa dahulu barangkali tidak sampai pun 3%, tetapi sekarang ini sudah meningkat menjadi 18% dan saya perchaya dengan usaha yang di-buat bersama² oleh Kerajaan Negeri yang bertanggung-jawab, maka ini dapat di-baiki lagi.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, as a matter of clarification, I would like to know whether the Minister knows that in certain schools, science students for entering universities, especially in H.S.C. science forms purely for Malays, all of the boys there do not like science at all. I understand that percentagewise out of 100 per cent pass, all of the students got only 4 per cent, and all of them liked only arts. I think it is a pity that Malay boys, who are very artistic—especially the Malays, they are very artistic, very musical, and it has been said that the Malay is Nature's gentleman—should be persuaded to take a subject which they do not like. The future of those boys will be spoilt, I think, and they will be very frustrated citizens if they are not allowed to take the subjects they like. I understand that there are many forms in this country where science forms are meant for Malays only. Could the Minister of Education allow these boys to go into the arts form, if they do not like science?

Mr President: Dato' you are discussing the answer. Are you going to put some supplementary question?

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: No.

Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Saya ingin hendak bertanya kepada Menteri yang menjawab tadi kerana ada sedikit keraguan² pada saya, ada pun angka² peratus yang telah di-jawab tadi berdasarkan kepada (a), (b), (c), (d) dan (e), ada-kah angka² itu menunjukkan peratus dari pada jumlah

penuntut Melayu di-universiti, atau pun peratus daripada jumlah semua penuntut² tidak kira Melayu atau bukan Melayu?

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Saya suka hendak minta penjelasan daripada pehak Menteri Pelajaran tentang penuntut² yang bukan Melayu yang ada di-University Malaya, adakah mereka ini semua-nya terdiri warga negara Malaysia?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Bukan semua, ada juga yang penuntut² yang datang daripada Singapura, kerana kita ada perjanjian dengan Kerajaan Singapura, mereka itu menerima pelajar² kita yang menuntut di-dalam faculty² yang tidak ada di-sini, mithal-nya dalam Faculty Undang². Kita maseh lagi menghantar pelajar² kita ka-University Singapura dan Faculty Engineering, Faculty Pertanian yang tidak ada di-Singapura, maseh menerima lagi pelajar² daripada Singapura.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan. Ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan berchadang hendak menambahkan lagi Sekolah² yang berchorak sa-bagaimana Alam Shah itu di-tempat² lain dalam Malaysia ini kerana daripada Sekolah Alam Shah itu nampak-nya ada kejayaan untuk memasoki University bagi penuntut² Melayu, adakah sekolah yang berchorak sama dengan Alam Shah itu di-chadangkan untuk di-perbesarkan lagi di-negeri² lain dalam Tanah Melayu.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Ya, memang bagitu, tetapi saya yang tak dapat memperbesarkan lebeh daripada apa yang telah di-buat sekarang ini, dengan sebab tidak ada guru² yang dapat mengajar dalam kelas² Tingkatan VI yang kita hendak dirikan dengan lebeh banyak lagi. Berkenaan dengan Sekolah Alam Shah ini, sekolah itu bernasib baik kerana ia terdiri di-Kuala Lumpur di-mana kita dapati banyak guru² dan juga pen-sarah² sambilan yang bekerja di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Memang-lah lagi pada

tahun ini pun kita telah menambahkan beberapa banyak Tingkatan VI di-berapa sekolah di-seluruh negara kita ini dan pada tahun hadapan juga kita akan teruskan ranchangan ini.

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don:

Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya ingin minta penjelasan daripada Menteri Pelajaran, ia-itu berkenaan dengan peratus juga ada-kah pehak Menteri Pelajaran kita hanya menggalakkan anak² kita mengambil bahagian Jurusan Sains daripada perubatan, kerana mengikut angka² yang saya dapati Jurusan Sains dari tahun 1965 kita hanya mempunyai 4.93% sahaja, bagi pehak penuntut² Melayu, tetapi buat masa sekarang telah melebihi 10%. Tetapi di-dalam bahagian perubatan pula kalau di-bandingkan 12% tahun 1965 tapi sampai sekarang hanya baharu meningkat sa-takat 18%, dan saya minta penjelasan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ada-kah galakan hanya di-beri kepada penuntut² menuntut dalam bahagian sains, tidak pada bahagian perubatan?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Dua².

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don:

Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada-kah dua² tak di-galakkan, atau pun di-galakkan?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Mesti di-galakkan.

**MENGADAKAN QUOTA BAGI
PENUNTUT² MELAYU
DI-UNIVERSITI MALAYA**

7. Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don bertanya kepada Menteri Pelajaran ada-kah pehak Kementerian atau pun Universiti Council berchadang hendak mengadakan quota bagi penuntut² Melayu dalam mana² fakulti², kalau ada sebutkan dan kalau tidak ada, mengapa.

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pehak Universiti belum berchadang hendak mengadakan sistem quota mengenai penerimaan penuntut² kerana ia berpandu kepada asas yang di-tetapkan dalam Sekshen 5 dan 47,

Pe.iembagaan Universiti seperti yang di-sebutkan di-bawah ini:

"5. Membership of the University, whether as an officer, teacher or student, shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race, religion, nationality or class; and no test of religious belief or profession shall be adopted or imposed in order to entitle any person to be admitted to such membership or to be awarded any degree or diploma of the University, nor shall any fellowship, scholarship, exhibition, bursary, medal, prize or other distinction or award be limited to persons of any particular race, religion, nationality or class if the cost of the same is met from the general funds of the University."

"47. A student shall not be admitted to the University to a course of study for a degree unless he (hereinafter in this part referred to as a "matriculated Student") shall have satisfied such requirements as may be prescribed by Act; Provided that, except with the agreement of the Minister, students who have been awarded Federal or State Scholarships, or other similar financial assistance from public funds for University degree courses shall not be refused admission if they satisfy such requirement."

University Malaya, seperti mana Ahli Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum, ada-lah sa-buah badan yang "autonomous institution" dan Kerajaan menghormati kedudukannya itu Kementerian saya berpendapat bahawa chara pemilih penerimaan penuntut yang di-jalankan sekarang oleh University Malaya elok di-teruskan, kerana ini akan membolehkan penuntut² Melayu ber-tanding dengan penuntut² yang bukan Melayu di-peringkat dan taraf yang sama.

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soalan tambahan, ada-kah dengan kerana tidak ada-nya quota penuntut² di-dalam fakulti² seperti yang ada di-dalam Universiti Malaya, maka terpaksa badan² biasiswa mengeluarkan biasiswa² kepada penuntut² Melayu dan

terpaksa menghantar penuntut² Melayu keluar negeri dan kalau perkara macam ini berlanjutan berlaku, adakah menguntongkan bagi pehak Kerajaan?

Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari: Kalau ada sa-orang penuntut yang menerima biasiswa daripada Kerajaan Federal atau pun State yang mempunyai minimum qualification untuk masuk Universiti, saya beri pengakuan di-sini bahawa tiap² pelajar yang sa-macam itu akan mendapat tempat dalam Universiti ini, tetapi yang saya suka menerangkan tambahan di-sini ia-lah sa-lama ini tidak ada bahan yang chukup untuk kita menghantar. Scholarship itu lebeh daripada bayaran wang yang kita dapat menghantar ka-Universiti, terutama sa-kali di-dalam fakulti² yang saya sebutkan tadi. Jadi, sekarang ini sudah kita tambahkan supply itu, maka saya perchaya-lah pehak Universiti pun bagaimana juga pehak yang Berhormat dan juga saya sendiri memang sangat suka melihat lebeh banyak lagi penuntut² Melayu masuk ka-Universiti supaya proportion itu sa-imbang dengan bilangan penuntut² dan juga penduduk Melayu di-negara kita ini.

LANGKAH² YANG DI-AMBIL TERHADAP BUKU² LUCHAH

8. Puan Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

- (a) pada masa ini siapa-kah orang yang sa-benar-nya menentukan sama ada sa-buah buku atau terbitan berkala itu tidak di-ingini dari segi susila dengan kerana ia-nya luchah mengikut undang².
- (b) apa-kah kelayakan² khas yang ada pada orang² ini bagi membolehkan mereka menentukan sama ada sa-buah buku atau terbitan berkala itu luchah di-sisi undang².
- (c) ada-kah undang² yang ada sekarang berkenaan dengan meng-haramkan penerbitan² luchah menchukupi dan jika tidak menchukupi, ada-kah Kerajaan

akan menimbang meminda undang² itu terutama-nya dengan tujuan hendak menambah hukuman² bagi kesalahan sa-umpama itu;

- (d) ada-kah Kerajaan telah mengambil semua langkah yang perlu untuk menguat-kuasakan kehendak² undang² itu atas perkara ini, dan jika sudah, kenapa ada banyak lagi buku² dan terbitan berkala yang tidak shak lagi tidak di-ingini, maseh di-peredar dengan bebas-nya di-Malaysia.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan menjawab satu persatu soalan (a), (b), (c) dan (d). Bagi (a) Mahkamah yang berkenaan apabila ada kesalahan di-bawah Sekshen 292 Penal Code di-da'awa di-depend-nya.

Bagi (b) kesemua magistrate² mempunyai kelulusan perundangan membolehkan mereka mentadbirkan ke'adilan sewajar-nya.

Jawab kepada (c) untuk kesalahan ini undang² yang wujud sudah cukup untuk menghindarkan penerbitan² luhah.

Bagi soalan (d) tindakan yang baharu sentiasa di-ambil, walau bagaimana pun memandangkan banyak lagi tugas dan tanggung jawab yang lebeh mustahak kita sa-harus-nya-lah jangan terlalu mengharap-kan yang pehak polis akan mengkhaskan masa dan tenaga yang lebeh daripada apa yang wajar di-khaskan dalam mengesan mereka² yang melanggar undang² yang berkenaan ini.

Dewan ini sa-harus-nya-lah sedar di-atas masaalah² yang di-rintang-oleh polis dalam case² sa-bagai ini. Penjual² buku tidak-lah menempatkan buku² yang berkenaan untuk telitian umum dan tanpa kerjasama dari orang ramai, pehak polis akan hanya-lah dapat mengambil tindakan sa-berapa yang terdada mengikut upaya yang memang terbatas itu.

Daripada kandungan soalan Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, saya perchaya apa yang beliau maksudkan ia-lah buku² yang ada di-jual di-kedai² buku

dan yang dalam pendapat beliau ada-lah bersifat luhah. Kalau-lah sa-demikian, saya sukachita juga dapat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengemukakan kepada Kementerian ini yang bertanggung jawab, atau pun kepada pehak polis, senarai buku² dan nama kedai² penjual buku² itu. Jikalau buku² itu di-dapati bersifat luhah oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu perchaya-lah yang tindakan yang sa-wajar-nya akan di-ambil oleh pehak yang berkenaan.

Puan Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani:

Pertanyaan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Sa-telah saya mendengarkan jawapan² daripada Menteri yang berkenaan, maka saya rasa saya tidak-lah berapa puas hati di-atas jawapan² itu, kerana yang saya maksudkan kalau kira-nya filem mithalnya ada sa-buah badan Penapis Filem yang menentukan yang mana-kah babak² yang perlu di-potong, atau pun di-singkirkan, tetapi dalam soal buku² ini, ini-lah yang saya hendak penjelasan daripada Menteri yang berkenaan, ada-kah satu badan yang sa-umpama itu—badan penapis buku ia-itu supaya kandungan buku² yang di-terbitkan itu sesuai untuk bacaan ramai atau tidak kerana saya harap pehak Menteri yang berkenaan itu sedar supaya banyak didalam buku² yang di-terbitkan pada hari itu terutama buku² yang berupa hiburan saperti nobel dan sa-bagai-nya yang banyak mengandongi unsur² yang rasa saya boleh merosakkan akhlak anak muda² kita, atau pun akhlak pembacha² dan ini bukan-lah sahaja terhadap kapada buku² Melayu, tetapi juga buku² China, saya perchaya, orang² yang tahu membacha buku² China tentu-lah mereka sama sa-pendapat, ia-itu banyak buku² yang di-jual hari ini di-pasaran kita ini, yang saya perchaya tak tahu-lah saya bagaimana chara mendapat permit men-chetak buku² saperti itu. Jadi, ini-lah yang saya hendak tahu kalau kira-nya pehak public mahu bekerja sama, tetapi kapada siapa-kah hendak di-sampaikan, kalau tidak ada satu badan penapis khas yang menyiasatkan kandungan buku² saperti ini sa-belum perkara itu sampai kapada polis atau mahkamah.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya menyemak buku² ini tidak dapat-lah kita semak dengan menyemak filem², kerana filem² itu di-tunjokkan beberapa keping sahaja di-panggong² wayang. Satu filem itu di-tunjokkan sa-hingga 2-3 hari, dan filem yang datang ka-dalam negeri ini hanya kiraan puluhan sahaja dalam sa-bulan, tetapi buku² yang datang di-negeri ini beratus² bukan dalam sa-bulan, akan tetapi dalam sa-hari boleh jadi satu jam, jadi sudah tentulah tidak ada tenaga yang boleh menyemak tiap² satu buku yang di-keluarkan dalam negeri ini, atau pun yang datang daripada luar negeri. Jadi tidak dapat-lah kita bandingkan dengan filem², tetapi sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi buku² ini ada dua jenis; satu di-keluarkan dari dalam negeri dan satu di-bawa masuk ka-dalam negeri dan kandongannya itu bermacam² tidak dapat kita adakan satu badan, walau pun kita adakan sa-ratus orang pun tidak dapat dia menyemak semua buku yang ada di-dalam negeri ini yang di-keluarkan, atau pun yang datang daripada luar negeri. Hanya yang kita berkehendakkan jika ada sa-umpama Ahli Yang Berhormat itu atau tuan² yang lain sa-kira-nya ada mendapat tahu di-mana ada buku² luchah, atau pandangan dia ia-itu buku² ini tidak molek di-bacha, jadi bagi-lah tahu kepada pehak polis atau pun kepada Kementerian yang berkenaan di-mana tempat-nya buku itu dan apa nama buku dan kita akan semak buku itu. Jika di-pandang buku itu tidak patut di-bacha dan satu buku luchah yang patut di-tegah, langkah² akan di-ambil untuk menegahkan buku itu.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification, I wonder whether the Minister is aware that they are using children to sell these pornographic publications? I was approached on the train the other day by a boy selling newspapers and other things, and I was asked if I would like a "dirty" book. I realised that he did not mean a shop-soiled book, but before I could get put of my seat he disappeared. I do not know whether he thought my looks showed that I was likely to be interested. I

think the Minister might check up on this particular point, that is the use of children for this purpose.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I am not aware of this, Mr President, Sir, but, as I said, if there is any information that the public can pass on to the Ministry concerned we will be very happy.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: A further supplementary question, Sir. Is the Minister aware that there are a number of books in the national language that have been coming out containing very vulgar stories reaching beyond the bounds of decency and morality? In fact, I have noticed some of these books that have been displayed in bookshops and I have bought one or two of them myself and I have read them, in the national language, and I must say that I was rather appalled by the extent of literary freedom that has been exercised by a number of writers. I think there is a case to go into these books to see whether these books are within or outside the bounds of decency and morality. Would the Minister give some indication or assurance that such books will be looked into and that if they exceed the kind of novel freedom that we would like to have in our country, then appropriate steps would be taken?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr President, Sir, I am not aware of the existence of these books, because I have not bought them nor have I read them. The Honourable Member admits that he has read some of these books, and it would be interesting to know his opinion as to whether these books should be on sale or otherwise. If he feels that they should not be in the hands of the public, and would submit the names of the books to the Ministry concerned, we will look into them.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: I would be very happy to forward the books to the Minister for gratuitous reading (*Laughter*). My view is that they have exceeded the bounds of decency, and I do not think that I am very conservative in my view. I hope the Minister will take appropriate decision.

**HOUSING FOR RAILWAY
EMPLOYEES, THE POLICE, AND
LABOURERS IN ESTATES**

9. Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don asks the Minister of Labour whether Government is aware of the bad state of affairs of barracks occupied by railway workers, members of the Police Force and labourers in rubber estates throughout Malaysia; and if so, what steps have been taken to overcome this situation?

Dato' Sheikh Abu Bakar bin Yahya Al-Hajj: On a point of order. Standing Order 23 (5) allows only one hour for Oral Questions.

Mr President: Yes, but it is not one hour yet; there are five minutes more. Probably, my watch is a bit slow!

The Minister of Labour (Tuan V. Manickavasagam): Mr President, Sir, it is the policy of the Government to provide better housing facilities for the Police rank and file, for the Railway employees and also other employees in Government. As far as the Police is concerned, the highest priority is given in the Malaysia Plan to the building of accomodation for the Police rank and file; and similarly the Malayan Railways has for some time now been carrying out improvements to the housing of its employees throughout the country. The Government is anxious to see that everything possible is done towards the achievement of this policy.

As far as I know, the condition of workers' housing on estates and other places of employment in West Malaysia has been satisfactory. The statistics of workers' housing on all places of employment collected for the year ending 31st December, 1965, show that 90% of the workers' housing were up to standard and only 10% were sub-standard. Action is being taken by my Ministry to bring these also up to standard. If the Honourable Member can let me know of any specific case, or cases, of unsatisfactory workers' housing, I can assure the Honourable Member that prompt action will be taken.

Puan Bibi Aishah binti Hamid Don: Kalau pehak Menteri Buroh berkehendakkan nama² peladang, atau pun nama² tempatan yang maseh belum di-baiki keadaan hidup pehak² anggota polis dan juga bagi pehak pekerja² keretapi, insha' Allah saya akan kemukakan.

**ANGGARAN BELANJA BAGI
KEMPEN KESELAMATAN
JALAN RAYA**

10. Puan Aishah binti Haji Abdul Ghani bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan :

- (a) berapa-kah anggaran belanja asal untok melancharkan Kempen Keselamatan Jalan Raya baharu² ini;
- (/>) berapa jumlah yang sa-benarnya di-belanjakan kerana Kempen itu;
- (c) apa-kah faedah² yang tertentu kepada orang ramai dengan mengadakan Kempen itu;
- id)** ada-kah Kempen itu mendapat sokongan penoh daripada orang ramai.

The Minister of Transport (Tan Sri Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-belum saya menjawab soalan² Ahli Yang Berhormat, saya suka menerangkan bahawa Kempen Keselamatan Jalan Raya yang diadakan baharu² ini telah, di-ranchangkan oleh Majlis Keselamatan Jalan Raya Malaysia. Kempen tersebut telah berlangsung sa-lama enam minggu bermula daripada 21 haribulan Jun hingga akhir bulan Julai tahun 1967.

Upachara pelancharan pameran keselamatan jalan raya, peraduan chermat memandu perengicat kebangsaan dan majlis tari menari keselamatan jalan raya telah di-kelolakan oleh Majlis Pusat di-Kuala Lumpur. Majlis Keselamatan Jalan Raya Negeri telah melancharkan kempen sa-lama satu hingga dua minggu di-perengkat Negeri masing².

Perbelanjaan untok upachara² di-perengkat kebangsaan telah di-untokan oleh Majlis Pusat melainkan perbelanjaan bagi majlis tari-menari atau pun ball keselamatan jalan raya yang

di-biayai' oleh Majlis Perbandaran Kuala Lumpur. Majlis Pusat juga telah menyediakan berbagai² alat iklan seperti poster², risalah², sisek gambar, filem, mesin mengechap dan sampul² surat untuk kegunaan di-kedua² peringkat kebangsaan dan negeri. Sa-lain daripada itu badan² perniagaan di-Kuala Lumpur juga telah membantu Majlis Pusat mempromosikan perkara keselamatan jalan raya dan menerbitkan risalah² serta filem² dan semua perbelanjaan ini di-keluarkan oleh badan² perniagaan itu sendiri.

Perbelanjaan untuk kempen di-tiap² Negeri telah di-keluarkan oleh Majlis Keselamatan Jalan Raya Negeri masing². Anggaran perbelanjaan asal Majlis Pusat ia-lah \$40,000. Jumlah perbelanjaan yang sa-benar-nya yang telah di-belanjakan oleh Majlis Pusat ia-lah \$38,851.82. Sa-bagaimana yang telah saya terangkan terlebih dahulu jumlah ini tidak termasuk derma² daripada badan² perniagaan yang meng-anjorkan kempen ini, oleh kerana perbelanjaan² itu di-keluarkan oleh mereka sendiri. Di-dalam pendapat saya orang ramai telah lebih ber-hati² dan lebih sedar untuk bekerja-sama dengan pehak yang berkuasa sa-bagai mematuhi panduan jalan raya, peratoran² jalan raya dan berkelakuan baik di-jalan raya agar jalan raya kita lebih selamat. Kempen ini telah mendapat sambutan daripada orang ramai.

Mr President: Tempoh pertanyaan bagi jawab mulut sudah habis.

ORDER OF BUSINESS (MOTION)

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move under the provisions of Standing Order 13 (2);—

That the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of items 12 to 15 on the Order Paper immediately after the conclusion of its proceedings on item 2 today.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the Senate shall proceed to the consideration of items 12 to 15 on the Order Paper immediately after the conclusion of its proceedings on item 2 today.

MOTION

THE PARLIAMENT (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) ACT, 1960— RESCISSION OF AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move:

That the House do resolve that the following resolution which was passed by the House during the sitting on the 26th day of June, 1967 be rescinded:

"That the House pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960, resolves that the following amendments be made to the Schedule to that Act—

For items 5 and 6 of the Schedule substitute the following:

5. *Travelling Allowance:* Members (other than President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries) shall be paid a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per mensem.

6. (1) *Travel by Rail:* President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Members who are Ministers, Asst. Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries shall be supplied with two free Railway passes (first class including sleeper) one for use by the Member and the other for use by the wife or husband of the Member or by any person accompanying the Member. Other members shall be supplied with one free railway pass each (first class including sleeper) for his own personal use and for the use of his wife.

(2) *Travel by Sea or Air:* Members may recover the expenses of any journeys made by sea or air for the purpose of attending meetings of the House or any Committee thereof".

Mr President, Sir, in moving this Motion, I feel that I should just add a few words before the explanation is given by the Minister concerned.

I was unavoidably absent at the last session of this House when this Resolution was passed. However, with the lapse of time and with further thinking and, more particularly, as a result of the deliberations within the Party, it has been decided that this Resolution be rescinded. This does not mean, I emphasise, Sir, that the "teeth" to which the press referred that the Senate had then shown are lost or whether we had false teeth at that time.

This rescission of the Resolution is merely to follow what the Lower House has done which we now consider to be quite fair and also that, as a Party Whip in this House, it is my duty to bring in this Resolution.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mohon izin memberi penerangan mengapa usul yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini pada 26 haribulan Jun, 1967 perlu di-mansokhkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut section 4 dalam Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960 Jadual kepada Undang² itu boleh di-pinda, atau diubah dengan satu usul yang di-luluskan oleh kedua² Dewan Parlimen. Ini berma'ana bahawa kedua² Dewan Ra'ayat dan Dewan Negara hendaklah meluluskan satu usul yang sama jika Jadual itu hendak di-pinda.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam meshuarat-nya pada 22 haribulan Jun, 1967, Dewan Ra'ayat telah meluluskan satu usul bagi meminda Jadual kepada Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960, satu usul yang sama dengan usul Dewan Ra'ayat itu telah dikemukakan kepada Dewan ini pada 26 haribulan Jun, 1967. tetapi Dewan ini telah membuat pindaan² kepada usul itu dan usul yang telah di-luluskan ada-lah berlainan daripada usul Dewan Ra'ayat. Oleh kerana usul Dewan Ra'ayat dan usul Dewan ini berlainan, maka usul² itu tidak-lah boleh meminda Jadual kepada Undang² tersebut.

Pindaan² yang telah di-chadangkan oleh Dewan ini ia-lah atas dua oerkara, satu pertama-nya Dewan ini berkehendakkan supaya Tuan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara dan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat di-beri hak yang sama dengan Menteri², ia-itu mereka tidak-lah hendak di-beri bayaran perjalanan sa-banyak \$150.00 itu, tetapi di-beri dua pas keretapi, satu untuk kegunaan-nya dan yang lagi satu untuk kegunaan isteri-nya, atau sa-orang yang mengiring-nya.

Yang kedua-nya pas yang di-beri kepada Ahli² Parlimen sa-lain daripada Ahli² yang menjadi Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Menteri², Menteri² Muda, Setia-usaha² Parlimen dan Setia-usaha² Politik hendak-lah juga boleh digunakan oleh isteri² mereka.

Kerajaan telah menimbangkan dengan teliti-nya kedua² perkara ini. Kerajaan bersetuju dengan pendapat Dewan ini supaya Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara dan Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat di-beri hak yang sama dengan Menteri². Tetapi berhubung dengan pas keretapi yang di-beri kepada Ahli² biasa itu Kerajaan tidak dapat mempersetujui supaya pas itu boleh di-gunakan juga oleh isteri mereka, kerana ini akan menambahkan lagi perbelanjaan Kerajaan.

Tujuan Kerajaan memberi bayaran \$150 itu ia-lah sa-bagai menggantikan pass² keretapi yang sekarang di-beri kepada ahli² supaya Ahli² boleh menggunakan chara² perjalanan yang lain, sa-lain daripada keretapi dalam menjalankan tugas² mereka.

Sa-bagai tambahan pula kepada elaun perjalanan sa-banyak \$150 itu, Kerajaan bersetuju pula memberi satu pas keretapi, tetapi pas itu hendaklah bagi kegunaan diri-nya sendiri sahaja.

Kerajaan tidak dapat mempersetujui supaya pas itu boleh juga di-gunakan oleh isteri Ahli² kerana itu sa-bagai yang telah saya katakan tadi akan menambahkan lagi perbelanjaan Kerajaan. Saya rasa elaun sa-banyak \$150 itu dan satu pas keretapi bagi kegunaan ahli² sangat-lah menchukupi. Sa-kira-nya ahli² hendak membawa isteri mereka dalam perjalanan² kereta-api-nya, saya perchaya ahli² boleh-lah membayar perjalanan itu daripada elaun \$150 itu.

Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa pindaan² yang di-chadangkan ini tidak menyentoh hak ahli² menuntut bayaran elaun kerana menghadhiri meshuarat Parlimen, atau Jawatan²-kuasa-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Dewan Ra'ayat pada 22 haribulan Ogos, 1967 telah

memansokhkan usul-nya pada 22 hari-bulan Jun, 1967 dan telah meluluskan satu usul yang baharu. Usui itu mem-bekalkan bahawa:

"Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, Menteri, Menteri Muda, Setia-usaha Parlimen dan Setia-usaha Politik di-beri dua pas keretapi, satu untuk kegunaan-nya dan yang lagi satu untuk kegunaan isteri mereka atau sa-orang yang mengiringi-nya. Ahli yang lain adal-ah di-bayar elaun perjalanan sa-banyak \$150 dan di-beri satu pas keretapi bagi ke-gunaan-nya sendiri".

Usui itu tidak sama dengan usul yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini untuk meminda Jadual kepada Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act tahun 1960 maka perlu-lah di-mansokhkan usul Dewan ini pada 26 hari-bulan Jun, 1967 dan kemudian-nya meluluskan satu usul yang sama dengan usul yang baharu di-luluskan oleh Dewan Ra'ayat itu.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the motion rescinding the previous Reso-lution. Sir, I would like to clarify one or two points from my own point of view. To the best of my recollection. Sir, at the request of the then acting leader of Government business in the House, Dato' Y. T. Lee, I seconded that motion. According to the Hansard, Sir, Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok did—I heard myself seconding. I did not hear him. Sir, as the seconder of the motion—I made a suggestion, purely a suggestion, Sir, for the consideration of the Minister to convey to the Govern-ment, the Cabinet, that perhaps wives should be considered. The Government has its problems, Sir, and we have ours. We have to maintain domestic bliss and if you take away from a woman a privilege which she has had for a long time, it is we who have to do the explaining, not the Government, Sir. I strongly support the present motion Sir, but I want to clear the point that at no time, Sir, did I suggest any amendment, because I considered to amend anything that comes from the Lower House, for Members of our party, is wrong, and I stood out against the amendment, but I did put forward that suggestion and therefore I have been accused of starting everything.

Quite correctly, Sir, I was the first to mention about wives and why they should be included in the pass. I did not realise what it would lead to, and all the amendments that followed. Therefore, I am somewhat guilty, Sir. I never moved the amendment, but I did second the original motion. Thank you, Sir.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, it seems that my very Honourable colleague here first evades his responsibility. As a matter of fact, we accept party decisions, but the principle involved still is pursued by us, so that we would get a just solution to that principle. Thank you.

Question put. and agreed to.
Resolved,

That the House do resolve that the following resolution which was passed by the House during the sitting on the 26th day of June, 1967 be rescinded:

"That the House pursuant to the pro- vision* of section 4 of the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960, resolves that the following amendments be made to the Schedule to that Act—

For items 5 and 6 of the Schedule substitute the following:

5. *Travelling Allowance:* Members (other than President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries) shall be paid a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per mensem.

6. (1) *Travel by Rail:* President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Members who are Ministers, Asst. Ministers, Parliamen- tary Secretaries and Political Secretaries shall be supplied with two free Railway passes (first class including sleeper) one for use by the Member and the other for use by the wife or husband of the Member or by any person accompanying the Member. Other members shall be supplied with one free railway pass each (first class including sleeper) for his own personal use and for the use of his wife.

(2) *Travel by Sea or Air:* Members may recover the expenses of any journeys made by sea or air for the purpose of attending meetings of the House or any Committee thereof".

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarifi- cation, I would like to say that the Honourable Dato' Crawford does not accept responsibilities.

THE PARLIAMENTARY (MEMBERS' REMUNERATION) ACT, 1960—AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Sir, I beg to move,

That the House pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960, resolves that the following amendments be made to the Schedule to that Act—

For items 5 and 6 of the Schedule substitute the following:

"5. *Travelling Allowance:* Members (other than President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries) shall be paid a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per mensem.

6. (1) *Travel by Rail:* Members who are President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries shall each be supplied with two free railway passes (first class including sleeper) one for use by the Member and the other for use by the wife or husband of the Member or by any person accompanying the Member. Other members shall be supplied with one free railway pass (first class including sleeper) for their own personal use.

(2) *Travel by Sea or Air:* Members may recover the expenses of any journeys made by sea or air for the purpose of attending meetings of the House or any Committee thereof".

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr President, Sir I rise to support the motion of amendment, and I think Honourable Members will notice, Sir, that the present motion that we are passing, the amended one from the Lower House, varies only in two small points from the amended motion put forward by the Senate on the 26th June last: the first amendment is that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives must be Members before they can get the free pass, and the second one, Sir, which is at the bottom, is in respect of the one free railway pass "for their own personal use"—the wording in the previous one "for his own personal use and for the use of his wife" has been dispensed with. That is the present

arrangement, Sir, but I would ask the Government to consider whether the wife cannot make use of the pass of the husband if the husband is a Member and should it not be worded "a member and his wife, or a member and her husband". That is all I ask, Sir, but I strongly support the amended motion.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, untuk perjalanan udara, saya rasa bagi pehak Kementerian, atau pun bagi pehak Parlimen ini, sa-patut-nya memberitahu kepada Sharikat Penerbangan, kerana bagi negeri, umpama-nya, yang tidak ada pejabat yang menguruskan warrant untuk perjalanan udara, pejabat kapal terbang yang berkenaan biasa-nya tidak mahu mengeluarkan tiket, melainkan telah ada warrant untuk mengeluarkan tiket itu. Jadi, warrant itu tentu-lah mengambil masa untuk di-hantar dari Kuala Lumpur ini ka-negeri yang berkenaan. Jadi kalau sa-kira-nya ada meshuarat² yang khas yang terpaksa Ahli Parlimen itu menggunakan perjalanan udara, jadi ini satu masaalah rumit juga untuk mendapatkan warrant itu. Jadi, kalau dapat bagi pehak Parlimen ini memberitahu Sharikat Penerbangan supaya mana³ Ahli Parlimen yang mustahak untuk menggunakan perjalanan udara atau boleh di-benarkan dengan syarat ahli itu memberitahu kehadiran-nya untuk meshuarat Parlimen, atau lain⁴ meshuarat Jawatankuasa supaya tidak-lah terpaksa Ahli Parlimen itu menunggu warrant dari Kuala Lumpur untuk menggunakan perjalanan udara.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya mengelakkan was² atau salah faham yang ada pada Ahli² Yang Berhormat di-dalam Dewan ini dalam masaalah yang di-kemukakan itu. Saya suka-lah menerangkan kerana tadi saya tak dapat peluang menyatakan keterangan yang lanjut berkenaan dengan usul yang baru ini, ia-itu usul yang baru di-kemukakan ada-lah sa-rupa dengan usul yang sedang di-kemukakan kepada Dewan ini telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan Ra'ayat pada 22 haribulan Ogos, 1967 supaya Jadual kepada Parlimen (Members' Renumeration) Act, 1960 dapat

di-pinda seperti yang di-persetujui oleh Dewan Ra'ayat. Maka mengikut section (4) dalam undang² itu perlu-lah Dewan ini meluluskan satu usul yang sa-rupa dengan usul Dewan Ra'ayat itu.

Saperti yang telah saya terangkan tadi usul ini berlainan sedikit dengan usul yang telah di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini pada 22 haribulan Jun, 1967, yang di-mansokhkan sa-kejap tadi. Perbezaan ini ia-lah atas perkara pas keretapi yang di-beri kepada Ahli² sa-lain daripada Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara, Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'a-yat, Menteri², Menteri² Muda, Setia-usaha² Parlimen dan Setia-usaha² Politik. Kerajaan telah menimbangkan semua perkara ini, tetapi tidak dapat mempersetujui kehendak² Dewan ini, oleh kerana ini akan menambahkan lagi perbelanjaan Kerajaan dalam masa Kerajaan dalam kesukaran wang.

Jadi, tidak-lah berma'ana bahawa Kerajaan tiada suka Ahli² membuat perjalanan bersama² dengan isteri, atau suami mereka. Sayugia di-ingatkan bahawa dengan usul ini jika di-luluskan oleh Dewan ini Ahli² akan mendapat elaun perjalanan sa-banyak \$150 sa-lain daripada pas keretapi itu. Jadi, jikalau hendak bawa isteri bayar-lah daripada duit \$150 itu, tidak dapat-lah kita menegahkan; wang yang di-beri \$150 memang-lah untuk perjalanan dan sa-bagai-nya. Jadi, jika Ahli² yang hendak membawa isteri² atau suami² mereka, maka Ahli² itu boleh-lah membayar perbelanjaan itu daripada elaun \$150. Saya fikir ini sudah menjadi jawapan kepada Yang Berhormat Tuan Crawford yang meminta supaya di-timbangkan fasal isteri tadi. Saya suka menegaskan di-sini bahawa Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat akan mendapat elaun perjalanan yang sama banyak dengan ahli Dewan Negara, walau pun mereka terpaksa membuat lawatan yang lebih banyak dalam menjalankan urusan² Parlimen. Mereka telah menerima pindaan yang[^] di-chadangkan ini dan saya rasa Ahli² Dewan Negara tidak pula keberatan menerima-nya.

Berkenaan dengan chadangan Dewan Negara di-beri hak yang sama dengan Menteri², Kerajaan bersetuju dengan pendapat ini dan shor ini sudah dimasukkan dalam usul ini. Jadi, ber-

kenaan dengan perkara yang di-bangkitkan oleh Yang Berhormat Senator Nik Hassan berkenaan dengan kenaikan kapal terbang itu, perkara itu akan di-timbangkan, kerana kita tidak boleh bagi satu perintah terbuka kepada pehak² penerbangan, walau bagaimana pun perkara ini saya rasa Kementerian yang berkenaan akan menimbangkan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the House pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of the Parliament (Members' Remuneration) Act, 1960, resolves that the following amendments be made to the Schedule to that Act—

For items 5 and 6 of the Schedule substitute the following:

"5. Travelling Allowance: Members (other than President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries) shall be paid a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars per mensem.

6. (1) Travel by Rail: Members who are President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Ministers, Assistant Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and Political Secretaries shall each be supplied with two free railway passes (first class including sleeper) one for use by the Member and the other for use by the wife or husband of the Member or by any person accompanying the Member. Other members shall be supplied with one free railway pass (first class including sleeper) for their own personal use.

(2) Travel by Sea or Air: Members may recover the expenses of any journeys made by sea or air for the purpose of attending meetings of the House or any Committee thereof".

Mr President: Persidangan ini digantongkan.

Sitting suspended at 11.40 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.50 a.m.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

BILLS

THE MINOR OFFENCES
(MALAYSIA) (AMENDMENT) BILL
Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Minor Offences Ordinances of the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak" be now read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr President, Sir, as stated in the Explanatory Statement to the Bill itself, this Bill seeks to amend the Minor Offences Ordinance, 1955, of the States of Malaya, the Minor Offences Ordinance of Sabah and the Minor Offences Ordinance of Sarawak, extending the provisions relating to offences for affixing advertisements, etc., on public or private property, or defacing such property.

During the recent illegal demonstrations, it has been found that the demonstrators had defaced public roads by painting slogans. As the law stands, it is not an offence, as "road" has not been specifically mentioned in Section 15 of the Minor Offences Ordinance applicable to West Malaysia. Slogan writing on roads is becoming very common and it is, therefore, necessary to make it an offence, so that persons would be deterred from slogan writing on roads as a means of putting across propaganda detrimental to the national security. To further deter persons from carrying out such activities and in order to enable the authorities to arrest such offenders, it is proposed that the punishment stipulated be enhanced and that arrests be allowed without warrants.

Under the existing law, a person guilty of an offence under Section 15 of the said Ordinance shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$100. In the light of the spate of such offences and the frequency with which they are being committed, it is realised that the punishment stipulated is very inadequate and therefore needs to be enhanced. It is also proposed that the existing law applicable in Sabah and Sarawak be brought in line with the law applicable in West Malaysia.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification, is motor car a property or not? It is not included in this interpretation—"a motor car or a bus."

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I presume, Sir, the Honourable Mem-

ber is referring to the spate of sticking posters, etc., to passing cars and so on.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Buses—while the buses are running they may stick posters on to the bus.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: This matter will be borne in mind.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First, Second and Third Schedules ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (AMENDMENT) (No. 2) BILL

Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Criminal Procedure Code" be now read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Mr President, Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr President, Sir, as Honourable Members are fully aware, unlawful assemblies and demonstrations have of late become a favourite pastime of anti-Government forces and certain sections of misguided youths of this country. In the majority of cases, these illegal assemblies and demonstrations, Mr President, Sir, lead to violence and acts of vandalism. Persons participating in these illegal activities are usually armed with various types of weapons which include bottles, sticks, catapults with ball-bearing "bullets", stones, dustbins and rotten eggs. The latest "weapon" has been the human excreta. All these weapons are used against our Police personnel while they are dispersing the illegal assemblies and demonstrations.

Mr President, Sir, as the law now stands, participants of unlawful assemblies arrested by the Police, apart from those with subversive or communist background, who can be detained under the Internal Security Act, are entitled to immediate release on bail. It has been found from experience that bailors are always in good supply from among the organisers of the unlawful assembly. There have been cases when those released on bail took to the streets again only to participate in yet another unlawful assembly.

To remedy such a situation as I have just stated, it is proposed that the First Schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code be amended so as to make offences under Sections 143 to 148, 151, 152 and 153 of the Penal Code non-bailable. This amendment will, therefore, enable the prosecuting officers to oppose bail, although it is still within the discretion of the Courts whether to grant bail or not. In other words, the granting of bail is no longer automatic. We hope that this measure will be a deterrent to would-be demonstrators.

Incorporated also in the Bill, Mr President, Sir, are amendments to Section 399A of the Criminal Procedure Code of the States of Malaya and to Sections 428 and 402 of Settlements Code. Under the existing provision, a certificate from the Governor of the Central Bank or any officer authorised in writing by him is conclusive or sufficient evidence whether a currency is forged or not. The amendments would extend such provisions to cover "coins" as well.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 9 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First to Fourth Schedules inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE PENAL CODES (AMENDMENT) BILL

Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to amend the Penal Codes" be now read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr President, Sir, as is explained in the Explanatory Statement to the Bill itself, this Bill primarily seeks to amend the Penal Code applicable to the States of Malaya for the purpose of introducing provisions relating to the offence of possession of weapons by members of an unlawful assembly or a riot, and the offences of mischief during disturbances similar to the provisions appearing in the Penal Codes of Sarawak and Sabah.

Mr President, Sir, of late, illegal demonstrations leading on to violence and riots have become very common. Persons participating in such illegal activities are usually fully armed with all sorts of weapons. The common type of weapons carried and made use of are bottles, sticks, catapults with ball-bearings as bullets, stones, dustbins and rotten eggs. The latest addition to this array of weapons is human excreta, which is used to hurl at policemen carrying out their duties of maintaining law and order, so that you, Mr President, Sir, and all the Honourable Members of Parliament and the people of the country can go about their business and activities in peace. Sir, because of these disturbances and the use of weapons against the forces of law, it has become necessary to tighten the law, in order to deal adequately with these unlawful demonstrators who, if unchecked, will roam the streets to carry out acts of vandalism. It is considered that by amending the Penal Codes as proposed, these persons would be deterred from possessing and using such weapons. As the existing provisions of the Penal Codes stand the types of weapons are not

spelt out; for example, deadly weapons and weapons of offence which appear in the Penal Codes cannot be stretched to cover some of the weapons popularly used by the demonstrators and therefore under the proposed amendment the different types of weapons are stated in detail and more severe punishment can be imposed on participants in riots and unlawful assemblies, who are armed with these weapons. Opportunity is also taken to bring in line the Penal Code of Sabah and Sarawak with that of the States of Malaya.

Tuan Haji Mohd. Sa'aid bin Haji Abn Bakar: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong Rang Undang-undang ini. Di-sini saya suka menyatakan ia-itu yang menunjok perasaan bukan sahaja ahli-ahli warga negara dalam Malaysia ini yang mempunyai kad biru, tetapi orang-orang yang bukan mempunyai kad biru seperti kad merah juga ada menunjok perasaan di-dalam negeri ini. Patut-lah Kerajaan mengambil tindakan kepada orang-orang yang mempunyai kad merah ini lebih berat, kerana mereka bukan-lah bertanggung-jawab terhadap negeri ini.

Sekian-lah, Dato' Yang di-Pertua.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan memang faham bukan semua warga negara ini sahaja yang berchampur dalam penunjuk-perasaan itu dan sebagainya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyatakan tadi Kerajaan faham ia-itu bukan warga negara pun ada mengambil peluang berchampur, tetapi ini bukan berma'ana yang ada kad biru dia semua-nya menumpu ta'at setia kepada negeri ini, itu pun tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada yang mempunyai kad biru negeri ini nama-nya sahaja warga negara, tetapi dia itu sa-belah kaki-nya di-sini, sa-belah kaki-nya di-negeri lain dan kedua: kaki dan hatinya di-negeri lain pun ada. Jika siapa melanggar undang-undang walau pun kad biru atau pun kad merah dia itu akan di-hukum.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mengikut Menteri itu, Kerajaan sedar ada orang yang bukan ra'ayat negeri yang menunjok

perasaan yang mempunyai kad merah. Saya fikir orang-orang ini kalau Kerajaan tahu baik-lah tangkap dan terus hantar keluar negeri sahaja di-mana negeri orang itu dudok, fasal apa di-biarkan dia menunjukkan perasaan seperti dalam negeri kita, orang ini boleh jadi orang yang menjadi anasir-komunis daripada Komunis China, atau pun anasir-jahat yang datang daripada Hong Kong yang membuat kachau di-Hong Kong yang chuba hendak membuat kachau di-negeri kita. Jadi, kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan sedar ada orang yang memakai kad merah ini yang menunjok perasaan sama, kerana apa Kerajaan tidak tangkap dan hantar dia ba'ek ka-negeri dia tempat dia dudok?

Saya rasa perkara ini bukan satu perkara kecil, ini satu perkara yang sangat besar yang patut Kerajaan bukan sahaja sedar, tetapi mesti bertindak serta-merta untuk menghantar orang-orang ini ba'ek ka-negeri ka-tempat dia asal-nya.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang pada masa yang sudah pun ada orang yang telah di-hantar keluar negeri—balek ka-negeri dia yang asal dan sa-kira-nya perlu perkara ini pada masa yang akan datang tentu-iah Kerajaan akan mengambil tindakan.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, there seems to be some misunderstanding about identity cards in this House, because there may be people who were born in this country and who are not yet 18 years old who are still holding red identity cards, although they are citizens of this country, born in this country. Therefore, those who were born in this country, where are you going to send them to, although they hold red identity cards? Unless they are 18 years old, they are entitled to a language test and get their blue identity cards and their children who are not yet 12 years old or who have just passed 12 years old and who have become 18 years old are still holding red identity cards. What are you going to do with them? They are still citizens in this country; yet they still hold those red identity cards.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, budak² yang di-bawah umur, dia di-bawah Undang² Juvenile.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untok keterangan, saya rasa Dato' ada silap sedikit. Kalau bapa dia kad biru, anak dia pun kad biru juga. Jadi, tidak betul macham Dato' kata, anak² yang umur 18 tahun ka-bawah itu kad merah itu tidak betul, sebab kalau bapa dan emak, atau pun salah satu daripada bapa, atau salah satu daripada emak yang menjadi ra'ayat di-sini, anak itu dia boleh mendapat kad biru bila umur dia sudah chukup, tidak betul sa-bagaimana keterangan Dato' tadi.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, as a matter of clarification, I want to explain this. I think most of the Senators do not understand about citizenship laws in this country. For instance, a boy might be born here and then both his parents died who were holding citizenship cards, but in order to get that card you have got to get a certificate to say that the parents were born here—but who is to certify that those parents were born here when they both were dead? He is an orphan. So, according to the law, he only can obtain his blue identity card when he reaches the age of 18 and he must go to the Board and undergo a language test before he could get his card. There are many of these types of citizens in this country who cannot prove the existence of their parents, because the law requires either one of whose parents is a citizen of this country—either one—but if both parents are dead then they must prove. But who is to prove that both parents were citizens of this country? No one can prove it. So, it is easier for the boy to obtain a blue card through the language test. I wish to ask the Minister to ask the Registrar of Citizenship to explain about identity cards to this House, because I think quite a lot of Members do not understand.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang ini kita sedang membinchangkan Penal Code (Amendment) Act, bukan fasal citizen-

ship. Jadi ini satu soalan yang Ahli Yang Berhormat itu boleh kemukakan untok di-jawab sa-bagai satu soalan yang lain sa-bagai Oral Question atau Written Question. Jadi, orang yang macham kanak² yang di-katakan tadi kalau perkara ini budak² jadi dia itu di-bawah kesalahan budak sa-bagai-mana saya terangkan tadi.

Saya suka menyatakan, ia-itu orang yang dahulu menjadi bukan warga-negara, tetapi sekarang ini sudah mengambil kewarganegaraan, tetapi boleh jikalau dia membuat kesalahan kita boleh deprive dia daripada citizenship—tarek balek dia punya citizenship dan hantarkan dia balek. Pada masa sekarang ini saya dapat tahu ada dua case yang sa-umpama ini yang sedang di-timbangkan oleh Kerajaan.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 4 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE POLICE BILL

Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of the Royal Malaysia Police and to provide for matters incidental thereto" be now read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr President, Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to present to this House a new Police Act which seeks to consolidate the laws in force in the States of Malaya, Sabah and Sarawak relating to the Royal Malaysia Police.

With the formation of Malaysia, the separate Police Forces in the three territories were amalgamated into one unified force, and with the coming into operation of the Royal Malaysia Police Act, 1963, on Malaysia Day, there came into being the Royal Malaysia Police under the command of the Inspector-General of Police.

The Forces of these component territories were, however, in themselves distinct in organisation and no two forces were identical in respect of matters such as terms and conditions of service, educational qualification for recruitment, particularly in the rank and file, service policies on all phases of Police functions, methods of administrative procedures, and the like. Therefore, in order to ensure that there was no disruption of administration in the maintenance of law and order, the Police Force in the three territories were allowed to function under the existing Police Ordinances.

Since Malaysia Day the Police Forces in Sabah and Sarawak have been gradually reorganised, and there is now a standard pattern of organisation for all the three components. The time has, therefore, come to have one legislation, that is, one Police Ordinance for all three components; and hence this Bill which is now before this House.

Whilst drafting this single legislation for the three territories, due consideration has been given to* the safeguards provided in the Inter-Governmental Committee's Report relating to Police matters in respect of Sabah and Sarawak, and provisions have been made accordingly in the Bill for the continued existence of such safeguards, particularly in the terms and conditions of service of officers in Sabah and Sarawak as guaranteed by the I.G.C. Report.

Provisions that have been omitted from or new ones that have been added to, the existing legislation are set out in the Explanatory Statement to the Bill, but for the information of this House the following are some of the important aspects of this Bill:

(1) Part I, II and III, provide, *inter alia*, for the interpretation

of certain terms used throughout the Bill and also the constitution, control and composition of the Royal Malaysia Police. These three Parts are redrafts of corresponding provisions contained in Parts I and II of the Police Ordinance, 1952, of the States of Malaya and the Royal Malaysia Police Act, 1963.

- (2) Part IV is also a redraft of the provisions of Part IV of the Police Ordinance, 1952, except that provisions relating to Women Police are omitted as they are considered unnecessary since Women Police are in law and in fact members of the Police and not a separate body.
- (3) Part V is a redraft of the provisions of Part V of the existing Ordinance except that in addition it is proposed to make members of the Force liable to serve in any foreign country in compliance with the requests of the Government of such country, whereas in the existing law such service is confined only to Singapore, Brunei, Sabah and Sarawak.
- (4) Another new feature of the Bill is contained in Clause 16 wherein the Bill seeks to prohibit a police officer from resigning while disciplinary or criminal act proceedings against him are pending except with written permission of the Inspector General of Police.
- (5) Another new feature is in Clause 25, which gives a senior Police officer powers to detain and search any aircraft (not being an aircraft belonging to or exclusively employed in the service of the Government or to any foreign State) where he has reasonable grounds to believe that it is being used for the commission of a seizeable offence, or for the purpose of arresting any person reasonably suspected of having committed a seizeable offence.

- (6) Clause 27 is a redraft of section 39 of the Police Ordinance except that in paragraph 2 thereof it gives the O.C.P.D. an additional ground to refuse to issue a licence for an assembly, meeting or procession if the issue of the licence is considered "likely to be prejudicial to the interest of the security of the Federation or any part thereof".
- (7) Clause 30 is a redraft of subsection 40 (1) (b) of the existing Ordinance but incorporates certain new features. It is proposed that the Commissioner or the Chief Police Officer may, with the Minister's approval, by order, prohibit in the State the flying, exhibition or display of any flag, banner, emblem or placard or other devices or the use of any loud speakers, amplifiers or other appliances, in a manner likely to excite a disturbance of the peace. In the existing law, the approval of the Menteri Besar has to be obtained.
- (8) Clause 31 is a redraft of section 40A wherein it is proposed in paragraph (3) to exempt a certain specified persons from the order to remain indoors in the event of a curfew being declared.
- (9) Part VII is a redraft of Part VIII of the existing Ordinance except that it provides for a new provision making it mandatory for an employer to re-employ a volunteer reserve police officer demobilized from active duty.
- (10) Part IX is a new part which seeks to establish a Royal Malaysia Police Reserve comprising of retired police officers. The object being to provide a reservoir of trained manpower available for immediate mobilization in the event of war or emergency and to enable younger and fitter men to be released for more active duties.
- (11) Part X is also a new part which seeks to establish a Royal Malaysia Police Cadet Corps in selected schools with the object of inculcating among school children a civic sense of responsibility to the community for the maintenance of law and order and also to help in fostering good police—public relations.
- (12) Clause 87 seeks to provide that the incitement of mutiny or disaffection by a Police officer be made a specific offence with provisions for a heavier penalty of five years' imprisonment as compared with two years under the existing legislation.
- (13) Clause 89 (b) seeks to provide that the unlawful manufacturing, selling or supplying of Police uniforms or articles be made an offence. Section 76 of the existing Ordinance does not provide for this.
- (14) Existing provisions contained in Sections 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 32, 45(2), 46, 47, 48, 50, 71, 72, 73, 74, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87 relating to service and disciplinary matters are omitted as they are either *ultra vires* the Federal Constitution or being provisions relating to service matters, which fall under the jurisdiction of the Police Force Commission.

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support the provisions of this Bill, more particularly because they are designed to consolidate the organisation, discipline, powers and duties of our Police Force. In the past, the antics and lawlessness of demonstrators and rioters in our country have exasperated many members of the public and they have looked upon the Police Force as somewhat powerless in the face of these demonstrations. This Bill, and more particularly the provisions of the previous Bills already passed by the House, will, I hope, enable the streamlined Police Force to take more salutary action against those who are offending the laws.

I am particularly happy. Sir, that it is intended to establish a Royal Malaysia Police Cadet Corps in selected schools. This will give an opportunity to the leaders of tomorrow to understand the Police and their duties more clearly and perhaps to create an inclination for more to come forward to join the Police Force, particularly, at the officer level.

Talking about organisation, Sir, I wonder if the Minister enlighten me on why a high Police Officer, I believe the O.C.P.D. of Kuala Lumpur, asked for a transfer out of Kuala Lumpur hardly after two months of being posted to this position. I do not know him personally, but I understand that he is a very able officer and there must be something wrong with our organisation if such an able man chooses to serve in any place other than Kuala Lumpur.

Sir, as I said, the provisions of this Bill are most welcome and I am sure they will have the full support of this House.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Mr President, Sir, I thank the Honourable Senator for his support of this Bill and in reply to his enquiry regarding the application of transfer of the O.C.P.D., Kuala Lumpur, I am not aware of this and neither do I know the reason, but probably he has some personal reason. There are so many reasons why some people would like to get out of Kuala Lumpur—probably they have a better place. If the Honourable Member is very, very interested in this matter, probably he could direct a written question to the Ministry concerned and he would get a reply.

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: I hope, Mr President, Sir, at least the Minister will give an assurance that the matter will be looked into.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I have already spoken just now; and since the Honourable Senator has shown such keen interest in this particular officer, I am sure the officers of the Ministry behind me will take note of it and give him a reply.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 to 68 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 69—

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Sir, on a point of clarification, I would like to know from the Minister concerned, what the ages of the school children will be for being members of the Cadet Corps, because it is stated in Section 69 that "Any person not below the age of twenty-one or above the age of fifty years, who is in possession of such qualifications as may be prescribed, may offer himself and may be accepted for appointment as a senior Cadet Corps Officer." There is no age stated for school children for being members of the Cadet Corps.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: At the moment there is such a Cadet Corps but not a Police Cadet Corps. However, now that it is proposed to form the Police Cadet Corps as well, in addition to the ordinary Cadet Corps attached to schools in a military style, the ages I take it would be the same as the existing Cadet Corps.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: What is the same age?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: I cannot say it definitely now, but I think if the Honourable Member is very keen to know the minimum age, probably we will let him know later.

Question put, and agreed to.

Clause 69 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clauses 70 to 100 inclusive ordered to stand part of the Bill.

First, Second and Third Schedules ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY
(1967) BILL

Second Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to apply sums out of the Consolidated Fund for additional expenditure for the service of the year 1967 and to appropriate such sums for certain purposes" be now read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

The Assistant Minister of Finance (Dr Ng Kam Poh): Mr President, Sir, Clause 2 of the Bill seeks authority for additional expenditure of \$19,571,405 for the service of the year 1967 and this sum is shown in the Schedule to the Bill and also in the Supply expenditure section of the Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure 1967, tabled as Command Paper No. 30 of 1967. Of the sum required as additional expenditure, an amount of \$12,255,666 has been advanced from the Contingencies Fund to meet urgent expenditure, and these advances are now to be recouped.

Honourable Members will observe that of the total sum of \$49,821,862 included in this supplement, a sum of \$30,250,457 is required to meet the cost of financing "charged" expenditure services which are not included in the Supplementary Supply Bill but are shown in the Supplementary Estimates. The biggest item of "charged" expenditure in this supplement is in respect of Charged Head 13—Charges on Account of Public Debt, which requires a sum of \$19.6 million, of which \$11.9 million is needed for payment of interest due on the local loans raised in the latter part of 1966 and the interest on the loan from the Canadair Limited, and the balance of \$7.7 million is composed of the following:

- (1) \$1.2 million to make the capital repayment in respect of the \$12 million Defence Loan from the United States.
- (2) \$1.8 million to make the capital repayment in respect of the \$18,025 million loan from the Canadair Limited.

- (3) \$4.7 million for instalment for the war Damage Compensation Loan from Britain which was not paid last year.

Charged Head 12—Treasury, requires a sum of \$10.6 million, of which \$7.5 million is for refunds and drawbacks of customs duties in the States of Malaya, and \$3.1 million is for the second instalment of Malaysia's subscription to the Asian Development Bank.

In the "Supply" section of this supplement, the biggest item of expenditure is in respect of Head S. 23—Treasury General Services, which requires a supplement of \$8.6 million, of which \$8.3 million is for the purpose of making an overall financial settlement with the Government of Singapore in respect of claims which remained outstanding after Singapore Day, and the balance of \$0.3 million is for a contribution to the Tenth Merdeka Anniversary Celebrations Trust Account. Head S. 24—Contributions to Statutory Funds, requires a supplement of \$6.5 million, of which \$6 million is required as additional appropriation for the "Loans to Statutory and Other Bodies Fund" making a total of \$15.5 million in the Fund in order to give loans to the Padi and Rice Marketing Board for the Tanjong Karang/Sabak Bernam Scheme, and \$0.5 million is for the "Exploitation of Minerals in Malay Reservations Loan Fund", which has been approved at the last meeting of the House. Head S. 18—Education Grants and Subventions, requires an amount of \$0.59 million to meet the balance of reimbursements due to the various State Governments on account of expenditure incurred for providing religious instruction in assisted primary schools for the years 1961 to 1962. Head S. 37—Commissioner of National Registration, requires a sum of \$0.55 million to supplement the existing provision for personal emoluments and other charges in connection with the scheme for the introduction of laminated identity cards in Sarawak. Head S. 20—Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requires a sum of \$0.5 million for supplementing the various Sub-heads of the Ministry which have proved to

be inadequate due mainly to the establishment of new Missions overseas. Head S. 65—Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services—East Malaysia, requires a sum of \$0.48 million for subsidising the Malaysian/Singapore Airlines for losses incurred in providing rural air services in East Malaysia for the period 1-6-64 to 31-3-66.

The other items of expenditure in this supplement are relatively small in amount, and I do not wish to single them out as they are described in detail in the Appendix to the Treasury Memorandum tabled as Command Paper No. 31 of 1967.

The original Estimates of Expenditure approved by Parliament for 1967 amounted to \$1,828.6 million. Taking this together with both the "Supply" and "Charged" expenditure in the present supplement, the total appropriation for 1967 will amount to \$1,878.4 million.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong Supply Bill ini, kerana perkara ini kita tahu baik² wang ini terpaksa-lah kena di-bayar dan saya perchaya-lah sa-tengah daripada wang yang di-untukkan ini telah di-bayar. Saya chuma hendak bertanya satu perkara kechil sahaja ia-itu perkara toll. Kelmarin saya pergi sampai Slim River, saya bawa keluar 50 sen di-suroh-nya saya bayar, saya bayar. Kalau Yang Berhormat ada teket, tidak kena bayar, jadi semua Ahli Yang Berhormat itu free. Saya berasa hairan, chuma ditulis nama di-situ katakan Dewan Ra'ayat, Dewan Negara, kemudian tulis nombor kereta.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sa-takat yang saya tahu, saya tidak ada tengok lagi dalam Parlimen yang mengeluarkan undang² mengatakan toll itu free—tidak payah di-bayar. Jadi dengan hal itu, saya hairan-lah, kenapa free dan saya juga-lah suka bertanya ada-kah feri di-Pulau Pinang itu pun free sama, kerana minggu sudah saya pergi ka-Pulau Pinang, saya kena bayar \$4.40 pergi dan balek kerana kalau free feri Pulau Pinang pun free macham toll,

di-Slim River ini, banyak terima kasehlah supaya dapat-lah kami melawat Pulau Pinang kerap kali sadikit.

Sa-bagai saya kata tadi, saya pun hairan juga-lah fasal toll di-Slim River ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, fasal feri ini, saya hendak bertanya sa-benarnya di-mana-lah kebenarannya yang Kerajaan ini dapat ada-kah di-bawa ka-mari daripada undang² daripada Parlimen-kah, yang saya ingat belum keluar lagi memberikan perchuma toll itu. Kalau tidak barangkali-lah dengan apa yang di-katakan anugerah, atau kuasa daripada Menteri Kerja Rakyat, oleh sebab barangkali Menteri kita kerana dia baharu dapat darjat Tun itu, dia pun murah hati barangkali anugerah di-bagi-nya free. Bagaimana pun saya minta-lah Menteri yang berkenaan tolong jawab dua perkara ini, yang pertama toll di-Slim River, yang kedua Feri Pulau Pinang.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, unfortunately, I am not the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, but I shall answer the Honourable Senator as best as I can.

The ferry for the Penang Port Commission from Butterworth to Penang is not free. All Members of Parliament have to pay and the only people who are exempted are the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Dewan Ra'ayat, Ministers and Assistant Ministers—they do not have to pay for it. As for the toll gate fee, I think they are exempted from it.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: Slim River bridge is free—how is that?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: The Slim River Bridge? Mr President, Sir, I suppose the Cabinet has thought that all Members of Parliament are also to be asked to pay like other ordinary members. That is why they are not exempted.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: I got free yesterday—how is that?

Dr Ng Kam Poh: You have got to go back and pay, I suppose *(Laughter)*.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, rasa saya kalau saya ingat satu penerangan berkenaan

dengan perkara toll di-Slim River, saya rasa semua Ahli Yang Berhormat yang lalu, bukan sahaja Ahli Yang Berhormat yang berchakap tadi yang kena free, tetapi yang lain pun free juga saya rasa kerana apa ini telah pun diputuskan oleh Kerajaan supaya membahagikan for the dignity of Members of the House including the Senate; lepas daripada meshuarat dahulu, ini kalau yang baharu, tetapi kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat itu hendak sedekah kepada Kerajaan kita terima-lah (*Disampok*). Tidak payah beri tahu, kalau kita hendak sedekah itu, Tuan Yang Di-Pertua.

Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus: Sudah pehak Kerajaan menggezetkan perkara ini mengkechualikan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang lalu di-Slim River itu?

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Saya tidak faham lagi tentang sama ada sudah di-gezetkan atau tidak, tetapi kita sudah ada keputusan supaya di-beri perchuma kepada tiap Ahli Parlimen.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdul Manap: Saya ingin tahu kenapa saya tidak di-beri free; tiap kali datang kena bayar, kelmarin datang pun kena bayar.

Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan: Boleh jadi dia tidak kenal Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, atau pun tidak ada plate-kah.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Haji Abdul Manap: Motokar saya ada plate—"Ahli Parlimen".

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, I would like to clarify about the Penang ferry service. The Penang ferry service has adopted a new system now. Those who go from Penang to the Mainland have got to pay, but as regards those who go from the Mainland to Penang, they do not have to pay because it saves work, saves time and it saves trouble for the Penang ferry service; those who want to go back from Penang to the Mainland have got to pay twice because it simplifies clerical work and easy to get in our money. That is the new system that has been adopted by the Penang ferry service.

I have heard again and again from our Ministers that in order to survive our country must export. Now, I would like to know, where are we going to export our products if most of the countries around us are also industrialised countries, unless We have a special favourable clause in our pacts to say that they will accept our goods on such conditions and on such terms and we accept their goods on such conditions and on such terms, unless we make those trade pacts throughout the world, we will not be able to export our products, the products of our industry from Malaysia; and I hope the Ministry concerned would do its best to allow us to export all our products in order that we may have enough means to develop our country.

At the same time I would like to bring to the attention of the Minister of Education the waste of money in the School Certificate classes in secondary schools which are meant for Malay boys only. These Malay boys are in the science classes. I stated before, when I was ruled out, that these boys did not want to go into the science stream. Most of the boys want to go to the arts stream where they are better off, where they can improve their own genius—some of them are very good artists; some of them are very good musicians and they have got a chance to make a livelihood. They can become artists later on when they leave school or become musicians, but they are forced to go into the science streams which they do not like at all, and there have been complaints from teachers that most of these boys never listen to the lectures taught by the teachers at all. They just play, they just paint pictures on books, and the rest of it, but the parents wanted them to stay in those classes, because they are subsidised by the Government. I do not know how much they get—it may be \$120 or \$150 per boy for staying in science classes, and the boys might not get the money at all, and the parents might get the boys' allowances. I suggest, in all seriousness, to the Minister of Education that these boys should be allowed their natural inclination

because Malays are very good musicians. As I have stated before, they are nature's gentlemen, and they should be allowed their own line of development, and they should not be forced to go into the science forms. I know in many schools there are many complaints on this. I hope the Minister of Education will look into this matter.

I think last year when the Telephone Bill came up for discussion, when each one of us was taxed ten cents above the ordinary 100 calls per month, we raised the question that it would have been much better for Government, if they could levy on the sales tax or on rentals and monthly charges for telephones.

Tuan Abdul Samad bin Osman: On a point of order, Sir, it is one o'clock now!

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: I would only take a few more minutes. But I find now instead of doing it, without gazetting and without notification, now the telephone companies are doubling their charges. Instead of charging us, say \$75, they are charging us \$150 and sometimes \$200 over. I want to know why this is done without gazetting the permission of the Government. They are doing it now all over the country. I would like the Minister concerned to look over this matter.

Of course, Mr President, Sir, I know quite a lot of Members of this House are very hungry. I do not want to speak too much, because they are a lot of things to speak on, but hunger overpowers even our senses. So, I think I would like to give it

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Surely, we are guided not by our stomach but by our common sense. I hope the Honourable Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok would continue his debate after lunch. There is nothing to stop him; and he will probably feel better then.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, I give my thanks to the Honourable Tan Sri Tan, but I will allow him to have precedence over me and allow him to speak after lunch.

Mr President: Persidangan ini ditangguhkan hingga pukul dua petang.

Sitting suspended at 1.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 2.00 p.m.

(Mr President *in the Chair*)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SUPPLY (1967) BILL

Second Reading

Debate resumed.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, the drop in the prices of commodities is due to the very good efforts of our Minister of Commerce and Industry. He has put tags on all commodities, so that the dealers do not make too much profit on all daily commodities, especially on sugar, oil and rice.

Sir, I would like to know why the Minister restricts local rice and allows it to be sold only to the dealers, to the retail dealers, and not to the wholesale dealers in the States in which the rice is produced. Although he is trying his very best to control the price of rice, yet imported rice, rice imported into this country, is stored in Kuala Lumpur. The imported rice costing 30 cents per kati is allowed to be sold throughout the Federation at 49 cents per kati, while rice in the State of Kedah, which is the granary for rice, cannot be sold at the controlled price of 32 cents a kati, and this rice can only be sold to the retail dealers in Kedah. That means to say you are trying to sell rice to a person who has more rice than he needs. I do not think that is the proper way of controlling our rice because, first, it is against the constitutional right of the individual under Article 153 of the Constitution and it is also wrong in our Enactment in which it is stated that the Minister, as far as rice-mill is concerned, can regulate and control the milling of padi and the polishing of rice and the sale thereof, but he cannot prohibit. But here he is prohibiting the sale of it to the wholesaler who must make a living on rice. I hope the Minister will look into this matter, to this inequality.

Everybody knows that the States of Kedah, Perlis and Province Wellesly are rice surplus States, and the repercussions of these restrictions will be very heavy on the padi planters, the men whom we want to help in this country. The reason why FAMA comes into existence is to help those poor farmers. I hope there should not be any restriction on the movement of rice from one State to another because, if there is restriction, then in the State in which there is no rice, virtually the price of rice will go up, maybe not openly but under the counter. So, I hope, the Minister will consider this matter.

Regarding restriction and control, as I have stated just now, it is *ultra vires* for the Minister to go against Article J of the Control of Supplies Act, which says that he has only power to regulate and control the sale of rice, and he cannot prohibit the miller from selling his rice to the wholesaler. After all, the wholesaler must make a living, and under the Constitution the wholesaler has got a right to survive. These are only some of the things that I would like the Minister to look into and clarify. He has done, I am sure everybody will agree, a very good job in reducing the prices of commodities now, and I hope he will do a better job, so that the rice-millers in this country could make a living and also the wholesalers and retailers, so that everyone in this country can get his proper portion of rice at a reasonable cost. Thank you.

Tuan Amaluddin bin Darus: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita ikut berchakap dalam perkara Rang Undang-Undang² Tambahan Belanjawan ini yang mana saya tertarek pada Kerajaan yang sudah mula meminta kepada Parlimen supaya meluluskan tambahan belanjawan dan ini ia-lah, sa-panjang saya ingat, barangkali permintaan yang pertama dalam tahun ini dan perkara yang menarek sa-benar-nya ia-lah, saperti yang di-akuii sendiri oleh Menteri Kewangan dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini, kedudukan kewangan negeri kita ini sangat² burok. Jika

benar—dan memang itu yang benar-nya—kedudukan kewangan kita ini terlalu burok oleh kerana turun-nya harga getah dan bijeh juga menyebabkan puncha hasil bagi negeri kita ini sudah merusut sedangkan hasil² baharu belum ada ganti-nya yang memberi kesan, maka perbelanjaan negara sudah sa-patut-nya-lah di-jalankan sa-chara yang lebeh chermat supaya tiap² sen wang yang di-bayar oleh ra'ayat digunakan di-tempat yang paling sesuai sa-kali. Apa-tah lagi beban hutang kepada negara kita yang sekarang sudah lebeh dari \$3 ribu juta dan akan menanggung hutang baharu yang mana semua itu akan menjadi beban kepada ra'ayat, yang pada hakikat-nya belum menerima satu perubahan ekonomi saperti yang di-harap'kan oleh dasar Kerajaan sendiri.

Sebab itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sendiri telah menarek perhatian kepada masaalah menchermatkan perbelanjaan supaya tidak-lah kita membebaskan ra'ayat yang sudah miskin yang mana pada sa-tengah² tempat didalam Tanah Melayu sendiri sudah di-beritakan oleh akhbar, ada kampung demi kampung yang telah tidak makan nasi, tetapi memakan bubor.

Hasil daripada kemiskinan ra'ayat berlawanan daripada hasrat Kerajaan yang ingin menambahkan pendapatan ra'ayat, akan mengakibatkan kepada kebiasaan yang akan membawa kepada rasa tidak puas hati dan rasa tidak puas hati itu boleh mendorongkan ra'ayat kepada hasutan² yang akan membawa mala petaka kepada negara kita ini, kerana perbezaan taraf hidup, perbezaan jurang antara "have" dengan "have not" jauh sa-kali daripada perubahan dengan kedudukan pada masa ini.

Dalam pada itu sunggoh pun saya perchaya Kerajaan sedar kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya, tetapi kita di-dalam menyambut 10 tahun Merdeka ini berbelanja terlalu banyak untok sa-batang jalan sahaja kita hendak hiaskan, terlalu besar belanja yang mesti di-bayar, dan barang² itu hanya untok pemandangan semata², tetapi yang untong-nya ia-lah saudagar² Inggeris dari England, yang kita

telah order lampu² untuk di-pasang di-Jalan Mountbatten. Kalau kita buat sendiri barangkali ada juga keuntungan bagi dalam negeri, tetapi ini di-order, di-pesan, daripada negeri Ingeris untuk merayakan kemerdekaan, yang pada hakikat-nya tidak lebeh daripada kita ini menjadi mandor untuk menjaga harta benda British yang di-tinggalkan sa-sudah kemerdekaan tanpa sa-barang perubahan dari segi ekonomi di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchayalah kedudukan pentadbiran dalam negeri ini pun dalam keadaan kuchar kachir. Satu perkara kechil yang telah berbangkit dalam Dewan ini pada pagi tadi saperti yang di-timbu!kan oleh sa-orang Ahli mengenai¹ toll di-Jalan Slim River, dia telah di-bebaskan daripada membayar toll, akan tetapi ada lain Ahli Yang Berhormat yang bangun mengatakan dia terkena membayar toll itu. Sa-waktu saya bertanya ada-kah Kerajaan telah gazette, sebab kuasa mengenakan toll pada jalan raya di-Slim River, atau di-mana² juga telah di-beri oleh Parlimen dengan satu undang² yang telah di-luluskan lebeh kurang dua tahun dahulu, kalau tidak salah ingatan saya, yang telah memberi kuasa kepada Menteri mengenakan toll dan menentukan jalan mana dan bagaimanapun yang akan di-kenakan.

Akan tetapi tidak ada kuasa di-dalam Undang² yang tersebut itu yang membenarkan pengechualian kepada siapa pun juga, oleh sebab itu kira-nya Kerajaan berchadang mengechualikan saperti yang telah berlaku kepada sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat, konon-nya dia di-beri tahu, Ahli Yang Berhormat tidak kena bayaran toll 50 sen, sudah tentu-lah perkara ini patut di-gazetkan dan kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang berkenaan, patut di-beri tahu bahawa mereka mempunyai hak dalam perkara ini dan mereka tidak perlu membayar.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Dewan ini telah timbul pertentangan di-antara Ahli Yang Berhormat yang bebas daripada membayar dengan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang tidak di-bebaskan daripada membayar, kemudian itu pehak Kerajaan sendiri tidak

dapat memberi suatu kenyataan yang memuaskan Dewan ini, betapa hakikat yang sa-benar-nya. Jadi ini-lah kata saya betapa kuchar kachir-nya chara pentadbiran dalam soal kewangan dan lain² juga dalam negara kita ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal Kerajaan untuk menambahkan wang, memang-lah satu perkara yang mesti di-buat, kalau memikirkan kedudukan kewangan dalam negara kita ini, tetapi tidak-lah mesti dalam satu² usaha untuk mendapatkan wang, Kerajaan bebas melakukan sa-suatu tanpa memikirkan kepentingan ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini, saperti yang berlaku toll kepada Jambatan Sungai Muar sa-buah motokar di-kenakan \$1.50 pada hal di-Kelantan, di-sa-buah negeri yang tidak mendapat pinjaman daripada Kerajaan Pusat untuk membuat sa-buah jambatan yang panjang-nya 2,800 kaki berbanding dengan jambatan Sungai Muar yang panjang hanya 1,200 kaki. Kita di-Kelantan hanya mengenakan 50 sen sahaja toll kepada sa-buah kereta, tetapi tidak kena kepada motosikal, tidak kena kepada basikal, motokar di-kenakan 50 sen, berlainan dengan Kerajaan Pusat yang telah membuat jambatan Sungai Muar yang panjang 1,200 kaki sahaja, mengenakan motokar \$1.50, motosikal kena 50 sen. Ini erti-nya membebaskan kepada ra'ayat. Di-dalam chara Kerajaan Negeri Kelantan membuat jambatan dengan menggunakan toll telah di-tentukan di-dalam Undang² di-kechualikan Ahli² Yang Berhormat, berlainan apa yang telah berlaku dalam soal yang saya sebutkan tadi, soal jalan Slim River tidak ada pengechualian, tiba² berlaku sa-orang anggota mengatakan telah di-kechualikan dia, dan tidak perlu membayar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya sukachita juga hendak menarek perhatian Dewan ini kepada masaalah pelajaran anak² Melayu saperti yang telah di-bangkitkan oleh sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kedah, terutama dalam soal apa di-katakan pelajaran sains. Tidak shak lagi sa-buah negara, satu bangsa menghendaki anak negerinya mempunyai ilmu pengetahuan yang tinggi, dan Kerajaan, dengan chara

bagaimana sa-kali pun, hendak-lah mengambil perhatian yang berat bagi menarek perhatian ra'ayat kapada hal ini dan mengadakan kemudahan² untok anak² di-sekolah² bagi mendapat peluang² mempelajari sains untok melayakkan mereka naik ka-atas, terutama di-dalam ilmu kedokteran dan engineering, tetapi malang-nya di-Tanah Melayu kita ini, di-Malaysia, sudah menjadi rahsia umum betapa ketinggalan anak Melayu sa-bagai tuan punya negeri ini di-dalam soal pelajaran.

Kita tahu, tidak semua manusia sama di-dalam kebolehan, tapi tiap² bangsa itu masing² mempunyai kelemahan dan kelebihan, maka keturunan Melayu pun juga mempunyai kelemahan dan kelebihan dan di-antara mereka itu, sudah tentu-lah tidak shak lagi ada lagi kelebihan di-dalam berbagai² lapangan, ada mempunyai kelemahan di-dalam berbagai² lapangan. Maka kerana itu tidak ada sebab kalau ada orang yang mengambil kesimpulan dalam dasar pelajaran yang kita hadapi sekarang ini bahawa di-kalangan anak Melayu sangat lemah dan tidak ada interest, tidak ada kemahuan untok mendalami soal science.

Apa yang saya tahu dan Kerajaan juga sedar dalam perkara ini di-sekolah² menengah, sekolah² rendah, sekolah menengah rendah dan sekolah menengah atas, persediaan² science, alat² mengajar science, ada-lah sangat kurang malah pula di-katakan pada sa-tengah² sekolah tidak ada langsung walau pun di-dalam dasar pelajaran satu daripada pelajaran yang sedia ada ia-lah science tetapi alat²-nya sama sa-kali tidak ada.

Kerajaan telah sanggup mengadakan bangunan² sekolah sa-bagai satu kebanggaan negara kita yang telah merdeka di-merata cherok rantau bangunan yang berharga \$300,000 lebeh, akan tetapi sekolah² atau sekolah² itu ada-lah di-bangunkan begitu besar dengan belanja-nya sampai hari ini maseh banyak yang tidak mempunyai alat² science dan tidak ada guru² science bagi sa-tengah² sekolah² yang sa-bahagian telah ada alat² science.

Satu keganjilan yang pernah telah saya ingatkan di-dalam Dewan ini ia-itu lebeh baik kita mempunyai sekolah² yang di-perbuat daripada kayu-kayan Malaya yang murah harga sa-bagai temporary sa-kali pun untok 20 atau 25 tahun, tetapi wang yang lebeh banyak dapat kita gunakan untok melateh orang² yang layak bagi mengeluarkan guru² mengajar science dan sa-bagainya di-sekolah² dan mengadakan persiapan² alat science yang menchukupi di-sekolah² bagi melayakkan anak² itu mempelajari science. Jadi dengan kerana tidak ada-nya alat² yang chukup di-sekolah² kampung² menyebabkan anak² Melayu yang sa-bahagian besar tinggal di-kampung² tidak mendapat peluang untok mengikuti ilmu science dan apabila mereka ini di-tempatkan di-sekolah² di-kota, di-bandar² yang ada kemudahan² science tentu-lah perasaan mereka yang sudah beberapa tahun belajar di-sekolah² di-kampung² tidak tertarek untok memasoki satu lapangan baharu, lapangan yang mana sa-lama ini mereka itu tidak pernah mendekati, atau ha-nya mengetahui sambil lalu sahaja, maka sa-barang usaha untok mengadakan tekanan, atau paksaan bagi gulongan anak² Melayu mempelajari science bagi mereka yang datang dari kampung yang sekolah-nya tidak ada persediaan alat² science tentu-lah satu perkara yang tidak patut dan tidak baik kerana itu akan merugikan masa mereka kerana tempoh bertahun² yang telah lalu mereka tidak mendalami soal itu.

Tetapi lain hal-lah pula bagi anak Melayu yang tinggal di-kota² yang kebetulan dari mereka telah mendapat kemudahan² peluang² mengapa anak Melayu tidak success, tidak berjaya, di-dalam soal ini. Ini satu soal yang menjadi tanda tanya yang mesti di-pechahkan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran akan hakikat yang telah di-laporkan kepada Kementerian dan pegawai² mereka apa yang sedang berlaku di-dalam Tanah Melayu sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam akhbar², di-dalam perbualan², pengaduan², rayuan² ibu bapa Melayu dan penuntut² Melayu telah banyak semenjak bertahun² ini mengadukan hal

khusus-nya yang tinggal di-kota² yang belajar di-sekolah² kota yang di-beri persediaan yang cukup alat² science, bahawa rasa pileh kaseh telah berlaku di-sekolah² terhadap anak² Melayu dengan chara halus, langsung atau tidak langsung, telah di-chuba oleh sa-bahagian guru² untuk memesongkan perhatian anak² Melayu daripada mendalami soal science kapada mata pelajaran yang lain supaya mengelakkan anak² Melayu daripada mempelajari science sa-tinggi²-nya, dan ini ada-lah sungutan yang telah di-sampaikan kapada Kementerian terdedah di-akhbar², tetapi Kementerian Pelajaran tidak dapat berbuat apa², atau pun belum berbuat apa².

Saya sukachita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menarek perhatian Kementerian yang berkenaan kerana mereka di-bayar segala kakitangan-nya, Menteri-nya sendiri di-bayar oleh wang ra'ayat supaya jangan membiarkan pengkhianatan terhadap bangsa Melayu sa-bagai tuan punya negeri ini di-mana zaman hadapan-nya akan menjadi bertambah gelap dengan kerana terchichir dalam soal ilmu science yang maha penting. Saya rasa tidak-lah mustahak saya memberi bukti satu sekolah atau satu chontoh guru mana yang mengkhianati anak² Melayu dalam soal science, kerana perkara itu sudah menjadi perkara umum dan saya perchaya banyak orang yang telah mencheritakan kapada saya dan telah sampai terus kapada pegawai² tinggi dalam Kementerian Pelajaran, terus juga kapada Menteri Pelajaran sendiri sa-chara oral, sa-chara chakap mulut.

Dengan sebab itu kalau Kementerian Pelajaran teragak² untuk bertindak entah apa sebab-nya, saya minta supaya Kerajaan menyusun menubuhkan sa-buah Surohanjaya Bebas bagi menyiasat di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini bagaimana chara pileh kaseh telah di-jalankan, bagaimana sabotage itu telah di-laksanakan bagi menghalang anak² Melayu di-dalam masuk lapangan science sa-chara mendalam di-sekolah² bandar, di-sekolah² kota² yang di-da'am-nya mempunyai persediaan² yang cukup alat² science dan ada guru² yang cukup untuk

mengajar science di-samping itu saya minta kapada Kerajaan supaya mengadakan segala persediaan² yang cukup, segala alat² yang berkenaan di-semua sekolah² menengah dalam negeri ini yang di-katakan telah dibangunkan di-seluruh pelusok tanah ayer kita ini di-bawah ranchangan pembangunan luar bandar supaya sekolah² itu benar² menepati sa-buah sekolah menengah dan anak² Melayu yang belajar di-sekolah² di-kampong² itu dapat persediaan cukup dalam ilmu science yang akan melayakkan mereka itu maju ka-hadapan untuk menguasai² pendapat, ilmu pengetahuan yang paling penting di-dalam dunia yang bertamaddun saperti sekarang ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, soal pileh kaseh, soal yang membawa mengechewakan kapada kedudukan orang Melayu tidak-lah merupakan satu usaha Kementerian Pelajaran tetapi untuk menafikan tidak ada-nya kejadian² saperti ini ada-lah satu perkara yang tidak boleh di-nafikan sama sakali, bahkan terjadi-nya perkara ini sampai ka-universiti Malaya ada sikap yang tidak menyenangkan orang-Melayu berlaku dalam negeri ini dan ini tidak boleh di-biarkan terjadi dalam sa-buah negara di-mana satu bangsa saperti bangsa Melayu yang telah bermurah hati melapangkan dada, menyerahkan hak kedaulatan negara-nya di-bahagikan kapada orang lain, tetapi ada orang lain chara organise, atau tidak organise mengkhianati dan mahu membunuh perkembangan pengetahuan bangsa Melayu supaya mereka itu menjadi pengemis di-dalam tanah ayer kita, tanah ayer kita sendiri—tidak sekarang tetapi mungkin pada masa berpuluh² tahun yang akan datang orang Melayu akan menjadi orang yang menyapu sampah dan pengemis² yang mengharapkan belas kasehan orang yang mula-nya berdagang, tetapi telah di-beri hak kera'ayatan di-dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Pelajaran memegang peranan yang paling penting bagi membentok satu nation yang di-katakan Malaysia, kerana bangsa Melayu tidak dapat di-terima sa-bagai rupa bangsa, maka

dia hendak-lah bertanggung jawab benar² memerhati kebangkitan anak² kita yang bakal menjadi bangsa Malaysia yang rasmi di-ishtiharkan pada masa akan datang daripada sekarang ini, apa-tah lagi tahun 1967 satu hari-bulan September merupakan tahun perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan saka-li pun tidak merupakan bahasa rasmi yang tunggal seperti yang di-ucapkan oleh Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan di-dalam Dewan Ra'ayat baharu² ini, bukan sidang baharu² ini tetapi sidang dahulu yang mengatakan, "sungguh pun bahasa Melayu jadi bahasa rasmi, tetapi tidak -lah bahasa Melayu itu bahasa rasmi yang tunggal."

Kementerian Pelajaran hendak-lah mengambil perhatian yang betul² dalam pelaksanaan dan perkembangan bahasa Melayu dan saya perchaya Kementerian Pelajaran tidak akan menge-chewakan tuntutan national negeri ini berdasarkan kehendak perlembagaan, berdasarkan report dari Penyata Razak dan Penyata Rahman Talib ia-itu sekolah² rendah dalam negeri ini hendak-lah di-jalankan dengan bahasa pengantar-nya bahasa Melayu mula'i daripada tahun hadapan kerana sekarang ini telah terlewat kalau meng-ikut report asal-nya, sudah lama di-jalankan tetapi sekarang ini tahun 1968 ada-lah peluang yang baik melaksanakan-nya supaya jangan di-tudoh Kerajaan Perikatan mengkhianati kehendak² national dalam negeri ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Bill ini S. 12 dan S. 13 ia-lah tambahan belanja kepada Kementerian Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama dan Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan. Dua Kementerian dari satu Kerajaan yang saheh bukan Coalition Government, tetapi dalam satu Kerajaan dari satu parti. Bagaimana pun dua Kementerian ini bertengkar sa-sama sendiri yang di-keluarkan di-akhbar kita ketahu'i, yang tidak keluar di-akhbar pun kita ketahui. Apa-kah dapat di-benarkan berlaku pertentangan² di-dalam kedua² Kementerian kerana tidak ada co-ordinate hingga merugikan kepentingan ekonomi ra'ayat, dan meng-untongkan kepentingan² ekonomi capitalist yang telah kaya dalam negeri ini.

Di-dalam dunia ini banyak sharikat² kerjasama yang telah maju sampai kepada mengadakan sharikat perkapalannya yang besar² belayar di-samudera² lautan dunia ini, tetapi di-Tanah Melayu kita ini, di-Malaysia kita ini, untok maju di-dalam kampong² pun tidak mendapat galakan dan protection, perlindungan daripada Kerajaan sendiri, pada hal Kerajaan juga hendak menggalakkan sharikat kerjasama tetapi di-satu pihak yang lain kepentingan² capitalists hendak di-bela menyebabkan pertentangan satu sama lain. Ini-lah yang telah terjadi kepada FAMA, satu alat Kerajaan sendiri, satu alat yang telah di-tubuhkan dengan rasmi, berdasarkan kepada undang² yang telah di-luluskan oleh Parlimen bagi memajukan pasaran; FAMA yang menjadi anak kandong Kerajaan sendiri hasil daripada tuntutan ra'ayat daripada Kongeres Ekonomi Bumiputera menjadi korban daripada dasar Kerajaan Perikatan sendiri. Jadi apa-kah yang dapat di-harapkan oleh ra'ayat hendak bergantung kepada Kerajaan Perikatan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak hendak mengulangkan apa yang telah di-sebutkan dalam akhbar bagaimana pertentangan yang berlaku di-antara Pengerusi FAMA dengan Menteri Perdagangan dan Perusahaan, tetapi sukachita saya hendak menarek perhatian Kerajaan bahawa hendak-lah di-adakan satu kerjasama yang sa-laras di-antara dua Kementerian yang penting ini bagi meimbangi kebangkitan bersama perdagangan chara kita yang belum dapat di-ubah dengan serta merta dan kebangkitan sharikat kerjasama yang akan membolehkan hidup tunas² baharu di-dalam perekonomian yang kemudian daripada tunas² yang hidup ini dapat di-gabongkan modal² untok merupakan modal national yang besar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, alang-kah ter-peranjat-nya kita apabila Kementerian Perdagangan mengeluarkan peratoran tidak boleh di-pindahkan padi²—itu terang² hendak memukul FAMA—memukul FAMA, erti-nya memukul Kerajaan sendiri, kerana FAMA di-tubuhkan dengan Undang² di-Parlimen ini.

Kita dapat menyedari kenapa di-adakan peratoran yang sa-macham itu, sebab untuk melindungi satu pehak, supaya FAMA tidak dapat menjalankan usaha-nya untuk membeli padi di negeri Kedah, kerana di-negeri Kedah ada 35 kilang padi yang besar² yang di-punyai oleh kaum kapitalis, dengan sebab itu FAMA tidak dapat bekerja di-sana dengan alasan konon-nya tidak cukup wang, tetapi sebab yang sa-benar-nya ia-lah untuk melindungi kepentingan² yang telah zaman ka-zaman di-monopoli oleh kilang² besar yang ada di-negeri Kedah itu.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dasar mengadakan peratoran memindahkan padi dari satu negeri ka-satu negeri di-dalam Malaysia, satu perkara yang tidak logik sama saperti tidak logik-nya orang Malaysia Barat pergi ka-Malaysia Timor mesti memakai surat kebenaran khas saperti pernah saya katakan di-dalam Dewan Negara beberapa tahun yang lalu, ia-itu ada orang Jerman tulis di-dinding jail, di-dinding penjara—saya di-tangkap dan di-hukum sa-mata² kerana datang dari Jerman ka-Jerman erti-nya orang Jerman Timor dengan Jerman Barat kerana salah-nya dia di-tangkap dan di-masokkan penjara; dia menulis di-dinding penjara: "saya salah dan di-tangkap dan di-penjara kerana menye-berang dari Jerman ka-Jerman". Jadi peratoran² yang tidak logik saperti ini erti-nya melarang orang Malaysia Barat pergi ka-Malaysia Timor dengan tidak ada pas padahal kita sama satu warganegara dan satu negara—tidak logik dan melarang pemindahan hasil² perusahaan dan tanaman di-dalam negeri Malaysia dari satu negeri ka-satu negeri ada-lah tidak logik.

Di-Kelantan, mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada negeri dalam Malaysia merupakan jelapang padi juga. Sa-kira-nya tidak berlaku banjir atau kemarau yang merosakkan perusahaan tanaman maka padi di-Kelantan ada-lah lebeh daripada hajat ra'ayat negeri Kelantan sendiri. Perusahaan di-Kelantan, dengan kilang² yang ada pada orang² Melayu dengan sharikat² kerjasama dan sharikat kilang² kecil memproseskan padi itu

menjadi beras, mengeluarkan dedak² yang banyak. Banyak dedak yang di-keluarkan daripada padi yang di-kilangkan. Mengikut peratoran yang sedang berjalan di-dalam negeri kita ini, dedak² ini tidak dapat juga di-pindahkan dari satu negeri ka-satu negeri, apa-kah dedak² ini tidak ada harga? Dedak² dari negeri Kelantan tidak boleh di-pindahkan keluar daripada Kelantan, melainkan dengan kebenaran. Alang-kah susah untuk mendapat kebenaran, pada masa ini kebenaran yang terbatas di-berikan itu pun dengan keretapi, tidak boleh dengan lori. Sa-bahagian besar dedak itu tidak dapat di-bawa keluar, maka terpaksa-lah jadi apa yang di-buat—di-bakar dan di-buang begitu sahaja. Dedak dapat menambahkan kewangan kapada penanam padi dan dapat menjadi satu bahan perniagaan dalam negeri kita, sedangkan waktu ini juga negeri kita mengimpot dedak daripada negeri Siam.

Sa-tahu saya bermillion² ringgit sa-tahun Malaya membelanjakan wang foreign exchange-nya kerana mengimpot dedak daripada negeri Siam. Mengapa dedak dalam negeri ini yang berlebehan di-sekat perjalanan-nya, dan di-halang perjalanan-nya? Apa-kah ini untuk menolong ra'ayat, atau untuk menolong kaum kapitalis memasokkan dedak dari luar negeri bagi mengkayakan mereka, tetapi menghalang kemajuan ra'ayat dan menghalang ekonomi ra'ayat, terpaksa membuang dedak mereka sa-mata² kerana polisi Kerajaan Pusat yang lebeh membela kepentingan kaum pemodal.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan mesti-lah mengkaji sa-mula dasar²-nya, tidak patut dedak dalam negeri ini tidak boleh di-pindahkan dalam negeri² Malaysia sa-mata² kerana hendak melindungi kapitalis²—importer² dari Malaya yang mengimpot dedak daripada negeri Siam. Dedak memang di-gunakan banyak kerana makanan ayam. Kita terpaksa tiap² tahun membelanjakan wang terlalu banyak foreign exchange kita kerana mahu mengimpot dedak daripada Siam sedangkan dedak di-dalam negeri ini bertimbun² tidak

di-benarkan bergerak—tidak di-benarkan pindah, melainkan dengan permit sedangkan permit itu memang-lah kita tahu berapa sulit untuk mendapat permit² itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-perkara lagi ingin saya sentoh dalam hubungan perbelanjaan negara kita ia-lah tentang Kementerian Kerjaraya; dalam ini chuma sadikit sangat wang yang akan di-tambah chuma lebeh kurang \$24,000 sahaja. Saya ingin menarek perhatian Kementerian ini dari sudut perhubungan jalan raya Pantai Timor dan Pantai Barat. Perhubungan jalan raya Pantai Timor dan Pantai Barat ia-lah satu perkara yang telah lama di-sebutkan mulai daripada Rancangan Lima Tahun Tanah Melayu yang Pertama telah di-sebutkan sa-hingga Rancangan Lima Tahun Tanah Melayu Yang Kedua, tetapi jalan raya itu belum lagi ada apa². Kerajaan sa-benar-nya telah berbelanja membuat pilot dalam hutan negeri Kelantan tetapi khabarnya perbelanjaan ini telah menjadi perbelanjaan sia² kerana jalan itu akan di-biar kemudian akan kembali kepada jalan yang lama telah di-chadangkan melalui Grik, erti-nya akan memakan belanja yang besar pula. Mengapa-kah kita melakukan kerja yang berbelit² saperti ini pada hal satu perkara yang nyata pembukaan jalan raya Pantai Timor dan Pantai Barat tidak shak lagi ada-lah menguntongkan kepada negara kerana hasil² daripada Pantai Timor dapat di-pindahkan ka-Pulau Pinang—ka-pelabohan Pulau Pinang dan itu berarti banyak peluang² bekerja kepada ra'ayat jika perusahaan² dapat di-bangunkan dan hasil daripada itu semua-nya kemasokan wang negara akan bertambah kerana barang² pengeluaran kita yang bertambah.

Kerajaan telah menukarkan rancangan-nya untuk membuat jalan pada masa yang lalu melalui Grik pada hal jalan itu sangat penting bukan sahaja dari segi ekonomi sangat dekat antara Kota Bharu dengan Pulau Pinang, tetapi dari segi pertahanan negara kita sangat penting untuk mempertahankan keutuhan kedaulatan negara kita daripada anchaman bahaya komunis yang sudah mula menunjonkan belang-nya

akan bertindak sa-mula sa-chara kekerasan dan dengan kerana itu jalan itu sangat perlu. Kerajaan telah menukar rancangan ini kepada rancangan Sungei Siput ka-Bukit Hantu. Perbelanjaan telah di-keluarkan kerana jalan ini, sekarang berhenti pula, akan berpusing kembali kepada jalan Grik, dan entah bila akan siap jalan ini tidak-lah kita ketahui sedangkan negara kita dalam anchaman dan kedudukan kewangan kita burok yang menghendaki kepada perusahaan² yang besar, perusahaan² bersama bagi mengeluarkan hasil kekayaan negeri kita untuk membangun dan mendapatkan punga hasil baharu kepada negara kita dan negeri² dalam Tanah Melayu ini sendiri.

Saya harap Kementerian Kerja Raya tidak akan teragak² dalam soal ini dan akan bertindak segera membuat jalan raya ini bukan sahaja dari segi ekonomi, tetapi dari segi pertahanan negara kita.

Satu perkara lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kementerian Kerja Raya, Pos dan Talikom ada-lah bertanggung jawab dalam menyusun rancangan perkembangan, memodenkan talipon di-negeri kita. Dahulu, sa-waktu sistem microwave hendak di-pasang di-Pantai Barat, di-waktu itu juga Kerajaan telah mengeluarkan belanja bagi melaksanakan sistem V.H.F. di-Pantai Timor. Saya telah menegor akan perkara itu. Sa-patut-nya kita melancharkan microwave seluroh-nya, tetapi malang-nya kehendak Kerajaan yang berlaku. Sekarang ini Kerajaan telah menukar pula rikiran akan menggantikan sistem microwave pula hanya beberapa tahun kemudian daripada kita telah mengeluarkan belanja di-Pantai Timor itu. Kedudukan di-Pantai Timor yang sedang membangun sekarang berapa banyak talipon "on waiting lists". Senarai-nya panjang, orang minta talipon, tetapi tidak chukup, sebab kelemahan² yang ada dalam sistem penadbiran Kementerian ini apa-tah lagi dari sudut talivishen yang bergantung kepada sistem microwave. Lesen ra'ayat mesti membayar sama, station-nya belum rasmi, saloran-nya belum diakui, belum di-sebut dalam talivishen,

tetapi lesen \$24.00 mesti di-bayar oleh pemakai talivishen di-Pantai Timor. 'Adil-kah kita bertanya? Tentu tidak 'adil. Tetapi ini-lah yang terjadi.

Taliveshen, hasil-nya mahu di-pungut daripada ra'ayat tetapi kemudahan tidak di-beri kepada ra'ayat sa-wajarnya seperti ra'ayat memberi kepada Kerajaan. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya harap pehak Kementerian² yang berkenaan akan membuat kajian dan membuat pertimbangan sa-mula dalam soal jalan raya di-Pantai Timor supaya dapat di-segerakan dan juga pehak Kementerian Penerangan dapat membuat pertimbangan patut atau tidak patut di-kenakan lesen bagi talivishen di-Pantai Timor yang belum lagi di-iktiraf oleh Jabatan-nya,—saloran² yang berkenaan.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-lain daripada itu, sa-perkara lagi yang akan saya sentoh di-dalam perchakapan saya pada hari ini tentang Kementerian Penerangan juga. Saya rasa sangat-lah tidak 'adil dalam sa-buah negara demokrasi yang sa-tiap ra'ayat memilih sa-buah Kerajaan dengan chara demokrasi, yang sa-tiap ra'ayat-nya membayar chukai sama kepada Kerajaan walau pun kepunyaan parti apa pun dalam negara ini. Tetapi radio yang ra'ayat semua pehak membayar lesen, membayar chukai telah di-jadikan sa-olah² radio Kerajaan untuk Kerajaan Perikatan sa-mata².

Memang-lah terlalu banyak contoh. Dalam pilihan raya yang berlaku di-dalam kawasan Pasir Mas Ulu baharu² ini—ini mithal-nya yang terdekat sa-kali. Sa-panjang masa propaganda Kerajaan di-maksudkan bagi kepentingan parti Kerajaan berjalan melalui saloran radio sa-hingga apa yang di-ucapkan oleh Menteri² yang melawat ka-Kelantan di-dalam masa kempen yang ra'ayat tidak sampai 20 orang, tidak sampai 30 orang datang mendengar ucapan Menteri², kadang² ada dua tiga majlis yang di-anjorkan oleh Perikatan dalam kempen pilihan raya Pasir Mas Ulu baharu² ini yang terpaksa Menteri²-nya, dua orang Menteri tidak payah saya mention, tidak payah saya perkenalkan nama-nya, yang terpaksa di-batalkan programme dia ber-

sharah biar orang lain bersharah, kerana orang-nya hanya 20 orang, 21 orang champor budak² yang datang mendengar kempen itu. Tetapi ucapan entah bagaimana-kah di-siar di-radio dalam Ranchangan Daerah.

Kalau Menteri² boleh membuat ucapan dan ucapan-nya itu di-siar di-radio bagi kepentingan pilihan raya, mengapa ucapan² daripada Parti Pembangkang tidak boleh di-siar juga di-radio? Sudah-lah surat khabar itu kepunyaan kaum² kapitalis, atau kepunyaan satu gulungan yang bukan kami; itu hak dia, radio yang di-bayar chukai oleh ra'ayat seluruh-nya pun tidak dapat di-gunakan dengan bebas dalam negara ini, tetapi boleh di-gunakan dengan sa-mahu²-nya oleh pehak Kerajaan sa-bagai alat kempen bagi kepentingan pilihan raya; ini tidak 'adil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, slogan keadilan itu hendak-lah di-amalkan betul² dalam negeri ini supaya ra'ayat dapat merasa² kemanisan demokrasi, ketepatan arti kedaulatan ra'ayat di-dalam negara ini. Kalau tidak dia hanya menjadi slogan² kosong dan akan menimbulkan rasa tidak senang dan rasa tidak puas hati kepada ra'ayat semuanya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam soal lain sa-bagai akhir apa yang saya akan katakan ini, negara kita ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mahu tidak mahu, terpaksa membelanjakan wang terutama dari segi pertahanan untuk keselamatan negara kita. Tadi, telah di-luluskan satu Bill, satu Rang Undang², mengenai Polis untuk menambah kemas, untuk menambah baik, untuk menambah tinggi mutu-nya Pasokan Polis kita.

Saya sengaja tidak ikut berchakap dalam perkara itu, kerana memang kita mengharapkan satu pasokan polis yang baik dan kemas akan tetapi di-dalam membicarakan soal supply tambahan, belanjawan negara ini, ingin saya menyentoh dengan tidak sa-chara langsung sa-kali pun betapa berhasrat-nya saya sendiri hendak melihat pasokan Polis kita menjadi satu oasokan yang bermutu, yang tinggi nilai-nya, yang chergas, yang dapat bergerak dengan berkesan untuk menjaga keselamatan

negara kita. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun saya mahu supaya kesedaran kepada sa-tiap pegawai polis hendaklah di-tanamkan bahawa mereka adalah pemakan gaji. Mereka ada-lah di-bayar gaji oleh ra'ayat. Ra'ayat itu ada-lah tuan, maka tidak patut pegawai² polis, baik yang berpangkat apa sa-kali pun, kalau tahu hakikat diri-nya sa-bagai pegawai yang di-bayar gaji oleh ra'ayat, berchakap dengan perkataan² yang keras atau kasar kepada ra'ayat dalam negeri ini. Itu tidak bererti saya chuba hendak menunjokkan perasaan saya benchikan polis. Tidak bagitu. Yang saya maksudkan polis mesti-lah membuktikan diri mereka dengan penoh kesedaran bahawa mereka ada-lah sahabat orang ramai. Dan orang ramai kemudian-nya sa-sudah bagitu lama teratkan di-bawah penjajahan, sama ada intellect, atau tidak intellect ra'ayat negeri ini banyak inferiority complex akan hilang sedikit demi sedikit dan mereka akan merasa bahawa polis ada-lah sahabat mereka, teman mereka, pembela mereka, tempat mereka berlindung dan menggantungkan harapan di-dalam segala kesusahan di-dalam negara ini.

Ini yang kita mahu polis memandang mereka, memandang ra'ayat sa-bagai tuan yang membayar gaji kepada mereka dan ra'ayat memandang kepada polis sa-bagai sahabat orang ramai, menghormati polis kerana tugas²-nya dan ini hendak-lah di-tanam. Kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau tidak betul² di-tanam kesedaran ini, kita dalam keadaan bagini panas sa-hari ka-sahari bertambah panas kerana kedudukan di-Thailand itu sudah mula panas, di-utara Thailand, di-tengah Thailand dan di-selatan Thailand sudah panas, mungkin kita akan panas dalam sedikit masa lagi' dan kekuasaan yang ada dalam tangan polis itu, kalau tidak betul² di-awasi, akan berlaku berbagai², termasuk orang² yang tidak bersalah pun akan menerima akibat-nya yang kerana hendak menjaga keselamatan ia-lah kadang² terpaksa bagitu. Tetapi kawalan itu, bagaimana pun hendak-lah di-kekalkan dengan chara yang tidak akan menimbulkan rasa tidak hormat daripada orang ramai.

Kalau tidak, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, mithal-nya negara sahabat kita, bukan Kerajaan-nya, tetapi pehak² public-nya ada mengatakan Malaya ini, Malaysia ini negara polis. Kita tidak mahu negara kita ini di-gelar negara polis. Kita mahu negara kita ini negara demokrasi terus menerus, dengan sebab itu hendak-lah kita menimbulkan kesedaran tanggung jawab pehak polis itu terhadap negara dan terhadap ra'ayat dan kemudian itu kita harap ra'ayat itu dapat menyedari tanggung jawab polis terhadap ra'ayat, terhadap negara dan memberi kerjasama sa-penoh²-nya untuk menghidupkan keamanan yang abadi dalam negara kita ini. Kalau tidak, beberapa chontoh yang terjadi, kuasa² yang di-beri itu patut, mithal-nya sa-orang O.C.P.D. (Officer In-Charge Police District) memang patut membuat pentafsiran di-tempat yang dia menjaga untuk mengekalkan keamanan. Tetapi, kepatutan itu kadang² keterlaluan, di-tempat yang belum ada keadaan yang menimbul kachau, yang tidak ada sebab boleh di-bimbangkan, tetapi oleh kerana ada kuasa yang dia boleh mentafsirkan dan dia boleh menentukan sa-hingga gerakan² politik sa-bahagian tempat dalam negeri Tanah Melayu, Malaysia Barat ini bercheramah yang tidak menggunakan pembesar suara, yang tidak di-tengah² public, di-dalam rumah pun mesti meminta kebenaran polis, pada hal sa-bahagian besar dalam Malaysia Barat ini tidak mesti bagitu, tetapi ada tempat di-dalam Malaysia Barat ini yang mesti pula bagitu; dan terpaksa di-ta'ati kerana kuasa itu kuasa polis, tetapi kalau ini terpaksa di-ta'at dan di-lain² tempat pula berlaku bagitu, maka erti-nya kita akan tundok kepada kemahuan pegawai² polis, dan ini akan menchemarkan demokrasi dalam negara kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam masa election, saya berterima kaseh kepada kawalan kuat yang di-buat oleh pehak polis dalam pilihan raya yang berlaku di-Pasir Mas Hulu baru² ini, kalau tidak mungkin berlaku huru-hara, kerana huru-hara di-kawasan pilihan-raya di-negeri Kelantan itu boleh berlaku apabila orang² PAS hilang

kesabaran, sa-lama orang PAS dapat mengawal kesabaran-nya, tidak ada berlaku sa-barang huru-hara di-sini.

Dalam masa kempen pilihan raya pehak parti Kerajaan telah membawa masuk beberapa gangster daripada Siam, dan kita tahu mereka itu masuk dengan pistol-nya sa-kali, tentu-lah pistol haram.

Satu perkara yang sah telah kita laporkan kepada pehak polis; empat nama—nama ini, nama ini, bin ini, bin ini, bin ini, dan dudok di-kampung mana, di-sa-belah Siam. Tidak ada undakan yang telah di-ambil menangkap dan mengusir orang itu keluar dari negeri Kelantan dari dalam kawasan pilihan raya. Kita ada salinan surat, kerana report bertulis yang telah kita buat, tetapi dalam lain² hal yang nampak puncha² yang boleh jadi pergadohan, seperti yang berlaku di-Kangkong, satu kawasan pilihan raya, satu kawasan peti undi orang² parti Kerajaan, Parti Perikatan telah chuba menghalang pengundi² keluar daripada mengundi. Dan orang² PAS yang telah kami kursuskan untuk menjaga keadaan yang seperti itu telah bertindak, tetapi bukan bertindak terhadap orang² yang menghalang itu kerana kalau kita bertindak terhadap orang² yang menghalang pengundi² keluar di-kawasan kampung itu mengakibatkan pertumpahan darah kerana yang menghalang itu ada-lah samsing² dan orang² PAS pula yang sanggup berdepan dengan orang itu ia-lah orang² yang bersedia mempertahankan kebenaran.

Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita menggunakan kebijaksanaan, bukan kerana nafsu, bukan mengikut chara nafsu. Jadi, chara untuk mengatasi masalah itu, orang² PAS menghalang pula pengundi² Perikatan jangan keluar. Jadi, bila pengundi Perikatan di-halang oleh orang² PAS jangan keluar mengundi di-kawasan itu, satu kampung dekat Kangkong, sa-bagai contra terhadap sikap orang Perikatan menghalang pengundi² PAS jangan keluar. maka orang Perikatan report kepada polis dan PAS pun report kepada polis datang-lah polis penchegah rusohan, kedua² pehak boleh keluar mengundi dengan selamat. Jadi, itu chara yang

bijak mengatasi pergadohan sama sendiri. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita berterima kaseh kepada polis yang begitu chepat bertindak untuk menghalang berlaku-nya perkara² yang tidak baik dan membiarkan jalan demokrasi itu berjalan dengan baik. Tetapi, ada kejadian yang tidak begitu menyenangkan.

Sa-orang mata² gelap, berchakap kepada satu orang, orang ini di-kampung ini nama-nya polan bin polan akan di-tangkap dan perentah-nya pun telah di-sampaikan kepada balai polis yang berhampiran untuk menangkap. Jadi saya mendapat tahu perkara ini, orang ini sudah mula takut, sebab apa, kalau kata mahu tampar dia tidak takut, tetapi, dia kata mahu tangkap, inferiority complex itu ada belaka pada kita, kerana itu kesan² tangan penjajah. Jadi, rasa takut, menjadikan dia sudah non-active, itu merugikan kepada demokrasi, rugi kepada demokrasi, rugi kepada PMIP. Saya telah pergi bertanya betul atau tidak di-atas perkara ini, kata-nya betul, tanya pula kepada orang yang membawa puncha itu kata-nya betul, kata-nya dia berchakap dengan mata gelap sendiri dan perkara itu telah kami report kepada pehak Polis Pasir Mas. Dan bila saya pergi bertanya kepada rumah pasong, Balai Polis, yang berhampiran yang di-katakan telah diperintah untuk menangkap, kata in-charge di-balai polis itu belum ada sa-barang perentah untuk menangkap. Jadi, ma'ana-nya ugutan. Undang² memang tidak membenarkan ada ugutan, tetapi pelaksanaan-nya berjalan bukan dari pehak² PMIP tetapi dari pehak parti Kerajaan sendiri.

Di-satu kejadian yang lain, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada malam akan mengundi, sa-orang hamba Allah yang berumur 50 tahun lebeh atau 60 umornya, yang dalam sejarah hidup-nya tidak mempunya² record yang busok, tidak mempunya² record yang jahat, bahkan dia ada-lah sa-orang hamba Allah, sa-orang manusia yang sentiasa memberi keriasama kepada pehak polis sa-hingga tiap² polis, pegawai² polis di-balai polis di-kawasan itu kenal akan dia kalau ada berlaku satu kejahatan dalam kawasan itu orang tua ini-lah

yang di-jemput di-tengah malam me-minta meneman polis untuk pergi ber-tindak terhadap orang² yang jahat dalam kampong di-dalam kawasan sa-kitar itu. Tetapi, kerana dia sa-orang orang kuat PAS, mengikut istilah orang² Perikatan sa-lagi orang ini maseh ada, Perikatan tidak akan dapat memechah kubu PAS di-situ, maka orang ini perlu di-sekat, telah berlaku-lah ugutan yang tidak lojik dalam negara demokrasi. Malam mengundi, malam mahu mengundi pukul sa-belas sa-tengah malam sa-orang mata² telah datang ka-rumah minta dia datang ka-balai polis. Saperti biasa mata² yang datang ka-rumah-nya untuk memanggil dan menolong pehak polis bekerjasama dengan polis untuk menangkap orang-kah atau menchari satu case kerana dia memang bekerjasama dengan pehak polis daripada dia muda lagi. Bila sampai di-balai polis, ada land rover, dan kata-nya perentah mahu bawa jumpa O.C.P.D. di-Pasir Mas. Sa-lama ini bertahun² dia bersama dengan polis. Pehak dato' balai polis itu-lah yang memanggil dan suroh bawa ka-Pasir Mas, sa-suatu telah berlaku, sampai dia di-sana dia di-lokap, tidak di-beritahu apa tudohan, daripada pukul 11.30 malam sampai besok siang sa-sudah ada Ahli Yang Berhormat PAS pergi berjumpa dengan pemangku O.C.P.D.—kerana tidak ada O.C.P.D. Pasir Mas bergilir² dari Kota Baharu sahaja bertanya apa-kah perkara-nya, konon-nya dia di-shak menchari motorsikal. Hamba Allah ini tidak pernah melakukan sa-barang kesalahan dalam masa muda-nya apa-tah lagi di-waktu tua, dia sa-orang yang berjasa kapada polis, memberi kerjasama-nya daripada muda-nya kapada polis dalam sa-barang case yang di-minta kerjasama-nya untuk menemani polis menangkap orang jahat. Tetapi, pada malam pilehan raya Perikatan dan PAS bertanding, kerana dia orang kuat PAS dia di-lokap berbelas² jam kata-nya sa-hingga petang itu, pukul dua besok-nya hari mengundi baru dia di-bebaskan dengan satu perkataan dari-pada sarjan yang berkenaan di-balai polis Pasir Mas "Jaga lain kali jangan buat macham ini". Dia di-bebaskan dengan tidak ada apa², tetapi kata sarjan itu "lain kali jangan buat

bagitu". Apa yang dia buat? Dia tidak buat apa², dia tidak menchari, tetapi dia di-amarankan dan dia di-bebaskan, boleh keluar mengundi dan sekarang aman tidak ada apa².

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini per-kara yang tidak baik, sebab itu-lah saya kata tadi saya mahu lihat polis kita yang chukup tinggi mutu-nya dan berkesan, berkuasa, tetapi tidak meng-gunakan kuasa-nya sewinang²-nya sa-hingga menjadikan negara Polis dan tidak menimbulkan rasa tidak puas hati dan gelisah kapada ra'ayat yang setia dan jujur pada negeri ini. Sebab itu-lah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka menarek perhatian pehak Kera-jaan supaya memandang berat apa yang telah saya kemukakan mudahan² kita menjadi sa-buah negara yang baik, demokrasi yang memberi chontoh kapada Tenggara Asia ini dan jangan timbul salah sangka saperti biasa pernah saya chakapkan di-dalam Dewan ini, kalau saya sentoh pehak polis mithal-nya, tentu-lah ada timbul tudohan yang mengatakan Ahli² Yang Berhormat dari PAS itu menghina polis dan sa-bagai-nya, tetapi al-hamdulillah, Menteri yang menudoh saya bagitu sudah berhenti daripada jawatan-nya sekarang. Sekian, terima kaseh.

Dato' Athi Nahappan: I should like to make one or two observations especially in respect of the Ministry of Justice.

I think it is high time that there should be some kind of a standing committee or a commission to bring our laws up-to-date, to reform them by hearing views from interested parties and to make suggestions to the Ministry, and from there to find their way into the Parliament. Such a body would be very useful, because the Government itself and all its adminis-trative mechanisms are so much pre-occupied in their day-to-day affairs that in regard to law reforms we seem to be lagging behind. I should like to see a standing committee or a commission composed of people qualified in law, who would like to volunteer them-selves, or who may be selected to serve this commission to review and to make suggestions.

I would like to suggest one or two reforms myself, for instance, in regard to the distribution of properties. There is a law which is applicable to all non-Muslims in this country. To my mind, it is not a law based on equity or fairness and it has been there and, probably, it will be there for some time more. When a husband dies leaving properties without a will but with children, the wife takes one third of the husband's assets and the remainder goes to the children in equal share; and when a husband dies with wife only and without children, the wife takes half the husband's assets, the other half goes to very close relatives like brothers, sisters, father and mother of the deceased husband. However, this principle is not the same, when the wife dies. When the wife dies leaving properties, the husband takes all of it (*Laughter*). This seems to be not equal and this point was raised at the Conference of the National Women's Council recently, and I hope that the Ministry of Justice would take note of this and see whether an element of fairness can be introduced into this. I cannot see the reason for this inequality between the sexes. I do not see why the husband should take all the assets of the wife when the wife dies, and the wife should take only one-third or one-half of the husband's assets if he were to die. Here is an area where we might perhaps look into.

The other suggestion that I would like to make by way of law reform, which we should have done a long time ago, works this way. In the case of non-Muslims, again, if a man wants to execute a will, he can write a will disposing of all his assets to anyone he likes—to his wife, or children, or relations or friends, or to total strangers, including cats and dogs and animals. He has got that right. In fact, in Western countries, a number of people leave a lot of money for their cats and dogs. The same law we have here. This was imported during the British time. Some of these European values do not apply here and they are not attuned to our social realities. Here,

if a man wants to write a will and dispose of all his properties, he may do so, leaving his wife and children in destitution. There is nothing to prevent his writing such a will. In the case of Muslims in this country, at least the Muslim law is fair. There he can only dispose of one-third of his property as he likes, and the other two-thirds must go to his prescribed dependants under the Muslim law. At least, the immediate beneficiaries are looked after by the Muslim law, but in the case of non-Muslims

Tuan Yeoh Kian Teik: On a point of clarification, Sir, is the learned Member suggesting that we should introduce legislation to disallow testators from giving away their estate to strangers other than the family of the testator? Does that include a restriction on his right to give away his property during his life time?

Dato' Athi Nahappan: I hope my friend will bear with me a little longer till I have completed what I have to state.

I would suggest that we should have a provision like the one which is in England—this was introduced before the war—which is called "The Family Provisions Act of England, 1938". There, under that provision, if a wife and children were left out by the father and the father has disposed of all his property to strangers, or outsiders, then the wife or the children may apply to the court asking for relief, and the court will look into the whole thing, the will itself, and will make an order making reasonable provisions for wife and children. That is provided because what is reasonable provision is left within the discretion of the court there. If a husband for his own reasons, or whims and fancies, or dislikes, leaves out his wife and children and dies without making any provision for them, this Family Provisions Act comes in handy to help the wife and children. I am not at all saying that a man should be prevented from disposing of his properties as he likes by will; but what I say is that he should not be given a complete *carte blanche* to leave out his wife and

children in a state of financial distress and give his properties to others and that at least we should have some kind of provision here, where the wife and children can apply to a court and seek some reasonable allocation of the properties of the deceased husband. That is a reform which, I think, has been considered, from the social justice point of view, as necessary, and it is now being in force in a number of countries, but we are lagging behind.

The third suggestion that I would like to make is the question of maintenance proceedings. At the moment, if a wife is left unsupported by a delinquent husband, or a husband who does not like the face of the wife and he does not want her any more, without of course bringing an end to the marriage, in which case she is entitled to be maintained by the husband and what she does is, she goes and files what is known as "maintenance proceedings". She has to file it herself by lodging a complaint with a magistrate, and she has to engage a solicitor and she has to pay the solicitor's fees, and she gets a maintenance order, say, a certain amount of money that the husband should pay her. There are two inadequacies here. One is that, after getting the order, the enforcement of the order is not very effectively provided in this country. What she can do is to try to collect the money from the husband as the Court has ordered. If he does not give, then she makes a complaint, the husband may be sent to prison. But, still, it does not solve her problem; she does not get the maintenance.

Now, it has been pointed out in the recent National Women's Council Conference, and a number of ladies, including the two good ladies who are here, pressed the point that there must be a proper enforcement of maintenance orders given by the Court, and it has been suggested that in Singapore, under the Women's Charter, there is provision to attach the husband's properties by taking attachment proceedings, that there is no similar provision here and that we should have a similar provision in this country as well—these have been suggested at that Con-

ference. Perhaps, here is an area where the law can be tidied up and some kind of relief be given to married women and children who are left neglected by irresponsible husbands. Now, in this, I should also like to suggest that the woman, who is left neglected, should not be allowed to take out proceedings herself and that the State should now step in and institute proceedings on behalf of married women who have been neglected. Now, this is done in the case of the United States, for instance. There, if a husband neglects a married woman, a wife, the State Attorney initiates proceedings like in criminal law on behalf of the wife, because they consider this is the height of irresponsibility and if the wife and children are not supported they become a burden on the society, they become a burden on the taxpayer, because there they have to give hand-outs and so on. Now, here we do not have such provisions as yet but still, I think, we are now reaching towards better ideas of social justice, rather than leaving these poor women to seek their own lawyers and so on to initiate proceedings, and I know many of them are so very poor that they cannot afford to pay even a couple of hundred dollars to lawyers. Here, I think, it is time that the D.P.P.'s. office should take up the responsibility of initiating proceedings and, if necessary, we should have more lawyers for this purpose recruited. This is one that I should like to suggest by way of reform again.

It was stated in the Lower House recently (last week) that the standard of prosecution in the Lower Courts is not very good: a number of prosecuting officers who are Police Officers are not up to the mark, and this might be one of the reasons why a number of accused persons got away with it. However, I do not want to cast any reflection upon our Courts—if a person is acquitted, I am sure he is acquitted on the strength of evidence—but I think the time has come now for us to have qualified lawyers prosecuting in Sessions Courts, at least; and for this purpose the Government should engage lawyers. At the moment, we are producing a large number of lawyers in

our country. Recently I was in England and I was told that of the total number of Malaysian students—about 5,000—about 1,000 of them are studying law. Now, that is a very fantastic number. Most of our students seem to be doing law there, and these people would be coming in—and this number is in addition to roughly about 75 graduates, who are coming out of the Law Faculty of the University of Singapore. Now, I know that a number of lawyers are now finding it extremely difficult in getting jobs, and these people, if left without jobs, might become potentially unhealthy in our country, because an unemployed lawyer can be very dangerous (*Laughter*). Now, therefore, I think it is time that we should engage lawyers to prosecute in Sessions Courts at least, especially having regard to the Bills that were passed this morning—the Amendment to the Penal Code, Amendment to the Minor Offences Ordinance and also the Amendment to the Criminal Procedure Code. In all these offences now, the gravity of these offences is being increased, fines are being increased; as a result, more and more careful prosecutions are needed. And I think, again without casting any reflection on the prosecuting officers, who have been generally doing reasonably good work within their limits, the time has now come that they should be relieved of the burden and it should be handed over to lawyers who are qualified.

One other reform I would like to suggest, Sir, is this: some time ago, we have passed a Bill in the case of people who are affected by accidents, and their dependants. Now, the number of vehicles in this country is growing fantastically year by year and the accident rate is also very high. In fact, in our country today, we have one fatal accident for every 550 vehicles; whereas in the United States, there is one fatal accident for every 1,220 vehicles. This means that for a lesser number of vehicles, we are having more fatal accidents. This is the situation, and our vehicle population is steadily growing and the accident rate is getting into an appalling rate, both serious and slight accidents. In view of this, a lot

of people get killed and overnight you find a family—the wife and children—left without the breadwinner, and many of them are very poor people, ordinary workers. Very often they go to the Courts claiming damages but, as it has been said, legal justice ends against them. That is why the former Lord President suggested that there should be social justice, and that there must be some means of providing some kind of financial help to these dependants of road accident victims. As a result, there is a bureau constituted by the insurance companies and they are providing the funds even though the insurance companies are not liable, but taking into consideration compassionate feelings, they are prepared to give some kind of help. This is in so far as the people who are affected by accidents.

Now, Sir, there is another set of people. I refer to people who are also affected, who are victims of crimes, in a number of countries, chiefly in the United States and also in the United Kingdom, the idea is now taking shape into legal realities, and it is all the more so here that reality should be recognised. Sir, our crime rate has been increasing by leaps and bounds. Our criminals are most unorthodox, unconventional and brilliant in their executions. They even baffled the Government, including the Treasury, on one occasion. They are no more the old type of burglars, but they do dare-devil acts on the roads in daylight and in the presence of everybody, and they get away with it. A lot of people seem to have a lot of arms in their hands despite our stringent regulations against these. Youths are getting restless, perhaps to some extent due to unemployment, perhaps due to the fact that this community of ours is moving forward, and this economic transition that we are having has generated tendencies which are both healthy and unhealthy, and a large number of students have fallen victims to unhealthy tendencies in trying to make easy money. As a result, we find a lot of people being affected by sometimes beastly and ghastly type of crimes. A young couple walking along the Lake

Gardens is attacked at the point of a gun or at the point of a dagger. In Penang, I am told it is getting worse—that you cannot walk along the streets at night any more, and this is happening more and more in a lot of places. As a result, sometimes innocent people who go to help get killed. Now, if an innocent man sees a crime being committed and he goes to help and gets attacked by a dagger, or a gun, and then he dies, what should happen to his family? If he has done a social duty, must not the society recognise that? Must we not recognise it by encouraging that kind of tendency by really showing our appreciation to his family? This is being recognised in the United States and, I am told, in the United Kingdom—that victims of crimes should be supported by society. If a person is killed or attacked while going to help to avert a crime, that category of people also should be helped, plus, if a bread-winner is killed by a criminal leaving a wife and children, then society must help these people out and not just be unconcerned that this is not our business, because if we are not able to provide that degree of security to our citizens, and as a result a citizen's wife and children are affected, then society must work out some means at least to provide these people with something.

Here, again, we have to think in terms of law reforms and see how best we can help these people. While we are forging ahead with economic developments, this kind of social ideas based on social mutualities and social considerations should also be kept in mind for us to have a good and fair society. Thank you, Sir.

Tuan Lim Hee Hong: Mr President, Sir, I would like to express some comments with regard to Dato' Athi Nahappan's views. I am not a lawyer and I am speaking as a layman. He said that the law should be reformed or revised, that is the law of inheritance in that when a husband dies, he leaves one-third of his properties to the wife and the other two-thirds to the children in equal shares. He thinks that the funny part is when a wife

dies all her properties go to the husband, and he has asked what is the reason. I think the answer is very simple. From a layman's point of view, speaking as a good husband myself (*Laughter*), and some others who are like me, we think that it is **only** right that we should leave some property, or a certain percentage of our property, to the wife during our lifetime, so that if we lose all our properties in gambling, if we are gamblers—and the statesman is a gambler—the wife can look after herself and ourselves; and that if I should die before my wife, at least, she will not be at the mercy of the children and can look after herself. So, I do not see any harm why the properties given to my wife by me, if she dies before me, should not come back to me and why should my children share them? They have not earned it, and I do not see any reason why they should share it. I think it is a very good law. Thank you very much.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam menyokong Rang Undang-undang Perbelanjaan Tambahan ini, saya suka berchakap sapatih dua di-dalam beberapa perkara dalam mana sa-orang daripada ahli Pembangkang dari Kelantan telah berchakap di-waktu saya tidak ada di-sini, tetapi sekarang dia keluar daripada Dewan ini. Saya rasa dalam masa saya menjawab chakapan-nya itu patut-nya dia ada dalam Dewan ini, jadi tidak patut-lah pukul lari, kata orang.

Dalam perchakapan-nya kapada Dewan ini, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu mengaitkan perchakapan-nya berkenaan dengan perbelanjaan tambahan ini kapada pilihan raya yang beriak di-negeri Kelantan baharu ini. Saya rasa t'.dak ada orang yang tidak menerima kaseh kapada polis yang mengambil tindakan dan menjaga keselamatan sa-masa pilihan raya di-Kelantan di-adakan. Kalau sa-kira-nya orang itu tidak menerima kaseh kapada polis yang menjaga keselamatan dalam masa pilihan raya di-Kelantan itu saya rasa orang itu ia-lah orang yang chuba hendak melakukan kesalahan, tetapi

tidak dapat melakukan kesalahan kerana di-kawal oleh polis. Saya tahu benar² polis telah mengeluarkan peratoran supaya chara berkempen di-Kelantan itu tidak di-benar di-jalankan pada malam hari, di-benarkan sa-takat pukul 6.00 sahaja. Ini ia-lah kerana banyak daripada perkara² yang telah di-dapati oleh polis hendak di-lakukan oleh pehak Parti Pembangkang untuk mendapatkan kerusi dalam Dewan Ra'ayat, ia-itu satu kerusi yang telah terpaksa di-adakan Pilehan Raya Kechil itu.

Kawalan polis patut kita memberi ucapan terima kaseh, kerana beberapa perchubaan daripada Parti PAS sendiri untuk membawa masuk gangster² dari Siam telah tidak dapat di-bawa dengan kerana kawalan polis yang rapi, dengan kerana kawalan polis ini-lah, maka mereka ini merasa sakit hati dan sentiasa melimparkan berbagai² perkataan yang keji dan tidak baik kepada polis kita.

Biasa-nya Ahli Pembangkang ini dia balekkan perkataan, apa yang di-buatnya yang tidak baik itu di-lemparkan kepada parti yang berkuasa, kemudian parti yang berkuasa itu-lah yang biasanya di-pandang tidak baik. Saya tahu benar² bukan-lah kerana kesabaran daripada pehak parti PAS di-Kelantan yang pilehan raya itu berlaku dalam keadaan yang sa-umpama itu, tetapi ia-lah kerana kawalan polis yang rapi dan juga oleh kerana bagi pehak Parti Perikatan menjaga supaya keselamatan itu dapat di-kawal dengan baik, kalau tidak mungkin pertumpahan darah berlaku dalam negeri Kelantan.

Saya tahu pada satu ketika saya sendiri telah membawa satu report kepada Polis. Ahli Pembangkang yang satu lagi belum hadir lagi dalam meshuarat ini, Dato' Wan Mustapha, dia sendiri bawa dua tiga puluh gangster, dia menjadi macham kepala gangster bawa masuk dalam Pejabat Parti Perikatan chuba hendak menyerang dan chuba hendak melakukan kejahatan dalam masa pilehan raya itu. Saya sendiri membawa report itu kepada polis dan polis terpaksa kerahkan tenaga untuk mengawal kerana beratus² orang mungkin akan berlaku pertumpahan darah

pada malam yang akhir itu. Ahli Dewan Negara, Dato' Wan Mustapha, yang menjadi pembawa kepala gangster masuk menyerang dalam Pejabat Perikatan dari satu pasokan di-pilehan raya Pasir Mas Hulu. Saya sendiri tahu pada malam itu, kerana saya sendiri membawa report kepada polis.

Bagitu sa-kali mereka chuba untuk menang pilehan raya dan mereka datang dalam Dewan Yang Berhormat ini untuk mengeluarkan perkataan² yang chukup kotor dan bohong.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa masaalah pilehanraya semua orang tahu apa yang di-lakukan di-dalam Pasir Mas Hulu itu. Ugama telah di-jualkan, gangster telah di-bawa, segala kekotoran telah di-lakukan untuk mendapatkan kemenangan kerusi dan sungguh pun bagitu oleh kerana ra'ayat telah sedar undi yang datang kepada Perikatan itu bertambah dengan banyak-nya sa-hingga boleh menggoncangkan negeri Kelantan itu dalam tahun 1969. Saya harap Ahli daripada Pembangkang tidak payah bawa hal pilehan raya di-dalam Dewan Negara tunggu-lah pada tahun 1969 supaya kita dapat menentukan kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya. Itu lebih baik daripada kita binchangkan hal pilehan raya.

Saya rasa undang² tambahan ini saya juga hendak sebutkan beberapa perkara ia-itu berkenaan dengan hal pelajaran. Saya rasa dengan bertambah-nya murid² yang berkehendakkan pelajaran dan dengan kerana bertambah-nya kemajuan pelajaran yang di-kehendaki oleh ra'ayat negeri ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa Kementerian Pelajaran dan bagi pehak Treasury mestilah membuat satu kajian ten tang kedudukan kemajuan pelajaran ini supaya dapat di-galakkan badan² sukarela membena sekolah²-nya sendiri. Saya telah melawat di-negeri Filipina dan negeri² saperti Siam dan lain² boleh di-katakan Kerajaan memberi galakan, memberi satu dorongan supaya universiti², kolej², sekolah² tinggi di-bena oleh ra'ayat sendiri. Saya perhatikan di-dalam negara kita ini ada pertubohan² saperti pertubohan² ibu bapa, umpama-nya, yang patut di-galakkan

supaya menjadikan satu pertubohan national yang benar² mengambil tahu hal pelajaran anak². Sebab saya tahu banyak daripada ibu bapa dalam negeri ini yang tidak tahu ka-mana hendak memimpin anak²-nya. Dan kalau ada pun pertubohan² ibu bapa yang chuba hendak memajukan itu tetapi tidak bagitu banyak sambutan atau dorongan atau pun sokongan daripada pehak Kerajaan.

Jadi saya rasa untuk memenohkan kehendak ra'ayat mengena'i pelajaran ini maka hendak-lah Kementerian Pelajaran mengkaji balek tentang chara hendak menggalakkan persekolahan anak ini supaya tiap² badan sukarela, badan orang ramai yang mengambil tahu hal pelajaran ini di-beri bantuan, di-beri sokongan, di-beri galakan, untuk membena sekolah² dengan lebeh banyak lagi. Banyak murid² yang lebeh umur yang maseh boleh menuntut dan mempelajari pelajaran² untuk meniggikan pelajaran mereka tetapi mereka itu tidak dapat layanan dari pehak Kerajaan dan kalau ada badan orang ramai yang chuba hendak memberi sokongan itu tetapi galakan itu tidak bagitu banyak dari pehak Kerajaan. Jadi saya rasa pehak Kerajaan atau pun pehak Kementerian Pelajaran hendak-lah di-beri peruntukan yang lebeh untuk membantu badan² sukarela untuk membanyakkan kelas² dan bangunan² bagi pelajaran anak² kita di-sekolah².

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, I, of course, am not able to answer all the questions that have been posed today on behalf of all the Ministers of the Cabinet and the Government, but I shall try my best to answer as many as possible.

Sir, to begin with, I want to thank the Honourable Senator Nik Hassan for his support of the Government and to assure him that we will take into consideration what he said on the Ministry of Education.

Next, I come to the Honourable Senator Dato' Athi Nahappan. Mr President, Sir, I was looking all over the Supplementary Estimates when he was talking on the Judiciary. I could only

find two articles there—one is a motor car for a Judge and the other is a motor car for the Lord President, but he was speaking well over 20 minutes to half-an-hour concerning all sorts of laws and the amendments thereto. They are very interesting from a lawyer's point of view, but from my point of view it is very difficult for me to answer, for one thing; the second thing is I hope that the Honourable Senator will bring this to the Bar Council, so that the Bar Council discuss it among themselves and present a Memorandum to the Ministry of Justice. I think that would be the proper way instead of asking for a Special Commission to look into this matter of revising the law.

Now, I want to answer him concerning the question of inheritance between husband and wife. I presume the Honourable Senator Athi Nahappan is very much in love with his wife and children—I presume so, because he says that the wife must have something and the children must have something should he die. Let us then assume that suddenly he has a big quarrel with his wife and he does not like his wife any more—I mean this as a hypothetical case; if such a thing happens and it goes on and on, and she retaliates, and they keep on nagging each other, then there might come a stage, when he might not want to leave anything to his wife. If he promotes such a law, what is he going to do then? That is the sort of thing we have to look into. I have nothing against or for a law to be promulgated or amendments to be made towards that end, but I think the best thing to do is to leave it to the Bar Council and the Bar Council can send a memorandum to the Ministry of Justice.

The Honourable Senator from Kelantan Senator Amaluddin, has castigated the Government saying that it has been spending a lot of money buying lamps from Great Britain instead of conserving foreign exchange. Mr President, Sir, we try as much as possible to conserve foreign exchange, but when things are needed for the decoration of this place and if we

cannot get them in Malaysia, obviously we must get them overseas, and \$45,000 out of a Gross National Product of \$9 billion, is not very much. He says that the country's economy at the present moment is not very healthy, because we have a public debt of \$3 billion; in other words, M\$3,000 million. That is true, Mr President, Sir, but he must not forget that these debts were incurred since 1935—the debts have been growing, I agree. Which country in the world, including the United States of America, has not got debts? The question is the size of the debts in relation to the size of the economy. That is the important thing. Whether we can generate enough money not only to repay the debts but also repay the interest—that is important. Debts we must have, because we want to develop our country. We do not have enough money in this country to develop the country by ourselves, unless you want the Minister of Finance to tax all of you out of your pockets—then, I suppose the Honourable Senator will be the first to kick up a tremendous row that we are taxing them out of their pockets. So, we have to borrow money somehow. These debts are there because we borrowed money to implement economic projects, whereby we can generate money to repay the loans as well as the interest thereto. I hope I need not need explain further to the Honourable Senator from Kelantan on this.

He has asked for clarification on the Slim River toll. Mr President, Sir, I am informed that notification was published in the *Gazette* on Thursday, 3rd August, 1967. That is why, Mr President, Sir, I myself being away overseas, did not know about these M.Ps. saying that there was no use of paying toll taxes now. He compares the Muar River Bridge where one has to pay \$1.25 per lorry or bus of two axles and the Kelantan Bridge in which case they pay 50 cents per car. Mr President, Sir, the reason why the Federal Government is still above water and the Kelantan Government is sinking is because they charge this sort of prices. They do not know economics, and they do not know whether

they are losing or they are gaining. If there is no Federal Government at the present moment, there will not be a State Government of Kelantan, because we have got to pour in money to subsidise the Government of Kelantan, as otherwise they cannot exist. They cannot exist. They cannot even pay the salaries of the Government servants there. That is bad economics, Mr President, Sir, and I hope the Member from the Opposition, Senator Amaluddin, will think a while before talking of such things. Instead of playing politics, I hope he will think more in terms of economics.

Last but not least, Mr President, Sir, I would like to explain a little bit concerning the election in Kelantan. Whenever we have an election, the first thing that happens when I come to the Senate is that the Honourable Members of the Opposition from Kelantan are very vociferous that we are unfair, that the Police has been locking them up, that we have been doing this and that—but in spite of that they have won the election. If they had lost the election, they would have said that we had locked up everybody who was speaking on the platform. Mr President, Sir, sometimes I cannot understand why the Honourable Senator Amaluddin just criticises the Government for everything it does. In spite of winning the election, I thought they would be very happy. If, however, they are not happy about it, I suppose they can have a fresh one. I do not think I need to reply to him any further.

I will now come to the Honourable Senator Dr Cheah Toon Lok. He has been asking the Government about export products. Primarily, Sir, we are concerned with two products, which we export from this country: one is called "primary commodities" that is, rubber, tin and other natural resources; and the second is "industrial products". By and large, Mr President, Sir, we are pushing as much as we can and selling as much as we can all the products that are exported overseas. That is the reason why we have Trade Commissioners now in the various countries, and they are trying to sell

as much as possible our various products. However, we are also meeting international competition, and that is where we sometimes lose out. We lost out in the sale of our rubber products, or rubber, because there is competition from synthetics. I agree, to a certain extent, that we can push harder, but certain countries with certain huge economies can apply certain pressures on certain countries, wherein our sales may not be accepted even if our price is lower. We have got to face the facts of realities—perhaps the Honourable Senator Dato' Dr Cheah and myself, being doctors of medicine, do not understand the international financial implications of all these things. But there is, by and large, the question of obligations towards member countries of buying and selling.

We also have, in addition to these Trade Commissioners, trade agreements with various countries whereby we sell our primary commodities and our industrialised products to them. However, the market is getting smaller and smaller. For example, take the question of textiles. Every developing country seems to want to manufacture textiles, but the market that is available is limited. I know, for example, of countries like Korea, Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, India, Pakistan and other developing countries, who want to manufacture textiles, but the market that is available to them is limited. So, we are forced within the home market, wherein we base consumption and the rest we export overseas. But, exporting overseas depends on the price and also on a number of factors. Formerly, we used to export to Hong-kong, the United States and many of the developing countries. Now, they have clamped down with what is known as "quota" on the past performance. A developing country like ours, which has not established a tremendous export to the United States, or the United Kingdom, for example, have not established a very high quota, and that is why our textile industry in this country is facing this threat of quota which has been clamped on, and we cannot export more than that. That is why our industries cannot grow at the rate we

wish them to grow. We are fighting very hard, Mr President, Sir, to have this market open to industrialists, so that they can have a share of the market as well. That, by and large, gives the example of what we face in industries.

The second subject brought up by the Honourable Senator Dato' Dr Cheah is the question of the telephone rent being raised. I know of no such thing, and I think the Ministry of Works, Posts and Telecommunications knows of no such thing. However, if he were to provide us with some facts and figures, we will certainly look into it.

Last, but not least, was the subject of rice, which was brought up by the Honourable Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok and the Honourable Senator Amaluddin from the Opposition. The situation is such, Mr President, Sir, an investigation into the recent sharp rise in the retail price of local rice from 25 cents per kati to 40 cents per kati showed that this was due to the rising market in which wholesalers and millers were able to exploit; and being financially strong, they were able to hoard and create an artificial shortage, thus pushing the price steadily upwards.

Control of movement of local rice—I will explain to the Honourable Senator why we have the power to control movement later on—has broken this vicious manipulation. In other words, when we control the movement of rice from one State to the other, we have broken this vicious manipulation. And today, as everybody knows, the price of local rice has fallen from 40 cents a kati to roughly 34 cents a kati. Malays in Kedah and Perlis have since been given movement permits to ensure that local rice is available in the other States of Western Malaysia. No such restriction is imposed on imported rice, as it is necessary to encourage importation of foreign rice into this country, the reason being, as you know fully well, Mr President, Sir, that there was a flood in this country and we were short of about 27 per cent, of

our rice available in this country. Restriction on the sale of imported rice will discourage importers from importing rice, and this will result in a serious shortage of rice in the country, and, consequently, higher prices. Mr President, Sir, such restriction of sale will not adversely affect the price of padi as the minimum price of padi in this country is guaranteed by the Government. Although the Government guaranteed the minimum price of padi for the 1967/1968 crop—it is \$16 per pikul—the Supply Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is prepared to buy good, dry and clean padi ex-purchasing point at \$17 per pikul. During the present harvest in Krian and Province Wellesley, the Supply Division of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, has sent out mobile teams to buy padi at \$17 per pikul. Publicity has been given, through the press, radio and advertising, to padi planters not to sell their padi at less than \$17 per pikul. The reason why we restrict the movement of the sale of rice or padi from one State to the other, is that when you impose restriction, the people who hoard rice or padi can hoard it only up to a certain amount, because they need an overdraft to pay the people whom they buy from. The padi planters do not get the benefit, because they buy at a cheap rate. But the middle man, who is the wholesaler and also the rice miller and who is rich, can afford to hoard the padi and create an artificial shortage, thereby allowing the price of rice to go up. We do not allow the movement of rice from one State to the other to allow him to suffer, because he has got to pay interest on whatever he draws on his bankdrafts. Finally, he has to sell out and the price of rice has now come down to 34 cents.

Mr President, Sir, now I shall explain to the Honourable Senator Dato' Dr Cheah why we are able to control the movement of rice. As he very well knows, under Article J of the Control of Supplies Act, 1961, it is stated, ". . . . the Minister has powers to regulate, to control the milling of padi and the polishing of rice and the sale thereof". Mr President, Sir, the key

word is "sale", and we do not allow sale from one State to the other State; and by this we control your movement. It is as simple as that. The key word is "sale". You can sell the rice too in Kedah.

Dato' Dr Cheah Toon Lok: Mr President, Sir, the provision in Article J, does not say you should prohibit, but then the Minister prohibits the sale of rice to wholesaler.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, if you will bear with me for a little while: I said that the key word is "sale"—to sell. He can control the sale. The key word is "sale"—"I control your selling; you sell in your State; you do not sell in the other States. Finish! There is nothing else for me to say; I can control your selling." In other words, I control the selling from one State to another State, thereby forcing the rice-miller as well as the wholesaler to release his stocks, because he cannot sell it any more; and thereby the price will go down. This creation of artificial shortage of rice is not good for the people, because it does not benefit the padi planter, nor does it benefit the consumer. The only people who make money are the rice-millers and the wholesalers, and that is not good for the country, and I think that the Honourable the Minister of Commerce and Industry has done the right thing. In fact, he had a meeting of many people including officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, the Treasury, the Economic Planning Unit, Rice Importers' and Rice Millers' Association. They had a meeting and came to this conclusion.

Tuan Lim Joo Kong: Mr President, Sir, on a point of clarification—I think this move is almost just like the English words that say "moving coal to Newcastle". Now, actually this is strangulating local industries which in turn would affect the price of local produce. What I think Dr Cheah means is that control is all right. I take off my hat also to the Minister for this measure that brings down the price of our essential foodstuffs such as rice, flour, sugar, oil. That is all right, but not to

pin-point our local industries and local produce alone, and to allow imported rice to go free. Imported rice costs, if I am not mistaken, £50 per ton, which is equivalent to about 30 cents per kati, and it is allowed to be sold at as high as 50 cents or 49 cents per kati while suppressing our own produce. This will no doubt create some sort of discontent among our local producers, who think that they are being treated unjustifiably. So, this will reflect the production of our country. Actually, our rice is as good, if not better than any produced in any other parts of the world, and to discriminate against our own produce limiting it only to 32 cents, and allowing imported rice to sell at 49 cents, 50 cents, is a matter which, I think, should be reconsidered. I am not arguing. Actually, as I said, I take off my hat to the Minister for imposing this control, but to limit the sale of local rice to the place where it is grown—in other words, a mill must be established in a rice producing area where rice is plentiful—how do you expect the miller to sell his rice in that area where everyone has rice to sell? This is killing the industry or strangulating the industry. We are discouraging the padi planters. My argument, I think, should be correct. Because I have a vested interest, if I say too much about rice, the Minister might think I am looking after my own interest.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, to a certain degree, I agree with the Honourable Senator Lim Joo Kong but one must not forget that because of the floods, we are very short and if we do not allow the importers to import rice, the price of rice and padi will go up to such a tremendous amount that the consumers will be complaining. Restriction within the State, and I have said, if you have listened to me originally, is only temporary. Once the price has come down, then the sale of our rice can go on—and as to the price of imported, as you very well know, it is competitive—a little bit higher than that of the local rice. That is quite true. Further, the rice dealers are supposed to take in one ton of imported rice and

one ton of local rice, and they have to sell both—one subsidises the other. So, even in normal cases, the price of imported rice is always a little bit higher than the price of local rice. The price of local rice is naturally cheaper than the price of imported rice, because the importers have to pay the Government a certain amount to subsidise them to sell the local rice. Fortunately, or unfortunately, people in this country like to take imported rice, except some in Kedah. This is the situation at the present moment. Be that as it may, the question of the sale of rice has been explained to you, and the measures taken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have caused the price of local rice to fall from 40 cents to 34 cents. This is to the interest of the consumers and the interest of the padi planters. If padi planters were to get direct benefits from the raising of the price of rice, that is a different matter. The question of the middleman, in other words, the miller as well as the wholesaler, creating an artificial shortage, when we ourselves are short of rice due to the floods, is something which the Ministry of Commerce and Industry will not tolerate. If there were surpluses, that would be a different matter; if there were normal circumstances, that would be a different matter; but not when there is a shortage of rice in this country.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time.

Third Reading

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I beg to move that the Supplementary Supply (1967) Bill be now read the third time and passed.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read the third time and passed.

Sitting suspended at 4.05 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.10 p.m.

[Mr (Deputy) President *in the Chair*]

THE LOAN FUNDS (ALLOCATION TO RIDA—1953 TO 1956) BILL

Tan Sri T. H. Tan: Mr President, Sir, I apologise for coming a bit late into the House.

I beg now to move that a Bill intituled "an Act to relieve the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat of the liability of repaying certain principal sums and charges thereon" be now read a second time.

Dato' Y. T. Lee: Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, the object of this Bill, as explained in the Explanatory Statement, is to seek the authority of this House to relieve the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (MARA) of the liability of repaying the principal sum of \$7,600,000 allocated to the former Rural and Industrial Development Authority between 1953 and 1956, and any charges on that amount.

From 1953 to 1956, a total sum of \$7.6 million was paid to RIDA out of loan funds raised under the Malaya Loan Ordinance, 1955. Section 17 (3) of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority Ordinance (Ordinance No. 48 of 1953) which has now been repealed and replaced by the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat Act, 1966, provides that the charges on any amount which may be allocated to the Authority from loan funds shall be met by the Authority, provided that all or any part of such charges may be met from the general revenues of the Federation with the approval of the House of Representatives.

No such approval by resolution of the House of Representatives was given, but on 1st October, 1954, the Treasury informed RIDA, in connection with the then forthcoming allocation of \$10 million- in loan funds to the Authority that the loan was made to enable the Authority to finance at reasonable rates of interest projects which were considered economically viable. It was also decided then that the capital sum was not required to be repaid to the Government and that no interest would be charged. It was,

however, expected that the project funds would be preserved and that the interest received from borrowers would be available to increase the amount provided for the loan operations. It was, therefore, clear that the intention at that time was that the amount already given to the Authority should be by way of grant and not loan, and that the Authority should use the funds as a revolving trust fund. Unfortunately, however, this intention had not been translated into action, and no resolution was ever moved in the House of Representatives in terms of the proviso to section 17 (3) of the RIDA Ordinance.

The Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat Act, 1966, which replaced the RIDA Ordinance, provides, *inter alia*, that all powers, rights, privileges, duties, liabilities or obligations which immediately before the appointed day were those of the Authority, as from that day devolved on the Majlis. The Act came into force on 1st March, 1966, and from that day the Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat assumed all the liabilities of the Authority. Since the sum of \$7.6 million was legally a loan to the former RIDA in the absence of a resolution by the Dewan Ra'ayat to the contrary, MARA is liable to repay that loan. However, MARA is using this money now as a revolving fund for its loan operations. If MARA is asked to repay this loan, it will not be able to continue its loan operations unless it obtains a new allocation from the Government.

In the circumstances, it has been decided that MARA should retain this amount without repayment and this Bill seeks the authority of the House to relieve MARA of the liability of repaying the sum in question.

Nik Hassan bin Haji Nik Yahya: Dato' Yang di-Pertua, saya menyokong Rang Undang-undang ini supaya segala beban yang telah di-lakukan oleh RIDA itu di-hapuskan dan tidak lagi di-tanggung oleh MARA, badan baharu yang di-susun balek untuk menjalankan ranchangan² bagi kemajuan ekonomi bumiputera.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, dalam perbincangan hal Rang Undang² ini saya suka menarek perhatian Dewan ini kepada satu perubahan yang baharu yang telah di-buat oleh yang Amat Berhormat Tun Abdul Razak baharu² ini, ia-itu melantek Enche' Ghafar bin Baba, Ketua Menteri Melaka menjadi ketua atau pun Pengerusi bagi MARA yang mana masa dahulu-nya perubahan MARA ini Tun sendiri memegang jawatan sa-bagai Pengerusi bagi MARA itu. Dengan perubahan yang di-buat oleh Yang Amat Berhormat Tun melantek Enche' Abdul Ghafar bin Baba itu saya memberi tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Tun kerana dengan langkah yang sa-umpama itu saya perchaya MARA akan dapat berjalan dengan lebeh lancar dan giat lagi dalam perkara membantu bumiputera dalam gerakan ekonomi ini. Bagaimana yang telah biasa di-katakan oleh semua pehak, ia-itu apa yang di-buat oleh RIDA dahulu yang meninggalkan banyak kesan² yang tidak memberi puas hati kepada bumiputera itu sa-patut-nya tidak di-lakukan lagi oleh MARA pada masa² ka-hadapan ini dan daripada perjalanan yang telah berjalan semenjak perubahan pada nama dan susunan-nya itu, pada saya boleh-lah kita katakan sa-bahagian besar daripada badan MARA ini telah menunjukkan kegiatan dan kemajuannya dalam usaha menuju kepada pembinaan, atau pun bangunan ekonomi bumiputera.

Saya memberi tahniah kepada bahagian latehan² yang mana telah dapat memberi latehan kepada beratus² anak bumiputera dalam berbagai² bahagian sa-hingga dapat mereka ini keluar dengan mempunyai sijil² untuk bekerja di-dalam sharikat² yang di-kehendaki supaya dapat bilangan bumiputera itu lebeh banyak lagi mengambil bahagian dalam perniagaan dan perusahaannya. Saya juga suka memberi tahniah atas penyusunan yang baharu yang telah di-buat oleh MARA yang mana telah mengadakan ranchangan memberi rumah² sa-chara harga murah dengan bayaran yang mudah kepada mereka yang tidak berumah supaya dapat ranchangan ini meninggikan taraf hidup dan kedudukan mereka

yang tidak berumah itu. Beberapa bahagian daripada MARA ini telah menunjukkan kegiatan yang hebat sekali dalam menunjukkan pada matalamat membaiki ekonomi bumiputera. Satu bahagian yang saya rasa perlu di-usahakan lagi dalam penyusunan baharu ini ia-lah bahagian pinjaman supaya dapat bahagian pinjaman ini berjalan dengan lebeh lancar, dengan lebeh baik, dengan lebeh kemas lagi.

Dato' Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan pembayaran hutang RIDA ini yang terpaksa kita buat undang² untuk menghapuskan hutang ini ia-lah berpuncha tidak kemas dan tidak tersusun perjalanan RIDA pada masa dahulu sa-hingga banyak hutang² yang telah di-beri kepada anak bumiputera tidak dapat di-bayar balek dan dengan kerana tidak dapat di-bayar-nya balek ini-lah, maka pada masa ini kita terpaksa mengeluarkan undang² untuk menghapuskan hutang² itu supaya MARA ini tidak-lah membayar hutang yang di-buat oleh RIDA pada masa dahulu.

Pada masa ini MARA, mengikut sa-tahu saya, mengadakan hutang pinjaman sa-chara bagaimana Menteri kata revolving loan, atau pun pinjaman yang di-ambil balek dan di-jalankan modal balek, atau di-pinjamkan balek, ia-itu satu chara pinjaman yang berpusing, kepada bumiputera. Apa yang saya suka tarekkan pandangan kepada bahagian ini ia-lah dalam perkara pertimbangan untuk memberi pinjaman ini sa-patut-nya segala pinjaman yang di-beri-nya itu hendak-lah di-kaji daripada segi chara keuntungan, atau pun jumlah modal yang sa-benar yang di-kehendaki oleh si-peminjam itu. Kesalahan yang di-buat oleh RIDA pada masa dahulu ia-lah memberi pinjam mengikut apa kemahuan RIDA untuk memberi pinjam. Kalau sa-orang peminjam itu memohon, katakan-lah \$10,000 untuk menjalankan satu perniagaan yang di-anggarkan boleh dapat membayar balek wang itu dalam satu tempoh yang tertentu, maka RIDA pada masa itu menghadkan pinjaman itu, kalau dia minta \$10,000 RIDA menetapkan, katakan-lah \$2,000 atau \$3,000 dengan tidak mengkaji jumlah

modal yang di-kehendaki oleh orang yang berniaga itu dan chara bayaran yang patut di-bayar dalam tempoh yang tertentu. Ini pehak yang menerima pinjaman itu tidak dapat hendak memusingkan wang pinjaman-nya itu dan terpaksa terhenti di-tengah jalan sahingga mati dan tidak dapat membayar balek sa-hingga ada sa-tengah daripada peminjam itu terpaksa mengadai atau melelong tanah, harta benda mereka untuk menutup pinjaman-nya itu.

Jadi, pada saya sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Dewan ini yang juga tahu sedikit sa-banyak dalam hal pusingan perniagaan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-saorang yang hendak meminjam wang hendak-lah di-hetong bagaimana chara bayaran-nya dan jumlah modal yang di-kehendaki untuk pinjaman itu. Kalau pinjaman-nya itu di-jangka \$10,000 kemudian kita beri \$3,000 kemudian kita rasa harap dia buat kemajuan dengan \$3,000 saya raya itu satu perhetongan yang silap dan banyak pegawai² daripada perbadanan MARA ini atau pun RIDA pada masa dahulu dia tidak menghetong tentang pusingan perniagaan itu chuma dia telek di-atas siapa yang patut di-beri, berapa yang patut di-beri, had mana yang patut di-beri. Kadang² satu pemohon minta \$5,000 di-beri-nya \$2,500—ini had sahaja yang dapat kami beri yang di-harapkan dengan modal yang tidak cukup itu untuk di-buat kemajuan. Ini saya rasa satu kesilapan dalam chara pentadbiran atau chara mengeluarkan pinjaman, dan saya rasa dengan susunan yang baharu, dengan chara yang baharu ini pegawai² MARA di-bawah Bahagian Pinjaman ini sa-patut-nya di-beri satu latehan, atau pun satu kaedah, atau pun satu chara supaya dapat mereka ini benar² meneliti di-atas satu² pemohon pinjaman itu. Kalau tidak MARA ini akan menjadi, menimpa balek penyakit yang telah di-buat oleh RIDA. Kalau tidak daripada masa sekarang juga di-susun balek, di-beri kursus kepada pegawai² itu supaya mereka ini tahu benar² hal perniagaan, sebab orang yang hendak memohon itu orang berniaga, tetapi pegawai MARA ini Pegawai Kerajaan. Jadi

kalau Pegawai Kerajaan ini tidak di-beri kursus perniagaan sa-chara practical—ada perniagaan kursus chara teori pun ada, chara practical pun ada. Jadi, saya rasa dalam bahagian pinjaman ini anggota² dan kaki-tangan pegawai MARA hendak-lah di-beri kursus dengan chara teori, kursus chara practical dalam segi perniagaan supaya dapat mereka ini mengeluarkan pinjaman dengan sesuai dengan kehendak dan chara perniagaan yang hendak di-jalankan itu.

Ini-lah pandangan yang saya rasa perlu saya beri di-dalam Dewan ini untuk mendapat perhatian daripada bahagian MARA yang ada di-dalam Bahagian Pinjaman itu. Saya rasa dengan pimpinan Enche' Ghafar bin Baba, sa-orang yang sungguh berani dan tahu selok-belok tentang kesulitan bumiputera dan pernah menjalankan berbagai² ranchangan kemajuan di-negeri Melaka itu, saya rasa Enche' Ghafar bin Baba akan dapat memahami kesulitan dan keadaan chara perjalanan pegawai² MARA yang ada itu. Dan saya rasa sudah kena-lah pada tempat-nya Yang Amat Berhormat Tun Haji Abdul Razak menyerahkan perkara itu kepada Enche' Ghafar dapat memberi masa yang cukup, memberi tenaga yang cukup dan fikiran yang cukup kepada jentera dan gerakan perbadanan MARA ini.

Saya bukan hendak menyentoh tentang dasar dan policy dalam perbadanan MARA ini, kerana dasar dan policy ini sangat-lah baik. MARA ini telah beranak atau di-peranakan oleh Kongress Ekonomi Bumiputera dan sa-kira-nya perbadanan MARA ini boleh dapat tegoran², boleh dapat pimpinan dan tunjok ajar daripada bumiputera sendiri dan mengambil segala titek per-chakapan yang di-keluarkan oleh bumiputera, saya perchaya perbadanan MARA ini akan dapat berjalan mengikut landasan yang di-tuju-nya itu dan tidak berapa lama lagi MARA ini akan dapat menunjukkan kemajuan yang memuaskan hati supaya dapat kita bentangkan dalam perjumpaan, atau pun Kongress Ekonomi Bumiputera yang kedua bagaimana perubahan, chorak dan kemajuan yang di-dapati dalam perbadanan MARA.

Sa-kian sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ucapan dan pandangan saya. Saya harap bagi pehak perbadanan ini akan mengambil perhatian tentang bahagian yang saya sebutkan itu.

Dato' J. E. S. Crawford: Mr President, Sir, I rise to support fully this essential piece of legislation. There is only one thing which I would like to ask the Honourable Minister, and it is this: as it is an outright grant, both the principal and charges will now be paid from the Consolidated Fund. So, if anything arises and is recoverable from the \$7,600,000 I presume that, that will also go to the credit of the Consolidated Fund and not to MARA—in other words, if any money is recovered from RIDA loans, it will be credited to the Consolidated Fund. Thank you.

Dr Ng Kam Poh: Mr President, Sir, in reply to the Honourable Dato' Senator Crawford's question, I would say that being an outright grant, I suppose whatever is recovered as a revolving trust fund will go to MARA instead of Consolidated Fund.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill accordingly read a second time and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

House immediately resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill.

Bill considered in Committee.

(Mr (Deputy) President *in the Chair*)

Clauses 1 and 2 ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Bill reported without amendment: read the third time and passed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Extra Police Constables

1. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Perdana Menteri:

(a) benar-kah Surohanjaya Gaji Suffian tidak menimbangkan soal 363 orang Mata² Tambahan (EPC) di-Malaysia Barat;

(b) ada-kah kesilapan ini tidak di-sengajakan, dan jika ya, samaada kedudukan Mata² Tambahan ini akan di-kaji sa-mula dan mereka di-berikan layanan yang sama dengan layanan yang di-ne'mati oleh Mata² Biasa.

Perdana Menteri: Tidak benar. Surohanjaya itu telah menimbangkan soal gaji Mata² Tambahan.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Demonstrations

2. Tuan Saidon bin Kechut bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri:

(a) ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa tunjok² perasaan yang kerap kali berlaku akhir² ini tidak sahaja menentang Polis dan merosakkan harta benda Kerajaan, tetapi juga membangkitkan perasaan benchi antara kaum, yang boleh menyebabkan serang balas oleh kaum² lain yang tertentu, dan jika sedar, apa-kah langkah² Kerajaan hendak ambil untuk menghindarkan perkara² yang tidak di-ingini itu daripada berlaku;

(b) oleh kerana telah terbukti bahawa tunjok² perasaan liar ini di-sebabkan oleh anasir² jahat dalam Parti Buroh, ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengharamkan Parti itu.

Minister of Home Affairs (Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain):

(a) Yes. Any counter-action by certain racial groups, even if done with the best of intentions in the world, would not solve the problems but merely be adding to them. Firm measures are being taken by the Government to deter would-be demonstrators.

(b) It is true that some members of the Labour Party have been actively participating in these demonstrations. However, it is not the intention of the Government to ban the Labour Party at present.

Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri
(**Tun Haji Abdul Razak bin Dato'**
Hussain):

(a) Ya. Sa-barang tindakan balas oleh kaum² yang tertentu walau pun di-buat dengan niat yang sa-habis baik sa-kali pun dalam dunia ini, tidak akan menyelesaikan masalah² ini, malahan menjadikan-nya bertambah burok lagi. Tindakan tegas sedang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan untuk menchegeh orang² yang hendak menunjuk perasaan.

(b) Ada-lah benar sa-tengah Ahli² Partai Buroh telah mengambil bahagian chergas dalam tunjok² perasaan ini. Tetapi tidak-lah menjadi niat Kerajaan hendak mengharamkan Partai Buroh buat sekarang ini.

^{Mr} (**Deputy**) **President**: Honourable Members, the Senate is now adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 4.30 p.m.