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Thursday
15th June, 1967

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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

CONTENTS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS [Col. 489]

MOTION:

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong's Speech—Address of Thanks
[Col. 523]

MALAYSIA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Fourth Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Thursday, 15th June, 1967

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

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.**
- „ the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development and Acting Minister of Home Affairs, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, TUN TAN SIEW SIN, S.S.M., J.P., (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, TUN V. T. SAMBANTHAN, S.S.M., P.M.N. (Sungai Siput).
- „ 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 of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, TAN SRI TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister of Labour, TUAN V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, TUAN SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development, TUAN SULAIMAN BIN BULON, P.J.K. (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, DATO' ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Education, TUAN LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).

- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health, TUAN IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, J.M.N. (Seberang Tengah).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Labour, TUAN LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance, TUAN ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- .. the Parliamentary Secretary to the Deputy Prime Minister, TUAN CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- .. TUAN HAJI WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- .. WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- .. TUAN ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- .. TUAN ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- .. DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, S.M.T., Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- .. Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL RAHMAN, P.P.T. (Rawang).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH, J.P. (Bachok).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH, S.M.K. (Kelantan Hilir).
- .. TUAN AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- .. TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- .. O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- .. TUAN AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- .. TUAN JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- .. TUAN CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- .. TUAN CHAN SIANG SUN, P.J.K. (Bentong).
- .. TUAN CHEW BIOW CHUON, J.P. (Bruas¹).
- .. TUAN CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).
- .. TUAN CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- .. TUAN D. A. DAGO ANAK RANDAN *alias* DAGOK ANAK RANDEN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- .. TUAN EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- .. TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).

- The Honourable DATIN HAJAH FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID (Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ TAN SRI FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ TUAN S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ TUAN GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ TUAN HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P. (Kulim Utara).
- „ TUAN HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ TUAN HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N., J.P. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ TUAN STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ DATO' HAJI HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, D.P.M.P., A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ TUAN HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN, J.P. (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ TUAN IKHWAN ZAINI, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., K.M.N., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).
- „ TUAN KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LEE SECK FUN, K.M.N. (Tanjong Malim).
- „ TUAN AMADEUS MATHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ TUAN T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.M.N., J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ TUAN C. JOHN ONDU MAJAKIL (Sabah).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, S.P.M.K. (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ TUAN MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ TUAN MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ TUAN MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).

- The Honourable **TUAN HAJI MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD**, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ **TUAN MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL**, J.M.N. (Sungei Patani).
- „ **WAN MÖKHTAR BIN AHMAD** (Kemaman).
- „ **TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL** (Perlis Selatan).
- „ **TUAN MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH**
(Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ **TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR**,
A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ **DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR**, D.P.M.S.,
A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ **TUAN MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD** (Tanah Merah).
- „ **TAN SRI NIK AHMAD KAMIL**, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., P.M.N.,
P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ **TUAN NG FAH YAM** (Batu Gajah).
- „ **TUAN ONG KEE HUI** (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH** (Hilir Perak).
- „ **TUAN OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH**, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ **TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD**, A.M.N.
(Johor Bahru Barat).
- „ **TUAN RAMLI BIN OMAR** (Krian Darat).
- „ **TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID**, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ **RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR**, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ **TUAN SANDOM ANAK NYUAK**, A.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN SEAH TENG NGIAB**, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ **TUAN D. R. SEENIVASAGAM** (Ipoh).
- „ **DATO' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM**, D.P.M.P., P.M.P., J.P. (Menglembu).
- „ **TUAN SIOW LOONG HIN**, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ **TUAN SENAWI BIN ISMAIL**, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ **TUAN SNG CHIN JOO** (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN SOH AH TECK** (Batu Pahat).
- „ **TUAN SULEIMAN BIN HAJI TAIB** (Krian Laut).
- „ **PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA** (Sabah).
- „ **TUAN TAJUDDIN BIN ALI**, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ **TUAN TAI KUAN YANG**, A.M.N. (Kulim-Bandar Bharu).
- „ **TUAN TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN** (Sarawak).
- „ **DR TAN CHEE KHOON** (Batu).
- „ **TUAN TAN CHENG BEE**, A.M.N., J.P. (Bagan).
- „ **TUAN TAN TOH HONG** (Bukit Bintang).
- „ **TUAN TAN TSAK YU** (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN TIANG ENG BEE** (Kluang Utara).
- „ **TUAN TOH THEAM HOCK** (Kampar).
- „ **TUAN YEH PAO TZE** (Sabah).
- „ **TUAN STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE** (Sarawak).
- „ **TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB**, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister for Local Government and Housing,
 TUAN KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, TUAN HAJI
 MOHAMED GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines and Minister of Justice,
 TUAN HAJI ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister without Portfolio, TUAN HAJI ABDUL
 KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Finance, DR NG KAM POH, J.P.
 (Teluk Anson).
- „ PUAN AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ TUN DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN,
 S.S.M., P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ TAN SRI SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
 (Johor Tenggara).
- „ TUAN THOMAS KANA, K.M.N. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ TUAN LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ TUAN PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ TUN DATU MUSTAPHA BIN DATU HARUN, S.M.N., P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ TUAN QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN SIM BOON LIANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ TUAN HAJI SULAIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ TUAN TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker *in the Chair*)

PERTANYAAN² BAGI
 JAWAB MULUT

ORAL ANSWERS TO
 QUESTIONS

**PERLAKSANAAN BAHASA KE-
 BANGSAAN DI-MALAYSIA BARAT**

**1. Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Haji Abdul
 Jabar** bertanya kepada Perdana Men-
 teri sa-telah Parlimen meluluskan Act
 Bahasa Kebangsaan ada-kah Kerajaan
 akan menimbang menubuhkan sa-buah
 Jawatan-kuasa bagi mengkaji per-
 laksanaan bahasa kebangsaan dalam

Jabatan² Kerajaan dan dalam badan²
 perusahaan di-Malaysia Barat.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-
 Pertua, tindakan yang sasuai telah pun
 di-ambil bagi melaksanakan dasar
 dalam Act Bahasa Kebangsaan Tahun
 1967. Satu jawatankuasa, dan tiga
 jawatankuasa² kecil telah di-tubuhkan.
 Jawatankuasa² kecil yang telah di-
 tubuhkan itu, ia-lah Jawatankuasa Ke-
 cil bagi Pentadbiran, Jawatankuasa
 Kecil Kehakiman dan Perundangan,
 dan Jawatankuasa Kecil Perdagangan
 dan Perusahaan. Jawatankuasa² ter-
 sebut akan mengkaji apa-kah langkah²
 yang mesti di-ambil untuk melaksana-
 kan kegunaan bahasa kebangsaan yang
 sa-luas²-nya dalam bidang Pentadbiran,
 Kehakiman, Perundangan, Perdagaa-
 ngan dan Perusahaan. Tugas² Jawatan-
 kuasa ini ia-lah mengkaji sa-jauh

mana-kah sa-lama ini bahasa kebangsaan telah di-gunakan dalam pentadbiran. Nombor dua, mengkaji dalam bidang² pentadbiran yang mana-kah bahasa kebangsaan dapat atau tidak dapat di-gunakan, dan menchadangkan langkah² yang mesti di-ambil untuk melaksanakan penggunaan bahasa kebangsaan yang sa-luas²-nya dalam pentadbiran. Dan yang ketiga, mengkaji dan mengshorkan pindaan² yang mustahak di-atas sharat² pengambilan pegawai² dan kakitangan² Kerajaan sesuai dengan dasar Kerajaan untuk bahasa kebangsaan di-jadikan bahasa rasmi yang tunggal.

POSTAL VOTING IN THE GENERAL ELECTION IN SARAWAK

2. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga (Sarawak) asks the Prime Minister whether the Government will allow postal voting in the coming General Election in Sarawak.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is allowed in certain cases. I read for the benefit of the Honourable Member the Elections Ordinance, 1958—Clause 3, or Section 3 reads:

“Any person who has registered himself as a Parliamentary or State elector in accordance with the provision of the Election Registration of Electors Regulations, Sabah, 1966, and he is—

- (a) an absent voter; or
- (b) a person certified by the Election Commission to be an Election Officer and to be liable for duties on polling day outside the constituency in which he is registered as an elector; or
- (c) a member of any Police Force established by any written law in force in the Federation; or
- (d) a member of any of the Public Services who on polling day is employed full-time in a post outside the boundaries of Sabah; or
- (e) a member of the Election Commission appointed under Article 114 of the Constitution; or
- (f) a member of any such category of persons the Election Commission may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette* designate as postal voters.”

These people shall be given ballot paper and have the right to vote by post.

BILANGAN ORANG² CHINA DARI INDONESIA YANG MASOK KA- MALAYSIA SEMENJAK TAMAT KONFRONTASI

3. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kelantan Hilir) bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri: (a) berapa bilangan orang² China dari Indonesia hingga sekarang ini yang telah masuk ka-Malaysia semenjak tamat-nya konfrantasi; (b) ada-kah kemasokan mereka dengan permit tinggal sementara atau permit tinggal sa-lama²-nya; (c) jika mereka mendapat permit sementara, boleh-kah tempoh tinggal itu di-lanjutkan; dan (d) ada-kah orang² China yang masuk dari Indonesia baharu² ini dengan kapal terbang M.S.A. dan Garuda telah mendapat permit untuk tinggal di-Malaysia.

The Deputy Prime Minister (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jumlah keturunan orang² China dari Indonesia yang masuk ka-negeri ini semenjak tamat konfrantasi ia-lah orang² China ra'ayat Indonesia 308 orang, orang China yang tidak di-ketahui kera'ayan-nya 4 orang, jumlah 312 orang. Mereka telah di-beri pas lawatan untuk tinggal di-negeri ini buat sementara. Permohonan² untuk mem-baharu² pas lawatan hanya-lah di-luluskan jika tidak ada apa² tegahan keselamatan. Kesemua penumpang² kapal² terbang Sharikat Penerbangan Malaysia—Singapura dan Garuda yang tiba baru² ini mempunyai pass-port² dan visa² yang telah di-keluarkan kepada mereka itu. Saperti kebiasaan, mereka telah di-pereksa bila hendak masuk oleh pegawai² Immigration sebelum di-benarkan masuk ka-negeri ini.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Yang Teramat Mulia menyatakan bahawasa 312 orang yang telah di-beri pas buat sementara. Boleh-kah saya dapat keterangan daripada Yang Berhormat, berapa lama-kah pas sementara itu—masa-nya?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini bergantung-lah kepada tujuan lawatan itu. Kalau lawatan itu hanya untuk sa-bagai pelanchong ka-negeri ini, itu di-benarkan masa yang

sengkat hingga dua minggu, kalau hendak menjalankan perniagaan harus di-benarkan lanjut sadikit, tetapi mereka ini tidak di-benarkan tinggal disini apabila pekerjaan-nya telah sempurna. Dan apabila pekerjaan-nya telah sempurna mereka itu di-kehendaki pulang balek ka-negeri-nya.

HUTANG DARAH

4. Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri: (a) ada-kah tuntutan "HUTANG DARAH" yang telah di-selesaikan baharu² ini berikutan dengan lawatan Perdana Menteri ka-Jepun akan di-bayar sa-bagai ganti rugi kepada orang² China sahaja dan bukan kepada ra'ayat jelata terutama-nya orang² Melayu yang telah mengalami kehilangan jiwa dan harta benda yang berlipat ganda, (b) oleh kerana kerugian itu sama² di-tanggung oleh sakalian bangsa di-Malaysia, kenapa-kah chuma wakil Dewan Perniagaan China Bersatu sahaja di-bawa bersama² oleh Perdana Menteri dan tidak sa-orang wakil pun dari Dewan Perniagaan Melayu.

Perdana Menteri: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali soal ini di-keluarkan dahulu daripada Ahli Yang Berhormat mendapat tahu daripada siaran akhbar apa yang saya sebutkan apabila saya tiba balek dari Jepun. Di-dalam akhbar saya telah sebutkan bahawa bayaran daripada Kerajaan Jepun ia-lah bayaran sagu hati; dan bayaran ini tidak di-tentukan kepada mana² pehak atau mana² community atau mana² orang; di-bayar kepada Kerajaan Malaysia sa-bagai, saya kata, sagu hati dan bayaran ini ia-lah dengan dua buah kapal yang harga-nya barangkali \$25 million atau lebih. Dan kapal ini akan di-gunakan oleh Kerajaan untuk menubuhkan satu company steamship yang boleh membawakan segala barang² kita keluar negeri. Dan bagi gantikan dua kapal ini, Kerajaan telah pun hendak membenakan sa-buah universiti kolej di-dalam Pulau Pinang di-bawah anjoran Universiti Malaya. Dengan mengadakan company kapal ini kita berchadang ini-lah satu permulaan bagi negeri ini menjalankan satu *venture* atau satu perniagaan ber-

sama dengan orang² dalam negeri ini, dan juga mengadakan kapal² untuk mengeluarkan dan memasok barang² disini kerana kita berpendapat negeri ini ia-lah luas, coast atau antara²-nya. Jadi, pada akhir-nya kita pun tidak boleh tentu berapa-kah banyak bayaran ini kerana hendak menjalankan kapal pun dapat kita menjalankan dengan pertolongan pakar² daripada Jepun itu. Jadi, orang² daripada United Chinese Chamber of Commerce, bukan-lah saya ajak—dia orang pergi sendiri, tetapi dalam negeri Jepun itu apabila kita berunding dengan Kerajaan Jepun sayalah yang menjadi spokesman, atau juruchakap, dan apa yang saya berchakap dan keputusan yang saya ambil ia-lah bagi pehak Kerajaan ini dan bagi pehak ra'ayat jelata negeri ini, bukan bagi pehak mana² orang atau satu puak.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Saya belum jelas lagi jawapan Yang Teramat Mulia bagi bahagian yang (b) ia-itu kenapa chuma wakil daripada pehak Dewan Perniagaan Orang² China sahaja, yang telah bersama² dengan Teramat Mulia dan kenapa wakil daripada Dewan Perniagaan Orang² Melayu tidak di-bawa sama?

Perdana Menteri: Itu-lah saya kata, dia orang pergi dengan bayaran sendirinya. Perniagaan Melayu tidak pinta pergi bersama kerana barangkali dia ingat dia serahkan segala²-nya kepada saya. Jadi, saya menjalankan tugas bagaimana saya kata tadi, bukan bagi saya sendiri, tetapi bagi semua orang dalam negeri ini.

Data' Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda (Pasir Puteh): Soalan tambahan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ada-kah pehak Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri sendiri berasa puas hati bahawa sagu hati yang terdapat dengan dua buah kapal telah memadai dengan pengorbanan² yang telah berlaku di-kalangan ra'ayat jelata di-negeri ini di-zaman pemerintahan Jepun dahulu? Sa-bagaimana Yang Teramat Mulia sendiri sedar, bahawa sa-bahagian besar daripada ra'ayat, baik pun daripada kalangan orang

China, apa lagi di-kalangan orang Melayu yang telah menjadi korban buroh² paksa zaman Jepun dahulu, yang sampai sekarang ini saya perhatikan masih lagi suara² mereka itu dikemukakan kepada pihak Kerajaan. Kalau sa-kira-nya pihak Kerajaan, pihak Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Perdana Menteri sendiri, sudah berpuas hati dengan hasil pendapatan rundingan di-Tokyo baru² ini, ada-kah Yang Teramat Mulia tidak berchadang memberi jawapan sa-chara tegas kepada pihak² buroh paksa atau keluarga-nya yang sampai sekarang ini masih menuntut lagi sagu hati yang mengikut faham mereka ada-lah wajar mereka dapat terima daripada Kerajaan Jepun itu?

Perdana Menteri: Kalau hendak kira puas hati, tentu-lah tidak puas hati, kerana seksaan, azab sengsara yang ditanggung oleh ra'ayat jelata dalam negeri ini masa kita dalam pemerintahan Jepun sangat-lah besar—terlampau besar—tak dapat hendak dinilai dengan wang ringgit berapa-kah kerugian kita dan kerugian ra'ayat jelata sakalian. Jadi, dengan kerana hal itu satu, dan kerana dua telah lama, telah dekat dua puluh tahun lepas tidak pun membangkitkan sa-barang tuntutan pun melainkan apa yang di-tuntut oleh Kerajaan British dahulu itu masa mereka memerintahkan negeri kita ini. Chuma-nya yang berbangkit hal ini daripada Singapura meminta berapa ratus ribu sahaja hendak buat satu tugas—bagi tanda orang² yang mati terkorban di-Singapura: daripada beratus million naik beribu million. Jadi, kalau saya hendak menuntut semua itu, takkan-lah Kerajaan itu bayar sekarang ini. Kalau Kerajaan Jepun tidak bayar sekarang ini, apa-kah chara kita hendak paksa dia bayar? Hendak berperang apa yang kita ada? Kalau hendak menuntut di-Court of Law atau International Court, siapa yang hendak timbang hal yang berlaku sudah berpuluh² tahun lama-nya. Mengikut undang² *limitation*, dia bagi 12 tahun sahaja. Ini berapa puluh tahun sudah? Jadi, apa yang saya hendak buat? Chuma saya terima sahaja sa-bagai sagu hati bayaran Jepun itu. Apa keterangan lagi yang saya hendak bagi? Itu-lah sahaja dapat saya jawab.

NEW PROVISION PROHIBITING MAKING OF PUBLIC STATEMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF STAFF ASSOCIATIONS—GENERAL ORDERS (CHAPTER D)

5. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister the reason for the new provision under Chapter “D” of the General Orders as follows:

“An Officer including a representative of a Staff Association whether on duty, on leave of absence or on leave prior to retirement, is prohibited from circulating or making any press or public statement criticising the policies and decisions of Government on any issue.”

whether he is aware that all the affiliates of CUEPACS are up in arms against this new provision as it is an attempt to curb their legitimate trade union activities.

The Prime Minister: Mr Speaker, Sir, this particular section was introduced really to curb the activities and to regulate the conduct of the Government servants in general. At the time when it was drafted, we have no idea that it would interfere with the work and activities of trade union members. Now, that we have realised it, we have amended this particular section to read:

“An Officer, whether on duty, on leave of absence, or on leave prior to retirement, is prohibited from making any press or public statements or from circulating such statements criticising the policies and decision of the Government on any issue.”

This is as it is at present. Nothing in the paragraph which I have just read now shall prohibit any representative of any staff association from making any press or public statements as aforesaid, or from circulating such statement, provided that such statement relates to rates of salaries, conditions of service of persons in the public service of whom he is a representative.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, may we know from the Honourable the Prime Minister when was this addendum to this original circular circulated to the trade unions?

The Prime Minister: As soon as we realised our mistake, we made this further proviso.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable the Prime Minister aware that the Government in general and the FEO in particular have been blundering from one mistake to another, stumbling from one mistake to another, until the whole trade union movement is up in arms? This is an example of—may I use a very crude word?—the stupidity of those in power in antagonising the trade union movement, in particular the affiliates of CUEPACS, for if you enforce this original new provision under Chapter “D”, then you will effectively gag the trade union movement and the trade union leaders. May I have the assurance from the Honourable the Prime Minister that the Government in general and the FEO in particular will be a little careful, will think twice, before they go out of the way to antagonise the trade union leaders in CUEPACS?

The Prime Minister: We have no intention to antagonise any trade union movement. What we are trying to do is to control the conduct of Government servants. As I have said, as soon as we realised that it would affect trade union members, we put forward this proviso, which now gives the trade union members freedom to say anything in respect of their work. That is the most we can do to assure them of our sincerity. We cannot allow this Government to be run by these trade union members who, just because they happen to be trade union members, think that they have complete control of what the Government, the complete right to put the Government to ridicule and contempt. That is not within the scope of their work. Their work is to look after the interests of their members and not after their own personal interests and to build up their standing by creating nuisance, by making a nuisance of themselves, and at the same time drawing their pay from this Government. This Government is not going to allow them—the opportunists—to run this Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable the Prime Minister, in his last reply, trying to imply that the trade

union leaders are in very wretched, ungrateful lot, who should go on their bended knees and thank the gods that they still can get their salaries regularly from the Treasury, and that they cannot in any way criticise the Government on their conditions and conditions of service, including their legitimate demand for a revision in salaries?

The Prime Minister: The Honourable Member knows best as I think he mixes with them. I mix with them too, but as a Government officer and Prime Minister.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Sir, in view of the fact that trade unions generally have views which are confined not merely to salaries and conditions of employment, but might have views on other factors, like productivity and the Government's industrialisation programme and so on, would it not be better to specifically stipulate that trade union leaders of public service unions can make statements on all issues on which their trade unions have taken a stand?

The Prime Minister: That is what I have read out just now—that they can make any statement provided that statement relates to rates of salaries, conditions of service of person in the public services of whom he is a representative. This is a pretty wide power which they get. I think that is enough for them, to begin with *(Laughter)*.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, if I may, it may well happen that the CUEPACS, for instance, at their general conference decide that they ought to give full support to the Government's industrialisation programme; and if you do not stipulate that Mr Narendran, or whoever it is, can get up in public and say we give support to the Government because, if he does that, if he gives support officially, the Prime Minister will be obliged to take action against him.

The Prime Minister: If they support, they support as Government servants.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Alternately, Mr Speaker, Sir, if the trade union leaders in the public service at their annual delegates' conference reaffirm their loyalty to the Government of the day, not the Alliance Government but the Government of the day, and supposing a year ago, they had spoken out loud and bold that they were for the Government in fighting confrontation, in the light of the new addendum that the Prime Minister just now stated, would they be in conflict against the addendum?

The Prime Minister: As I have replied, that as Government servants, they must, of course, support the Government when they are being confronted by a foreign power trying to crush us. If we are crushed, they won't get any pay (*Laughter*).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF TUAN SYED NASIR, DIRECTOR OF DEWAN BAHASA DAN PUSTAKA

6. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Prime Minister to state (a) the terms and conditions of service of Tuan Syed Nasir, Director of the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka; (b) whether he is a government servant, and if so, why he was allowed to be a member of the central executive committee of UMNO for so many years and no action has been taken against him on that score.

The Prime Minister: Yes, Tuan Syed Nasir was seconded as the Director of Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. The terms of his secondment allow him to take part in politics, because he was in politics before; and according to the terms of secondment he is paid a basic salary of \$1,670 per mensem, the same as any Division 1 Officer under the General Orders, and he is entitled to pension and pension contributions paid by Dewan Bahasa at the rate of 25% of his pensionable emoluments. This is one of the reasons why there is need to introduce that particular section in the General Orders in order to curb the activities of certain Government servants and to control their conduct, and it is, as I said, generally to cover all acts and conduct

of Government servants. Of course, he comes within the term "Government servant", within the meaning of "Government servant", and this particular section affects him.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Prime Minister aware that this so called "bad conduct" of Tuan Syed Nasir occurred long before the introduction of the new provision in Chapter "D"? He was not warned that he could not participate in activities that may not be well looked upon by the Government. If at the time of his appointment to the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Mr Speaker, Sir, he was told definitely that he could participate in politics, where then is the justification for an act which was performed before the introduction of this new provision under Chapter "D"? Where then is the justification for hauling him up now for criticising the Government?

The Prime Minister: Sir, his offence comes under the other section—that particular section which I read just now. That is why he was hauled up on that. The other section, I cannot at the moment, at such short notice, quote for you that particular section; but obviously we have got authority to take action against him and we are taking action under that particular section.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister told us just now that when Tuan Syed Nasir—before he joined the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, I believe he was a Senior Inspector of Malay Schools—joined the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka he was told that he could participate in politics—consequently, he came up top always in the post for the executive committee of UMNO—can the Honourable Prime Minister tell us whether there are any other Government officers of this category, who can have the best of both worlds, remain Government servants and participate in politics, because as is well known, Government servants particularly those sitting behind the Ministerial benches should be a political?

Mr Speaker: Don't you think that is another question entirely?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, this has relevance and is of extreme importance. If the Prime Minister will inform us

Mr Speaker: We are talking of Tuan Syed Nasir and not any other Member (*Applause*).

The Prime Minister: I give him that privilege, Mr Speaker, Sir, I appreciate that his conscience is disturbing him. I will give him a written reply, and give him the names of persons, who are allowed to take part in politics, who, as he says, enjoy the privileges of Government servants and at the same time are allowed to take part in politics.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, or is it that the action of dumping Tuan Syed Nasir now has arisen because he has now proved too troublesome to UMNO?

The Prime Minister: Sir, I would let the Honourable Member's imagination run haywire in this House of Parliament.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I have here a cutting from the *Eastern Sun* of the 12th of March which says: "Tunku flays certain Dewan Bahasa officials", and *presumably* Tuan Syed Nasir is responsible for the officials working under him. Can the Honourable Prime Minister please explain the statement that "the Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman today lashed out certain officials of the Dewan Bahasa for dabbling in politics"?

The Prime Minister: Sir, my memory does not go back so far. The Honourable Member should give me notice if he wants to ask me questions like that, so that I could refer to the reasons for my statement. I cannot just say outright because I am not a young man as he is (*Laughter*).

NEW PROVISION IN CHAPTER "D" OF THE GENERAL ORDERS

7. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Prime Minister whether he would consider ordering the immediate revocation of the following new provi-

sion under Chapter "D" of the General Orders—

"An Officer including a representative of a Staff Association whether on duty, on leave of absence or on leave prior to retirement is prohibited from circulating or making any press or public statement criticising the policies and decisions of government on any issue."

on the ground that this new provision will have the effect of stultifying and suppressing the public expression of views by trade unions representing trade unions of employees in the public sector, in pursuit of legitimate trade union activities and aspirations.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, might I suggest that you could release the Prime Minister from answering question No. 7 as it has already been covered in question No. 5.

HUBONGAN DIPLOMATIK DENGAN NEGARA² KOMINIS

8. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Luar Negeri, dengan terjaln-nya hubungan diplomatik di-antara negeri ini dengan sa-tengah² negara komunis baharu² ini, apa-kah kemungkinan Kerajaan mengadakan hubungan diplomatik dengan lebih banyak lagi negara² komunis di-dunia ini.

Perdana Menteri: Kerajaan Malaysia ada-lah sangat menaruh suka hendak mengadakan diplomatic relation dengan sa-barang negeri komunis yang suka hendak mengadakan diplomatic relation dengan kita ini. Tetapi, ini tentu-lah akan mengambil masa, kerana kita sangat-lah kekurangan kaki-tangan. Jadi dengan kerana itu, bagi menjawab soal ini, tidak ada halangan bagi negeri kita ini mengadakan diplomatic relation dengan negeri² komunis, atau pun mengadakan apa² chara perhubungan yang baik sa-bagai perhubungan dagangan dan lain²-nya dengan negeri² komunis, kerana kita, saya telah beri keterangan daripada dahulu, kita bukan-lah ada apa² hal berkenaan dengan komunis melainkan yang kita jaga² ia-lah komunis penganas yang chuba hendak merosakkan negeri ini. Lain daripada itu kita tidak ada halangan langsung.

PENAREKAN TENTERA BRITISH DARI MALAYSIA

9. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok) bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah benar Kerajaan British akan menarek balek angkatan tentera-nya dari Malaysia, sa-belum tahun 1970; jika ya, ada-kah Kerajaan Malaysia akan meminta Tentera Amerika Sharikat mengganti tentera British di-Malaysia ini, atau ada-kah Malaysia akan memperbesarkan lagi pasokan bersenjata-nya sendiri.

Timbalan Perdana Menteri (Tun Haji Abdul Razak): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Tuan Setia-usaha Negara Pertahanan British telah berunding dengan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan saya sendiri berkenaan dengan chadangan Kerajaan British hendak mengurangkan bilangan tentera-nya di-Malaysia. Soal meminta tentera Amerika Sharikat menggantikan tentera British di-Malaysia tidak timbul kerana Perjanjian Pertahanan di-antara Malaysia dengan Britain sekarang ini maseh berjalan lagi. Pembesaran angkatan tentera kita akan di-teruskan saperti yang di-ranchangkan, tetapi ini bergantung-lah kepada keadaan wang negara kita.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Dapat-kah saya mendapat sedikit sa-banyak ma'alumat. Ada-kah benar bahawa berikutan dengan chadangan hendak menarek balek tentera² Inggeris ini maka Malaysia, dalam usaha-nya membesarkan tentera² sendiri, membuat suatu perjanjian dengan Kerajaan India untuk melateh tentera² kita di-Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Ini tidak benar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Suatu rombongan dari Kerajaan India ada-lah berada dalam negeri ini pada masa ini dan rundingan sedang di-jalankan untuk hendak mengadakan latehan² tentera kita di-India saperti yang kita jalankan pada masa yang lalu. Harus juga dengan pertolongan Kerajaan India kemudahan² ini akan dapat ditambah lagi.

CHALUN PILEHANRAYA SABAH MENGGUNAKAN HALIKOPTER

10. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah benar sa-orang chalun dalam pilehanraya di-negeri Sabah baharu² ini telah menggunakan sa-buah helikopter Tentera Udara di-Raja Malaysia, sa-bagaimana yang di-beritakan dalam Akhbar *Straits Times* pada 22-4-67; jika benar, nyatakan siapa-kah chalun itu dan ada-kah peristiwa ini berlaku dengan pengetahuan Kementerian Pertahanan.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, barangkali maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-lah membangkitkan soal penggunaan helikopter oleh Yang Berhormat Tun Mustafa bin Dato' Harun, Yang Berhormat Tun Mustafa telah di-benarkan mengguna helikopter untuk menjalankan tugas-nya sa-bagai Menteri Hal Ehwal Sabah.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, I have a question on the same subject and with your permission I may just as well ask the Honourable the Minister for Defence. He has told us that

Mr Speaker: Are you going to ask your question again afterwards?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: No, he has told us that the former Minister for Sabah Affairs has used a helicopter in the performance of his official duties. Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that during the course of the Sabah elections the said Tun Mustapha used the helicopter almost every day not only to carry canvassers from one point to another, not only to drop leaflets for his Party in various places, not only to carry candidates, but also to carry himself from one speaking place to another speaking place. Would he explain to this House whether these things that he has done come under the official duties that he has to do as Minister for Sabah Affairs?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, as I said, he was only allowed to use the helicopter in his capacity as Minister for Sabah Affairs. A helicopter

cannot carry so many persons, at the most four persons, and he was allowed a limited use of the helicopter to visit areas, where it is not possible to reach by other means. And I can assure the Honourable Member that, as I said, he was only allowed to use the helicopter to carry him to places in the performance of his duties as Minister for Sabah Affairs.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Defence neatly side-stepped one of the questions that I asked, that is, he used the helicopter to drop propaganda leaflets for USNO. Would he classify that as one of the duties of the Minister for Sabah Affairs?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not think so. I have no report to that effect, and as far as I know he was allowed the use of the helicopter for the performance of his official duties.

Tuan Stephen Yong Keat Tze (Sarawak): Would the Honourable Minister of Defence assure this House that, since the question has been asked about a certain Minister using aircraft either partly for his official duties, or in connection with his election campaign, that it will not likely be a matter that will happen in Sarawak, since we are going to have elections soon?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: As I said, Sir, the Minister is allowed the use of Government transport in the performance of his duties. That is all that the Minister was allowed. But a Minister has wide and varied responsibilities and, of course, in the discharge of his duties in visiting areas he may do other things.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Is the Honourable Minister aware that in the constituency of a Tandek the said Tun Mustapha on two occasions tried to reach Madina, which is three days' walk by trek from Tandek to Madina, but by helicopter possibly it would be only an hour and a half. He tried on two occasions to go by helicopter bringing his supporters to Tandek, and he failed to land in Madina on two occasions because of the bad weather down there. Would he check

up on this and see that the privileges that the former Minister for Sabah Affairs or any Minister for that matter, will not be abused as is the fear of my colleague from Sabah?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, as I have explained, because there are places which cannot easily be reached other than by helicopter, we allow this Minister to make use of a helicopter. Obviously, it is not our policy to allow people to abuse Government transport. As I explained, this Government transport is allowed to be used in the performance of Government duties.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that in these times of financial stringency, and helicopters also consume petrol, which cost the taxpayer money

Mr Speaker: Don't you think you are stretching the question much too much?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, this concerns the abuse of power by the former Minister for Sabah Affairs.

Mr Speaker: I am not aware of any abuse of powers under question No. 10.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: A brief one, Mr Speaker, Sir. Will the Honourable Minister of Defence give us an assurance that, not only the Minister for Sabah Affairs, or for that matter the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, or any other Minister of the Crown, their conduct, like Caesar's wife, should be beyond suspicion, and that particularly in the time of elections all R.M.A.F. helicopters should be grounded for election purposes.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I can certainly give that assurance—the conduct of every Minister is beyond question (*Applause*).

Tuan C. John Ondu Majakil (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Defence aware that the helicopter was not only used by the Bangkoka—Banggi candidate, or by the former Minister for Sabah Affairs, but it has also been used by other candidates without the former

Minister with them, polling agents and canvassers? If so, can the Honourable Minister of Defence explain whether they were also permitted to use the helicopter when they were not in connection with the function of discharging their official duties?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, I have already explained that this helicopter was allowed only for the use of the Minister in the performance of his duties and not for the use of anybody else.

PAKATAN TENTERA DENGAN NEGARA² SAHABAT

11. Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah bertanya kepada Menteri Pertahanan ada-kah benar Malaysia sedang mengusahakan langkah² awal menubuh sebuah pakatan tentera dengan negara² sahabat yang lain di-Tenggara Asia dengan sa-berapa segera-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita telah pun ada satu perjanjian sempadan dengan Kerajaan Thai berhubung dengan hal menjaga keselamatan sempadan di-antara negara kita, Malaysia, dengan Thailand. Begitu juga kita ada mempunyai satu pakatan dengan Kerajaan Indonesia berhubung dengan soal keselamatan dan keamanan di-kawasan sempadan kita dengan Indonesia. Sa-lain daripada itu tidak ada apa² langkah yang lain yang diambil.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Soalan tambahan. Saya suka mendapat sedikit penjelasan lagi lebih jauh, jika dapat, ia-itu ada-kah benar bahawa pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan ini pernah terlibat di-dalam rundingan atau pun discussion berkenaan dengan hendak menubuhkan satu pakatan tentera di-dalam Tenggara Asia ini yang berlainan daripada ASA ia-itu satu pakatan yang terlibat sama military di-dalam itu lebih daripada apa yang ada dalam ASA. Sebab, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, terpaksa kena hendak cerita sedikit ada dua tiga surat khabar memasokkan berita ini. Jadi sedang waktu itu juga ASA hendak di-perkemaskan dan di-waktu itu juga satu pakatan yang berchorak

tentera timbul, yang di-katakan Yang Berhormat Menteri kita terlibat dalam perundingan itu.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tidak ada membuat perundingan berkenaan dengan pakatan tentera atau pertahanan. Perundingan hanya-lah di-buat berkenaan dengan mengadakan kerjasama dalam lapangan iktisad dan sosial seperti yang dijalankan oleh ASA pada masa ini.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, is the Honourable the Minister of Defence aware that there have been reports emanating from Washington, and perhaps these reports might have been used as trial balloons that this country has been pressurised by Washington to enter into a defence pact in the defence of S. E. Asia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, this is completely untrue. I don't know where the Honourable Member gets the information from.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: These reports emanated from Washington. If the Honourable Minister for Defence wants, I can give him the press cuttings.

RANCHANGAN TANAH BAGI PEKERJA² ESTET KETURUNAN INDIA

12. Tunku Abdullah (Rawang) bertanya kepada Menteri Pembangunan Negara dan Luar Bandar ada-kah beliau sedar bahawa kebanyakan daripada pekerja² estet yang berketurunan India dan yang menjadi warga-negara Malaysia tidak mempunyai rumah atau tanah sendiri apabila mereka bersara, dan jika sedar, dapat-kah beliau memberi pertimbangan bersama² dengan Kerajaan² Negeri mengadakan satu ranchangan khas bagi pekerja² estet yang sudah tua dan yang menjadi warga-negara Persekutuan dengan memberi mereka 1 ekar tanah tiap² sa-orang berhampiran dengan tempat kerja mereka, supaya mereka dapat meranchangkan sendiri rumah mereka sendiri dan berchuchok tanam sa-chara kecil².

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ketahuī masaalah ini

akan tetapi pada masa ini Kerajaan tidak-lah mengadakan satu ranchangan khas seperti yang di-chadangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat kerana Kerajaan memikirkan kalau hendak membagikan satu² orang itu hanya satu ekar tanah sahaja ini tidak-lah ekonomik. Dan seperti Ahli Yang Berhormat mengetahui, ra'ayat negeri ini ada-lah berhak meminta masuk ka-dalam ranchangan² tanah Kerajaan, Kerajaan Pusat, atau Kerajaan Negeri, jika mereka itu ada menepati sharat² yang tertentu. Sunggoh pun begitu, saya akan mengemukakan masaalah ini kepada Kerajaan Negeri supaya dapat di-timbangkan chara² untuk memberi pertolongan kepada mereka yang disebutkan dalam soal ini.

DASAR KERAJAAN PERIKATAN BERHUBONG DENGAN PENANGKAPAN RA'AYAT SARAWAK

13. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri apa-kah dasar Kerajaan Perikatan berhubung dengan penangkapan tanpa di-bicharakan terhadap ra'ayat Sarawak.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya anggapkan tangkapan² dan penahanan yang di-maksudkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ia-lah tangkapan dan penahanan yang dilakukan di-bawah kuat kuasa Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri Tahun 1960 bagi Sabah dan Sarawak, ia-itu Preservation of Public Security Regulations. Undang² ini tidak memberi kuasa untuk orang yang di-tangkap itu di-bicharakan di-Makhamah. Ada-lah sukar sedikit hendak di-tentukan maksud Ahli Yang Berhormat membangkitkan soal ini. Walau bagaimana pun saya suka menegaskan bahawa Undang² ada-lah di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan ini dengan adil menurut kehendak Undang² itu sama sahaja di-Malaysia Barat atau pun di-Malaysia Timor. Kerajaan memang sedar yang anasir² kominis telah meresap masuk ka-dalam susunan ahli² parti SUPP, tetapi dengan sendiri-nya ini tidak-lah berupa satu bukti yang parti itu pada keseluruhannya berpaling kepada pehak kominis.

Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan: Soalan tambahan. Tuan yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat Sarawak yang masuk parti Kesatuan Ra'ayat Sarawak bernama Parti SUPP ini di-gelar semua kominis, tetapi itu jalan kominis patut-lah pemerintah menunjukkan apa chara kominis ini, apa chara ke'adilan dalam pemerintah, baharu-lah ra'ayat dapat mengikut jalan ke'adilan dalam negeri, baharu ra'ayat dapat lari jalan kominis. Ini menyebutkan kominis² sahaja. Jadi kami dalam Sarawak banyak-lah mengikut Parti Kesatuan Ra'ayat Sarawak. Kami ini selalu kena tekan siapa yang masuk Parti Kesatuan Ra'ayat Sarawak, kominis. Kominis, tidak-lah di-terangkan—merah-kah atau hijau-kah itu kominis. Patut-lah pemerintah tunjukkan nampak-nya bertandok-kah atau berekor-kah, itu kominis beri-lah tahu kepada kami. Itu-lah saya minta. Jangan-lah sebutkan kominis² itu. Jadi ra'ayat susah-lah hendak memikirkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kerana chakapan ini tidak dengan jalan-nya menunjukkan kepada ra'ayat—chuma sebutkan kominis sahaja, chuma menangkap, juga saya dengar Radio Sarawak, “berbunuh di-Serekai seperti bunuh binatang”. Menangkap orang seperti menangkap binatang tidak dengan bichara. Bagaimana-kah ra'ayat hendak tahu jalan yang betul? Atau yang salah hendak-lah minta, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, betulkan-nya.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, seperti saya terangkan tadi, ada penyokong parti SUPP ini yang bekerjasama dengan kominis dan menyokong kominis. Saya tidak kata semua ahli SUPP. Jadi kominis ini sa-bagai manusia tentu-lah tidak ada ekor atau pun tandok (*Ketawa*). Tetapi kita mengetahui kominis ini dengan perbuatan dengan gerak geri mereka dan pehak Kerajaan tahu siapa yang bekerjasama dengan kominis dan siapa yang tidak. Jadi hanya-lah mereka yang bekerjasama dengan kominis dan menjalankan kehendak² dan tujuan² kominis mereka ini-lah yang di-tahan menurut undang² negara kita dan di-Sarawak menurut Undang² yang berada di-negeri Sarawak itu dan Undang² saya kata tidak-lah membolehkan

mereka itu di-bicharakan di-dalam Mahkamah. Jadi, sa-bagaimana ra'ayat negeri yang ta'at kepada negara, tentu boleh mengetahui siapa² juga pehak² mana yang chuba hendak menjalankan gerak geri untuk menentang negara kita ini.

Tuan Muhammad Fakhruddin bin Haji Abdullah (Pasir Mas Hilir): Soalan tambahan. Sa-bagaimana jawapan Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri tadi jika nampak terang² parti SUPP itu menyokong atau bergerak bagi pehak kominis, Kerajaan akan mengambil tindakan, tetapi apa hal pula kalau parti SUPP ini nampak-nya terang menyokong atau pun bergerak sa-chara kominis tetapi pro Moscow pula, ada-kah Kerajaan sedia mengambil tindakan?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini soal kominis tidak masuk soal Moscow. Ini kominis dalam negeri. Kita menentang kominis yang berada dalam negeri ini kerana mereka itu menjalankan gerakan² hendak menjatuhkan Kerajaan dengan chara tidak menurut Perlembagaan. Jadi, siapa² juga yang bekerjasama dengan kominis ini dan menjalankan gerakan² seperti yang di-sebutkan tadi, kita akan kenakan Undang² yang ada dalam negara kita ini dan mereka itu akan di-tahan.

ANGGOTA POLIS SINGAPURA YANG DI-BERHENTIKAN

14. Dato' Haji Mustafa bin Haji Abdul Jabar bertanya kepada Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri sama ada apa² perundingan telah di-jalankan di-antara Kerajaan Singapura dengan Kerajaan Malaysia sa-belum Kerajaan Singapura bertindak merentikan khidmat warga-negara Malaysia yang jadi anggota Pasokan Polis Singapura; jika jawab-nya tidak ada, maka tidak-kah Kerajaan Malaysia menganggap langkah yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan Singapura itu sa-bagai suatu langkah yang luar biasa pernah di-lakukan oleh sa-sabuah negara sahabat terhadap Malaysia.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jawapan-nya, tidak. Perkara ini tidak pernah di-rundingkan dengan Kerajaan kita. Di-jangkakan patut-lah Kerajaan Singapura itu memberitahu

kita lebih dahulu sa-belum membuat keputusan yang tersebut itu. Walau bagaimana pun, pada fikiran saya tidak ada-lah faedah kita hendak timbulkan perkara ini, ia-itu chara² negara jiran kita menjalankan hak² kedaulatan mereka itu.

APPLICATION FOR RESTRICTED PASSPORTS—SIMPLIFICATION OF PROCEDURE

15. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar) asks the Minister of Home Affairs, bearing in mind the convenience of the general public, whether it is possible to simplify and expedite the procedures for the application to restricted passports so that applicants may receive their passports without undue inconvenience and delay.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the procedure relating to the issue of restricted passports is not at all complicated. However simple the procedure is, it is impossible to avoid some degree of inconvenience to applicants, especially when one bears in mind the fact that in a busy issuing centre such as Johor Bahru about 2,000 travel documents are issued every day. During my recent visit to Johore, I have instructed the Controller-General of Immigration to delegate the powers of processing and indentifying the applications to District Officers and Assistant District Officers, so that restricted passports could be issued without delay. The applicant needs only present himself without members of his family at either the Batu Pahat or the Johore Bahru Immigration Office, and the passport could be issued very quickly. Also, I have decided to send a number of mobile teams to various areas in Johore, so that passports could be issued on the spot to people who desire these passports, and I have no doubt that with this new procedure, we will be able to facilitate further the issue of these passports.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Speaker, Sir, when suggesting, I tried to say that I had in mind the doing away with interview appointments. For instance, Sir, my information is that these

application forms are made freely available. At the moment the people have to go and wait in Johore Bahru, for instance, and I have known cases of families having to wait the whole day in the sun outside and they just get the forms. Then, they are given a day of appointment. This means that another man-day is lost and another woman-day is lost in the house, and they have to troop again to the town and wait again the whole day in the sun. So, could it not all be done more simply? For instance, forms could be freely distributed, so that only one approach to the Immigration Office is necessary instead of two appointments?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, I have gone very carefully into this. These forms are now being freely distributed. However, it is necessary to identify the person because the issue of a passport will give a person the status of citizenship, and we must guard ourselves against the possibility of people importing children from outside and become citizens of our country. So, in order to guard against possible abuse, it is necessary to identify the person wanting to have passport, but now this identification can be done at the various District Offices and also we have these small mobile teams. I am sure now the procedure is much simplified.

Tuan C. V. Devan Nair: Sir, the Honourable Minister had said that he had instructed that mobile teams be sent to various parts. Would it not be possible to decentralise arrangements further, so that every District Office, for instance, might be empowered to issue these passports?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I will review this matter, Sir. Having instructed the implementation of the new procedure, if there are still backlogs, then I will look into this matter further and see what other simplification could be carried out.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs aware that in Batu Pahat, at least, I have received a letter—unfortunately I do not have it with me, but if the Honourable Minister of

Home Affairs wants, I will let him have it—where it is alleged that the forms are being sold to the people, who want to hurry matters up and fees are being charged not only for the cost of the forms but for people trying to help them to fill up, which means that there must be a collaboration inside. Will he look immediately into this matter, because it has given the Government a very bad name? We have got an Anti-Corruption Bill coming up and this should be nipped in the bud at Batu Pahat. As I said, I will hand over the letter to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs some time during this session.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: I would like to tell the Honourable Member that if there is any information on this, I would be happy to have it. I have heard this allegation. That is why, I personally went to see the Immigration Office in Johore and I was unhappy with the situation, and that is why I have decided to take the measures that I mentioned just now. I do hope that with this new procedure any irregular or improper practice would not occur. However, as I said, if there is any information of improper practice, we will be only too happy to have it, and I can assure the Honourable Member that very careful investigation will be carried out.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I seek a point of clarification from the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs. He has talked about decentralisation, the sending of the mobile teams, does it apply only to Johore, or does it also apply to all the places in West Malaysia, because the problem does exist to a lesser extent in other States as well?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: At the moment, Sir, the problem only exists in Johore. I have not heard of any problems in other States. If there are, I am prepared to make use of the same procedure in other States.

HUNGER STRIKE BY DETAINEES AT CENTRE OF PROTECTIVE CUSTODY, KUCHING, SARAWAK

16. Dr Tan Chee Khoon asks the Minister of Home Affairs (a) what were

the reasons for the hunger strike by detainees at the Centre for Protective Custody in Kuching; (b) the steps taken by his Ministry to bring the hunger strike to an end; (c) whether he is aware that the machinery to deal with such cases was most inadequate and, if so, the steps he has taken to oil the machinery in order that it may be in a better position to deal with such cases in future.

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the hunger strike at the Centre of Protective Custody (Detention Camp) in Kuching was truly a mischievous means resorted to by the detainees in displaying their defiance against the Camp Authority and defiance against disciplinary action.

Now, a team comprising the Commissioner of Prisons, a representative of the Inspector-General of Police, and led by a senior official of the Ministry was despatched to Kuching on the 10th of March, 1967, to make an on the spot study of the matter. The team met the leaders and the meeting ended with the detainees, calling off their hunger strike.

Sir, no blame can be levelled at the Government machinery. In this particular case, the Camp Authority had acted within the limits of the powers vested in them by law and had done what was expected of them to do. However, Sir, it was found that the rules and regulations under the Preservation of Public Security Act, 1962, in Sarawak providing for treatment and conditions of persons detained in the Centre of Protective Custody were not quite up-to-date and in line with the rule in force in West Malaysia. I have therefore, instructed that action be taken to review this law and regulations, so that they could be brought up-to-date.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs aware that at the beginning of the hunger strike, when the relatives and the legal adviser of the detainees went to see the Federal Secretary in Kuching, the said officer could do absolutely nothing to try and straighten things out,

despite the fact that there were telegrams and telephone calls between Kuala Lumpur and Kuching. Is the Federal Secretary in Kuching only a post-box, or a telephone box, or has he powers to deal with such matters of emergency on the spot?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: This was due to defects in the rules and regulations, and I am looking into them. At the moment the Federal Secretary has no right to intervene according to the rules and regulations in Sarawak.

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs aware that after the strike had lasted for almost a fortnight and it was after I had led a delegation of two relatives from Kuching to see his predecessor, that this special team was sent to Kuching to look into the matter? Can he look into this aspect of the matter, because it cost the poor relatives a good deal of money to fly over from Kuching to Kuala Lumpur via Singapore and staying here instead of which, by administrative renovation or an adjustment of administrative details, the matter can be handled by the authorities in Sarawak itself?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, as I said, I have set up a Committee now to review the rules and regulations, and we will put right whatever defects there are in the rules and regulations. The detainees or the relatives could have petitioned the Minister through the proper channel of any complaint that they have, and there was no need for them to come all the way here—they could have sent a petition through the proper channel and any grievances could be looked into immediately.

Tuan Stephen Yong Kuet Tze: Mr Speaker, Sir, is the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs aware that as soon as the team was sent from Kuala Lumpur, particularly the Commissioner of Prisons, who enjoyed great confidence among the detainees, the matter was resolved and it therefore, led one to believe that one of the complaints that was raised was about the man who was in charge of the Preventive Custody

Camp—that he was not a suitable man to deal with people of that sort? If so, whether the Honourable Minister would consider putting a more suitable man to be in charge of that camp?

Tun Haji Abdul Razak: Sir, from the investigation, I have found no evidence to say that the man in charge has exceeded his power or carried out any action outside his authority. The only thing we found is that the rules and regulations were not up-to-date, and this we will look into immediately. I must say that in this matter it is not the question of personality but rather the machinery—the rules and the regulations which are the matters we must look into.

Mr Speaker: Question time is up.

(Question time is up and the following are answers to Oral Question Nos. 17-26 inclusive.)

SURTAX ON GOODS IMPORTED FROM INDONESIA INTO MALAYSIA—EXEMPTION

17. Tunku Abdullah asks the Minister of Finance to state whether he is aware that traders in Indonesia find it difficult to export goods into Malaysia due to the imposition of the 2% surtax which is not similarly imposed in Singapore, and if so whether or not he would consider exemption of the 2% surtax levied on goods imported from Indonesia in order to assist the promotion of trade with Indonesia and thereby indirectly help the Indonesian people.

The Minister of Finance (Tun Tan Siew Sin): Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member will be aware that surtax at the rate of 2% on all imports was imposed throughout Malaysia in view of the repeal of turnover tax. Such a surtax applies equally to imports from all countries and it would not be proper to exempt imports from one country from a tax which was imposed on revenue grounds.

The Honourable Member will also be aware, however, that I made it clear at the time when this surtax was intro-

duced, i.e., in my 1967 Budget speech, that certain goods would be exempted and this would include goods in transit. I also made it clear that it is not the Government's policy to hurt the entrepot trade at all. Indonesian rubber and copra sent to Malaysia for remilling or onward transhipment to Singapore, or for that matter, Indonesian goods involved in the entrepot trade, will not attract surtax at all, and to that extent, the Government is doing what it can to foster trade between Indonesia and ourselves.

FLIGHT OF CAPITAL FROM MALAYSIA THROUGH SALE OF LARGE ESTATES

18. Tunku Abdullah asks the Minister of Finance whether he would consider restricting the flight of capital from Malaysia through the sale of large estates in order that the problem of fragmentation may be less acute.

Tun Tan Siew Sin: There is no restriction under our present exchange control regulations on the movement of capital into Malaysia from Sterling Area countries and vice versa. Controls are only imposed on capital movements between Malaysia and non-Sterling Area countries. The Government does not intend to vary the present arrangements and the Honourable Member will perhaps agree with me that it would be tantamount to using a sledge hammer to crack a nut to impose exchange control on capital movements merely to deter rubber estate fragmentation. The Honourable Member will realise that this country needs to attract capital as a developing nation and any moves restricting the movement of capital would defeat this vital objective. In any event, if the end result of such fragmentation results in foreign owned estates passing into Malaysian hands then I am certain that the Honourable Member would appreciate that Malaysians cannot have their cake and eat it too by restricting the movement of capital that is released through the sale of such foreign owned estates to Malaysians.

CONSTRUCTION OF IMPORTANT AND ESSENTIAL ROADS IN SARAWAK

19. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan asks the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications to state:

- (a) the roads which the Government considers essential and important to build in Sarawak; and
- (b) whether the roads from Kuala Baram to Miri and from Tebing Sungei Baram to Negeri Kelabit are considered necessary and beneficial.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan:

- (a) Dengan kewangan yang ada maka pada pendapat Kerajaan Negeri Sarawak jalan² yang disebut di-bawah Kepala 66 Anggaran Perbelanjaan Pembangunan Negeri Sarawak bagi tahun 1967 ada-lah mustahak dan Yang Berhormat Ahli bagi Sarawak harus tahu bahawa ada 44 ranchangan jalan yang di-sebut di-bawah Kepala 66 itu. Bagaimana pun ranchangan² itu mungkin disemak sa-mula sa-belum tahun 1970.
- (b) Jalan² dari Kuala Baram ka-Miri dan dari tebing Sungai Baram ka-Kelabit ada-lah di-fikir berfaedah. Peruntokan telah di-adakan di-bawah Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama Malaysia bagi mempereloki jalan dari Lutong ka-Baram. Berkenaan dengan jalan ka-Negeri Kelabit ada-lah di-fikir dengan keadaan kewangan yang ada sekarang ini jalan ini tidak boleh di-buat di-dalam tempoh Ranchangan Lima Tahun Yang Pertama ini di-sebabkan harga-nya terlalu tinggi.

CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD IN BARAM DISTRICT, SARAWAK, ACROSS SUNGAI BATANG BARAM TO KELABIT

20. Tuan Tama Weng Tinggang Wan asks the Minister of Works, Posts and

Telecommunications to state if the Ministry will consider the construction of a road in Baram district across Sungai Batang Baram to link it with Kelabit, and if so, to state when the project will be carried out.

Tan Sri V. T. Sambanthan: Ini ada-lah perkara Negeri. Bagaimana pun saya di-fahamkan dengan keadaan kewangan negeri pada masa ini maka ranchangan ini tidak akan dapat di-jalankan oleh sebab harga membena sa-batang jalan menyeberangi Sungai Batang Baram ka-Kelabit ada-lah ter-sangat tinggi.

TEACHERS' STRIKE IN MALAYA

21. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Education what measures have been taken by the Education Department to deal with the recent teachers' strike in Malaya.

The Minister of Education (Tuan Mohamed Khir Johari): I am not quite clear as to which Department of Education the Honourable Member refers to in his question. The recent teachers' strike was confined to the States of Malaya only and had no connection at all with the Education Department, Sarawak. For his information the "mini strike" which was launched on 25th March, 1967, was called off on 14th April, 1967.

SCHOOL FEES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

22. Tuan C. V. Devan Nair asks the Minister of Education whether it is the intention of the Government to raise school fees for secondary schools in the near future.

Tuan Mohd. Khir Johari: In view of the present financial stringency of the country the Government will have to find ways and means to raise additional revenues from both existing and new sources in order to meet the annual increase in public expenditure in all sectors including the expenditure on education. The Government may therefore find it necessary to review the present rate of school fees in the light

of the recommendation of the 1960 Education Review Committee.

RURAL DISPENSARIES AT NANGA BUDU, KRIAN, SARATOK, SARAWAK

23. Tuan Edmund Langgu anak Saga asks the Minister of Health to state when the rural Dispensary at Nanga Budu, Krian, Saratok, Sarawak, will be built.

The Minister of Health (Tuan Bahaman bin Samsudin): A new Dispensary at Nanga Budu will be built in the latter half of 1967, and it is expected to be completed in early 1968. Dispensaries for the other places will be considered later as soon as funds are available.

CONFISCATION OF GOODS BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR DE- FAULT IN PAYMENT OF RATES

24. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state :

- (a) if there is a legislation empowering officials of a town council to confiscate goods belonging to shopkeepers who are in arrears of rates; and
- (b) the action the Government proposes to take with regard to such a situation in the town of Kuala Krai.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: There is legal provision empowering Local Authorities to seize and to sell movable properties in cases of default by rate payers in the payment of arrears of rate. If the Honourable Member has the Kuala Krai Town Council in mind, then the relevant provision under which the District Officer can confiscate goods belonging to shopkeepers who are in arrears of rates is section 34 (iii) of the Kelantan Municipal Enactment, 1938.

As regards the second of his question, this is a matter which he should direct to the State Government, as Local Government is a subject in the State List and it is up to the State Govern-

ment to institute whatever action considered necessary if the power provided by law is not exercised by the Local Authority.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON KUALA KRAI TOWN COUNCIL

25. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state the findings of the Royal Commission enquiring into the Kuala Krai Town Council and the recommendations thereof.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: The Royal Commission is charged with the responsibility of making an overall study of Local Authorities in West Malaysia and making appropriate recommendations how best Local Government administration can be improved. As such, there would be no specific observations made on any one Council like the Kuala Krai Town Council.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMEN OF TOWN COUNCILS

26. Tuan Hussein bin Sulaiman asks the Minister for Local Government and Housing to state when the system of elected Chairmen of Town Councils will be implemented in place of the present system of appointment of Government Administrative Officers for such posts.

Dr Lim Swee Aun: As the Honourable Member is aware, Local Government is a State matter and, therefore, it is up to the individual State Governments to decide when a particular Local Authority should have an elected President in place of an appointed Chairman. It is the policy of all State Governments to allow Local Authorities to have an elected President where such Authorities have been found to be working efficiently, conducting themselves responsibly, and where they are found to be financially strong enough to stand on their own.

Sitting suspended at 11.10 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.30 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

MOTION

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

Address of Thanks

Tuan Haji Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, izinkan saya membawa usul.

Bahawa suatu ucapan terima kasih di-persembahkan kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong sa-bagai berikut:

“Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka, kami, Yang di-Pertua dan Ahli² Dewan Ra'ayat Malaysia, yang bersidang dalam Parlimen ini memohon keizinan bagi merafa-kan kepada ka-bawah Duli Seri Paduka ucapan terima kasih kami atas titah di-Raja yang telah Tuanku lafadzkan sa-bagai pembukaan Sidang Keempat bagi Parlimen yang Kedua ini.”

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Titah Uchapan di-Raja yang di-lafadzkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda pada pagi sa-malam ada-lah suatu suloh yang terang kepada kejayaan luar biasa yang telah di-chapai oleh negara kita sa-panjang tahun yang lalu. Kejayaan luar biasa, kerana pada tahun lepas-lah belaka terchapai-nya per-damaian dengan jiran tetangga kita, Indonesia, dan tamat-nya konfrantasi, puleh-nya hubungan dengan Filipina dan Pakistan dan revolusi senyap kita, revolusi pembangunan mara terus dengan pesat dan mengkagumkan. Semua-nya itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berlaku dalam satu tahun, tahun lepas, maka tahun lepas ada-lah sa-benar tahun mu'jizat. Mu'jizat kejayaan pada zaman yang telah putus mu'jizat ini. Mu'jizat itu telah di-chiptakan oleh negara kita, Malaysia, di-bawah pimpinan pemimpin² negara kita yang berjiwa besar. Tiada siapa yang dapat menafikan hakikat ini melainkan orang² yang telah di-gelapkan Allah hati norani mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tahun ini ia-lah ulang tahun ka-sapuluh kemerdekaan kita. Dalam tempoh 10 tahun ini negara kita telah munchol sa-bagai sa-buah

negara membangun yang dinamik, yang tahu tanggung-jawab membentok diri-nya sendiri, dengan tidak ada pekek keriau dan rioh rendah, dengan tidak ada kokok ayam yang palsu bahawa fajar akan menyingsing malah fajar pembangunan kita mengorak senyum di-ufok timor di-sambut oleh lambaian daun² yang di-tiup bayu yang nyaman dan desiran ombak laut yang terdampar ka-pantai tanah persada kita, di-sulam dengan kichau murai yang meningkah lagu menyambut hari pagi, munchol negara kita dan munchol kematangan negara kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara yang tahu hidup dan membentok hidup-nya menjadi chontoh ambilan dan inspirasi kepada banyak negara lain yang sedang membangun di-Asia dan Afrika dan menjadi puncha kebang-gaan yang melimpah dalam jiwa kita putra² Malaysia yang sa-jati. Tetapi kita belum puas dan kita tidak tahu puas, kerana yang lekas puas hanya manusia yang tidak ada chita². Kita juga sedar akan kekurangan kita. Kekurangan dalam apa yang dapat di-lakukan oleh negeri kita sa-lama ini. Tidak ada manusia dan usaha manusia yang terlepas dari kekurangan. Tetapi ada suatu bidang yang tidak boleh di-biarkan kekurangan usaha dan kelema-han daya menghampir-nya; ia-itu dalam membentok bangsa Malaysia yang ber-satu yang kental, yang tebal, yang tumpat dan menyelina ta'at setia dan chinta mereka kepada negara ini.

Seri Paduka Baginda ada menyebut perkara ini dalam titah-nya sa-malam dan menyeru semua ra'ayat supaya menaruh chinta yang sa-benar kepada Malaysia serta menghormati lagu kebangsaan dan bendera negara kita. Dan menurut siaran akhbar, Kement-erian Penerangan dan Penyiaran sedang mengkaji pada masa ini kemungkinan mengadakan Undang² bagi menghormati lagu kebangsaan dan bendera, berpandu kepada Undang² yang ber-jalan dalam beberapa buah negara Asia dan Afrika yang lain. Seluroh ra'ayat yang menumpahkan ta'at setia yang sa-jati kepada negara ini ada-lah mengalu²kan langkah ini, dan termasuk-lah, saya harap, puak Pembangkang.

Negara ini negara kita sendiri dan sedang jiwa dalam sa-sabua negara

itu ia-lah kesetiaan ra'ayat-nya. Saya berharap bahawa suatu berita yang di-beri tahu kepada saya tidak benar, ia-itu konon-nya sa-orang anggota Pembangkang tidak bangun berdiri ketika lagu Negara-ku di-mainkan dalam suatu tempat umum. Dalam hubungan ini saya suka mengambil kesempatan ini untuk menyampaikan ucapan shabash kepada MCA yang akan melancarkan gerakan "Good Citizen" mudah²an gerakan itu mendapat kejayaan bagi mengembeling usaha Kerajaan dalam perkara yang amat penting ini.

Usaha Kementerian Penerangan yang mana menerusi siaran akhbar, akan menghantar kereta² penerangan ka-kampung² untuk menanam semangat menghormati lagu kebangsaan dan bendera ada-lah pada pendapat saya kurang tepat. Yang menjadi masalah bukan-nya ra'ayat di-kampung² tetapi ia-lah ra'ayat di-bandar². Di-sinilah kempen besar²an dalam perkara ini di-kehendaki. Di-sini-lah medan dan medan yang agak berat. Orang² kampung tahu menghormati apa yang patut di-hormati. Tak usahkan lagu kebangsaan dan bendera, hinggakan wakil ra'ayat yang menjanjikan shorga palsu dan yang tak nampak muka masa ra'ayat mengalami banjir hanya baharu sekarang datang pura² mempersengahkan senyuman-nya pun di-sambut mereka dengan hormat oleh orang² kampung. Orang² kampung kita berbudi besar walau pun hidup mereka kecil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyampaikan kelohan ra'ayat hari ini—ra'ayat yang di-bandar dan di-kampung, ra'ayat yang dudok di-rumah pangsa di-pekan² atau di-gobok burok di-desa², ra'ayat dari utara ka-selatan, dari timor ka-barat tanah ayer kita ini ia-itu tentang kenaikan harga barang², terutama beras dewasa ini. Tidak ada yang mahu ambil pusing apa-kah sebab-nya naik harga beras itu. ada-kah kerana orang² tengah yang membeli beras hendak berlawan dengan FAMA dan melemahkan FAMA atau ada-kah kerana kekacauan di-sana sini hingga Thailand menyekat beras atau ada-kah kerana kekacauan di-Hong Kong dan di-Timor Tengah sa-hingga beras yang

juga datang dari negeri China dan Timor Tengah tidak datang lagi. Mereka hanya tahu merasa perit dan pedeh-nya gigitan dari naik-nya harga beras dan barang² lain itu. Hati ra'ayat bertepok lega terhadap tindakan Kerajaan merampas beras yang di-simpan oleh sa-tengah² saudagar sa-chara jahat dan tindakan menaruh tanda harga bagi beras dan beberapa barang yang lain yang perlu. Langkah ini baik dan akan dapat mengawal harga dari naik dengan sa-chara gelap. Langkah ini perlu di-luaskan kepada barang² lain lagi tetapi ra'ayat juga meminta supaya segala usaha di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Perdagangan untuk menyekat kenaikan harga beras dan lain² barang keperluan dan menchari ikhtiar supaya diturunkan sedikit harga beras yang agak tinggi pada masa ini. Biar-lah tangan keadilan di-hulorkan kepada orang² yang ingin menchari keuntongan yang tidak 'adil.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak orang perkatakan tentang ketidak persaembangan ekonomi di-antara ra'ayat bumiputra dan ra'ayat yang bukan bumiputra di-negeri kita ini. Banyak pula usaha Kerajaan di-jalankan dalam hal ini, usaha yang di-sokong oleh semua orang dan semua golongan kerana persaembangan ekonomi mesti di-wujudkan untuk mewujudkan stabiliti politik dengan tidak gembar-gembor Kerajaan kita telah banyak melakukan usaha dalam jurusan ini. Ada satu bidang ketidak persaembangan lagi yang tidak kurang bahaya-nya, yang tidak kurang explosive-nya, tetapi kurang di-beri perhatian yang wajar dengan sengaja atau dengan tidak sengaja. Ini ia-lah ketidak persaembangan dalam lapangan pelajaran tinggi orang² Melayu dan bumiputra merupakan sa-paroh daripada penduduk Malaysia ini, tetapi anak² Melayu dan bumiputra yang ada di-University Malaya sahaja pun hanya kira² 20% sahaja, Universiti Singapura tentu-nya lebih kurang lagi. Ini bukan bererti saya minta bahawa anak² Melayu dan bumiputra di-angkat per-chuma hingga ka-perengkat universiti dengan tidak payah menempoh ujian. Apa yang saya maksudkan ia-lah kemudahan² dan bantuan² hendak-lah

di-beri berlipat ganda bagi menambah bilangan anak² Melayu dan bumiputra di-pusat² pengajian tinggi di-dalam dan di-luar negeri. Kalau tidak maka suatu suasana yang merbahaya akan timbul kelak dan ubat hendak-lah di-mulakan dari perengkat menengah kerana dari sini-lah perbezaan itu bermula.

Sa-tengah pendapat mengatakan bahawa kekurangan anak² Melayu dan bumiputra dalam universiti ia-lah kerana penjagaan standard yang terlalu tinggi sa-hingga universiti kita ini lebih Cambridge daripada University Cambridge dan lebih Oxford daripada University Oxford, sa-hingga anak² Melayu dan bumiputra yang kurang sedikit sahaja markah-nya pun di-tolak mentah², tetapi di-terima di-tempat pengajian di-luar negeri. Bagaimana pun ketidak persaembangan dalam lapangan pelajaran tinggi ini merupakan problem besar bagi masa hadapan. Ia mesti di-chari jalan keluar dan di-pecahkan. Akan tertanam rasa tidak puas hati yang berkepanjangan dalam hati bumiputra jika orang² yang dapat pelajaran tinggi di-kalangan mereka tidak sa-timpal dengan jumlah bilangan mereka yang bukan bumiputra dan ini boleh membawa kepada meletus kelak sama seperti keadaan ketidak persaembangan ekonomi mungkin lebih dahshat lagi.

Ada pula propaganda yang di-sebarkan konon-nya orang² Melayu mengongkong jawatan² tinggi Tingkatan I dalam pemerintahan. Tidak ada propaganda yang lebih mengelirukan dari itu. Kota (quota) yang melebihi bilangan Melayu hanya-lah dalam jawatan tadbir atau yang di-sebutkan M.C.S. atau sekarang di-panggil M.H.F.S. yang hanya ada beberapa ratus jawatan sahaja, tetapi apa kata dengan beribu² jawatan tinggi Tingkatan I dalam perkhidmatan² teknik, perubatan, kejuruteraan, perkhidmatan pelajaran dan lain² perkhidmatan yang berchorak teknik lagi dan berchorak profession di-dalam perkhidmatan Kerajaan yang hampir semua-nya di-bolot oleh orang² yang bukan Melayu dalam mana orang² Melayu ada sa-bagai melukut di-tepi gantang sahaja. Ini ada-lah akibat dari

ketidak persaembangan dalam pelajaran tinggi di-antara bumiputra dan bukan bumiputra. Hal ini tidak boleh di-biar begitu sahaja; persaembangan dalam pelajaran tinggi mesti di-wujudkan untuk keselamatan negara kita di-belakang hari.

Hanya ada suatu hal yang melegakan sedikit di-masa akhir² ini kerana jumlah kemasokan anak² Melayu tahun pertama ka-Universiti Malaya pada tahun 1966 merupakan 29% daripada jumlah penuntut² yang di-terima masuk dan pada tahun 1967 meningkat kepada 32%. Proses dan trend ini hendak-lah di-galakkan terus menerus.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menyentuh tentang pelajaran ini teringat saya kepada soal bahasa penghantar di-sekolah². Ada suara hari ini terdengar menuntut supaya bahasa penghantar di-sekolah² kebangsaan di-tukar kepada bahasa Inggeris. Saya mengatakan bahawa memandang kepada perkembangan bahasa kebangsaan kita sekarang ini, ini ada-lah satu nyanyok musibat yang keluar daripada gila bahasa, kerana sa-tengah² orang bila gilakan bahasa "mat saleh" ini tidak dapat apa pun, bau-nya pun jadi-lah.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya bahawa Kerajaan ada-lah memberi perhatian berat kepada soal buroh dan kebajikan buroh, maka sebab itu-lah suatu undang² baharu mengenai buroh di-kemukakan dalam sidang ini. Keadaan pergolakan buroh di-masa² yang akhir² ini tidak menyenangkan hati orang yang kaseh kepada negeri ini. Ternyata juga akhir² ini bahawa kegelisahan kesatuan sa-kerja atau trade union banyak berlaku di-kalangan kaki-tangan² Kerajaan sa-hingga banyak orang tidak dapat mengelak berfikir bahawa kaki-tangan² Kerajaan yang ada dalam kesatuan sa-kerja itu-lah yang paling tidak tahu berterima kaseh kepada Kerajaan. Pada perhatian saya suatu segi yang harus memberi pandangan berat ia-lah banyak kesatuan² sa-kerja di-kelolakan oleh orang² yang tidak ada kena-mengena dengan profession ahli² kesatuan sa-kerja itu seperti, umpama-nya, kesatuan sa-kerja pengangkutan. Ini mungkin salah satu sebab bahawa kesatuan

sa-kerja menjadi tempat pertarongan politik dan pengaruh politik dan ini membawa kesatuan sa-kerja menjadi tenaga politik dengan sa-chara tidak langsung, dan akan jadi-lah kesatuan sa-kerja punga kegelisahan perusahaan yang tidak putus².

Saya minta Kerajaan menimbangkan perkara ini dan menyiasat segi ini dan jika di-rasai sesuai bagi ketenteraman perusahaan di-Malaysia membataskan trade union bagi ahli² profession yang berkenaan sahaja dan tidak di-benarkan champor tangan orang² di-luar dari profession itu dan saya rasa ini satu perkara yang perlu di-kaji. Sa-kali sa-kala orang meragu² juga kejujuran perjuangan trade union di-negeri kita ini. Kenapa perjuangan mereka dipusatkan di-bandar² sahaja di-mana pekerja² bukan bumiputra ramai kenapa tidak di-bela pekerja² dan buroh² di-luar bandar di-mana pemerasan chukup hebat. Ambil-lah chon-toh nelayan² yang bekerja sa-bagai buroh pada tokeh² ikan di-pantai timor bagaimana mereka di-peras oleh majikan² mereka, ada-kah mereka dapat pembelaan, ada-kah kerana buroh² di-luar bandar di-biar kerana mereka bumiputra dan di-bandar² di-bela kerana buroh² itu bukan bumiputra? Ka-mana-kah sa-benar-nya gerakan trade union kita ini?

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menyentuh sedikit tentang krisis Timor Tengah kerana ada pehak² yang menjalankan kempen di-luar Dewan ini bahawa konon-nya Kerajaan kita tidak menyokong orang² Arab dan negara Arab tetapi menyokong Israel dengan chara tidak langsung. Alang-kah dusta-nya kempen ini. Terlebeh dahulu saya suka hendak memberi tahniah kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri yang telah memberi tawaran untuk sukarelawan² yang telah mendaftarkan diri tetapi akhir-nya peperangan datang lebeh chepat lagi. Timbalan Perdana Menteri juga menyatakan sokongan kita kepada perjuangan mengembalikan hak² orang² Arab di-Palestine. Ini-lah sikap Malaysia sa-lama ini, ini-lah sebab-nya ejen Israel di-halau oleh Kerajaan kita daripada Ibu Kota negara kita ini dan

diplomats² kita di-luar negeri di-larang daripada menghadziri apa sahaja function yang di-adakan oleh Israel di-Bangsa² Bersatu atau lain, kerana kita di-sebelah Arab dan hidup atau mati-nya kerana kebenaran.

Sekarang perang sudah habis, apa yang tinggal ia-lah kesen perang, kemenangan perang bukan-nya kemenangan kebenaran, kemenangan mu'-tamad akan di-chapai oleh kebenaran pada akhir-nya kelak. Pada masa ini 300,000 orang pelarian baharu lari dari kawasan² yang di-dudoki oleh Yahudi baharu² ini. Saya suka hendak merayu kepada Kerajaan kita supaya turut memberi sumbangan kepada tabong bantuan untuk tujuan itu akan di-lancharkan sekarang di-negeri² Arab mudahan² sumbangan itu akan turut menyapu ayer mata dari muka orang² pelarian yang baharu ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Titah Di-Raja sa-malam Seri Paduka Baginda telah menitek-beratkan perlu-nya wujud Civil Service yang chekap. Pehak Kerajaan telah menjalankan banyak langkah untuk ini tetapi soal-nya sekarang apa dan sa-takat mana-nya penerimaan Civil Service kepada hasrat dan langkah Kerajaan itu. Ada sa-bahagian kecil pada pandangan saya yang tidak begitu responsi, mereka tidak berjalan mengikut kehendak masa. Mereka ada-lah gambaran Kerajaan tetapi mereka tidak memberi gambaran yang baik. Mereka tidak tahu melayan orang ramai, kadang² tidak tahu dasar Kerajaan dalam perkara yang di-buat-nya itu. Mereka tidak tahu menghormati ra'ayat malah meminta ra'ayat menghormati mereka. Kadang² mereka takut membuat keputusan—teragak² kadang² mereka buat kerja lepas tangan jangan tidak ada sahaja. Kadang² mereka lembab menjalankan kerja dan terlalu komplin dan interest. Saya suka berseru dan hanya berseru jangan-lah biar susu sa-belanga rosak dengan sebab sa-titek nila, jauhkan-lah nila itu dari susu itu tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tertarek hati dengan seruan Seri Paduka Baginda dalam Titah-nya supaya Kerajaan²

Negeri dan Badan² Berkanun berjimat dan menjaga perbelanjaan baik². Saya teringat kepada Kerajaan negeri Kelantan ia-itu sa-buah Kerajaan Negeri yang tunggal yang ada berhutang kepada bank² tempatan sa-banyak \$5 juta dan bila datang banjir hebat baharu² ini hanya dapat beri bantuan kepada berpuluh² ribu ra'ayat yang di-timpa banjir itu sa-banyak \$2,780 dengan pengakuan Menteri Besar dalam Dewan Undangan Negeri Kelantan kerana kantong khazanah kosong, bantuan lain semua datang-nya daripada Kuala Lumpur ini.

Saya ingin mendapat penjelasan yang tegas terhadap sikap Kerajaan Pusat terhadap kemudahan² bagi sa-buah Kerajaan tidak tahu menjaga kewangan rumah tangga-nya itu, adakah akan di-beri lagi untuk meminjam dari bank² tempatan kerana umum ketahuī sekarang Kerajaan Kelantan sedang kekeringan wang. Saya per-chaya bantuan untuk faedah ra'ayat Kelantan akan di-teruskan. Saya suka menchatetkan penghargaan orang ramai di-Kelantan atas persetujuan Timbalan Perdana Menteri dengan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Sultan Kelantan dan Majlis Ugama Islam Kelantan untuk menyalorkan bantuan untuk masjid², sekolah² ugama dan pondok² menerusi Majlis Ugama Islam Kelantan. Ra'ayat Kelantan terlalu dahagakan masjid² baharu menggantikan masjid² yang sedang tundok ka-bumi yang di-biarkan oleh PAS itu dalam masa 8 tahun dia memerintah Kelantan mungkin masjid itu tundok ka-bumi kerana bosan dengan PAS dan ra'ayat umum-nya di-Kelantan telah jelak dengan PAS dan shurga kosong pada masa ini. Ini-lah agak-nya yang menjadi pemimpin² PAS terlalu panas punggung dan terlalu panas mulut mereka itu pada masa² yang akhir² ini di-Kelantan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka pada akhir-nya menyebutkan satu perkara yang baik yang akan dilancarkan oleh Kerajaan ia-itu mengadakan Undang² Hak Chipta yang saya perchaya akan di-kemukakan di-Dewan ini tidak berapa lama lagi. Dalam soal Undang² Hak Chipta ini,

saya-lah yang banyak sa-kali menimbulkan-nya dalam Dewan ini dan bershukor-lah bahawa pemerintah telah menunjoki rungutan penulis² dan para pencipta² lain-nya, kita menyambut Undang² dengan ucapan shabas dan sama² kita menunggu perbahathan-nya dalam Dewan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah beberapa perkara yang timbul dalam fikiran saya yang di-ilhamkan oleh Titah Di-Raja sa-malam dan kita tentu-lah sa-bulat dalam menyampaikan ucapan terima kaseh atas Titah Di-Raja itu yang memberi suloh yang terang kepada bahtera negara kita belayar menuju muara kesentosaan, kebahagiaan dan keagongan (*Tepok*).

Tuan Toh Theam Hock (Kampar):
Mr Speaker, Sir, Honourable Members, first of all, I would like to express my profound gratitude for this distinction of seconding the Motion of Thanks to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for his Gracious Speech. It is indeed a distinct honour for the people of Kampar which I have the honour and privilege to represent in this august House.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I do not intend to speak at length in seconding this motion as my colleague and friend, the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu Utara, has done so with considerable eloquence, and I can hardly match his fine words.

The Gracious Speech, by and large, reveals the progress achieved in our country, and I can say that it is a happy picture. In every front of our development programme, progress has been achieved and consolidated. However, I feel that much more can be done to improve our economy by adopting a more vigorous, a more practical and a more liberal attitude in the field of commerce and industry in particular. It is a happy thing to learn from the Gracious Speech that the First Malaysia Plan, which began last year, has got off to a good start. It has drawn in private and public investments into this country and thereby increasing the employment opportunities of our people. As an

example of the happy picture we have just heard from His Majesty, in Kampar itself we have seen the construction of no less than three new schools costing about \$1 million. Obviously, the same kind of development is going on in other parts of Malaysia and, perhaps, even on a larger scale. We have been able to do this because there is political stability in the country. Out of political stability, there is economic stability and consequently a prosperous and healthy economy must inevitably be the result of this situation.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in this respect, I do not think it would be out of place to say a few words of praise for the leadership of the Prime Minister who has done so much for this country, and no less the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance who has held the money so tightly that it is unlikely to slip out of his control. We are all grateful to them for their dedication, hard work and honesty. It is my hope that the fine example of our leadership can be emulated by others.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would now like to refer to the question of diversification of Malaysia's economy in the field of oil palm and other crops. Sir, Malaysia occupies a fairly strategic position in this part of the world as it is at the cross-roads of many sea ways: there is the South China Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Straits of Malacca. Mr Speaker, Sir, in diversifying our economy, it is right and proper that we should not only look at it from the position of land mass but also the abundance of sea-food, the gift of God to mankind. We should take positive steps to utilise whatever resources we have and secure a share of the abundance of sea-foods for our people. This is not a small issue, as it involves a lot of technical know-how especially in obtaining the proper equipment and shipping facilities to secure the sea-foods from the depth of the ocean. Countries like Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia are sparing no efforts to obtain an abundance of sea-foods not

only for home consumption but also for export. This is a direction in which our Government must make an all-out effort. What we are doing today is indeed a pitiful thing. But the time has come for us to make a start. Malaysia in many ways can be considered to be a maritime nation, but we have never taken advantage of our position as such because of various reasons. One such reason is that in the past the Government has never given proper and full encouragement to our fishermen to go beyond the shores of Malaysia into the deep sea to fish. I hope this position will be corrected in time to come—the sooner the better.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to praise the Alliance Government for doing what it can within all its powers to uplift the economic position of the Malay people in the rural areas. What we are doing is basically correct, and in the long run it will bring benefit to the rural people as well as to the Government. What we need to do for these rural people we must do without fear or hesitation. The dynamic policy of the rural development as advocated and implemented by Tun Abdul Razak deserves the full support of all our people except those who do not wish us well. What we have done in the rural areas for the bumiputras is indeed praiseworthy, and I do not think there is any Government that can match as much as we have done within a short period of time and the limited resources at our disposal. It is a gigantic task, and I do not think this Government has done badly.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is, however, one other aspect of development which I notice has somewhat been overlooked and which, I feel, deserves a little bit more attention than it is receiving from various authorities. My colleagues in the M.C.A. and myself are aware of the unhappy position which prevails in the minds of some of our 500,000 new villagers due to the lack of development for some reason or other. Mr Speaker, Sir, if this state of despondency is allowed to grow and drift endlessly, I am sure that it will

in the end pose a very real threat to the very well-being and security of Malaysia as a whole. In raising this matter, I hope that our leaders will act courageously and correct the situation, so that the hooligans in the Opposition parties who are conducting violent demonstrations in many parts of West Malaysia can be isolated and smashed. As long as there is a state of despondency among the people, the danger remains. The new villagers are not impervious to what is happening around this country and around the world. Mr Speaker, Sir, the 500,000-odd new villagers are historically the product of the twelve-year-old Emergency. In any emergency, there is always the question of resentment, unhappiness, depression, disgust and despondency. The British colonial administration did what it could for the new villagers in order to save the day for the colonial authorities from the communists. The situation has now changed. Malaysia is now an independent country, and our Government is dedicated to the working for the betterment of the people. It needs peace and construction. It is a well-known fact that in many of the new villages, the people are clamouring for land to build a home and those who are more productive for a small plot of land for cultivation purposes. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is true that as far as the question of land is concerned, it is a State matter, but this is an important issue and I feel that our national leaders can make a united effort to resolve this problem since the Alliance party is in control of most of the State Governments. This is a matter which only the Alliance Government on Federal and State levels can work out a properly constituted scheme for land development for the new villagers. Let there be no misunderstanding on this score. Mr Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest that the Government take immediate measures to grant the 500,000 new villagers permanent land titles for the land they have been given many years ago. The new villagers, despite the hardship they suffered from communist terrorists and

now from the young hooligans, by and large they are sympathetic and loyal supporters of the Alliance Government. The granting of land titles will go a long way to giving the new villagers a sense of security and not frustration which the young hooligans are always out to exploit.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there are large tracks of semi-jungle land in many parts of this country which are available for farming purposes and yet for some reason or other nothing has been done to put them to good use and to utilise the vast number of human resources in the 500 new villages to plant vegetables and other cash crops. This is something which I feel should be corrected as soon as possible, and the result will be tremendous upon the economy of Malaysia. For example, if one travels by train or road or even in the air by day, one can see the vast tracks of railway reserves land and worked-out mining land, which should be made available to our farmers rather than let *lalang* to grow. I feel that on this question of land the authorities concerned should adopt a more liberal, a more realistic and a more imaginative policy. In Perak itself, there are many new villagers who are prepared to migrate to other States if land is made available to them provided they are given sufficient encouragement and acreage for planting of cash crops. The battle to win the hearts and minds of our people will be fought on this issue of land for it gives them a sense of security. Of course, those who cannot accept this country as their one and only home and Malaysia the sole object of their loyalty, then such people like the hooligans in certain Opposition parties should not expect such good treatment from the Government. As M.C.A. members it is our duty to look after the interests and well-being of the 500,000 new villagers just as the UMNO is looking after the well-being of the Malay people in the rural areas. To leave such vital issues in the hands of the hooligans will endanger the security of this nation. These farmers will ultimately benefit this nation,

because this will help to bring down the high cost of living of our people.

I am most happy to read a recent statement by the Deputy Prime Minister calling for the utilisation of the vast human resources in our country. This is very true and we need to utilise the 500,000 new villagers together with the two million rural Malays to uplift our economy. If these two factors can go side by side, especially in the field of development, our future will be extremely bright.

Mr Speaker, Sir, I am particularly happy that in His Majesty's Gracious Speech, there is mention of the need of an efficient and an honest civil service. I would like to congratulate the Government for sparing no efforts in stamping out corruption in the administration. I realise that in most cases of corruption, it is difficult to bring about the conviction of the culprits, because the victims are not prepared to come out and testify in Court. This is true in nine out of ten cases. I do not blame the Government for the very delicate position it is being put because of the uncooperative manner and conduct of the victims. What this Government needs to do is to educate our people to report all cases of corruption without fear or favour. Mr Speaker, Sir, it is my humble opinion that the Anti-Corruption Agency should be an independent body directly under the control of the Attorney-General. This would ensure that the functions of the Agency can be operated with speed and vigour and with no outside interference. This is the only logical way.

Mr Speaker, Sir, much more remains to be done in getting rid of corruption from the Civil Service and statutory bodies. I do not say that all our civil servants are corrupt but it is an undeniable fact that in every organisation, there are a few black sheep and the activities of some of these devils are bound to tarnish the good name of the majority. This is the price we have to pay because we believe in upholding the principles of justice and parliamentary democracy. In some other countries they shoot them and in some neighbouring countries even the office

boy can report on the corrupt practices of his superior officer, including the Head of Department. Systematic network of spying and counter-spying is usually set up for this purpose. I do not suggest that this is a good way because I think there has got to be freedom of democracy in the real sense of the word, and there must be a sense of security of mind, at least. But I think the time has come when this Government must be bold, courageous and ruthless in rooting out all the devils in our Civil Service and statutory bodies. It is not my intention to cast aspersions on any particular department but it is undeniable that a lot of efforts must be put by the new Anti-Corruption Agency in looking into the affairs of such departments as the Police, Commerce and Industry, Immigration, Customs, Inland Revenue, Licencing Departments, Municipalities and all other departments which day in and day out have to deal with the general public. There may be one or two culprits in some of these departments but they are sufficient to blacken the whole department's good name. I believe that the majority of the officers are dedicated and honest civil servants but the question remains: what do we do with these few scoundrels that we always have in our midst? This is a question to which I hope the new Anti-Corruption Agency will pay particular attention.

Lastly, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is apparent that hooligans in certain Opposition parties in this country are resorting to demonstrations of a very violent nature. Since the beginning of this year, hooligans in the ranks of certain Opposition parties have conducted no less than 30 demonstrations throughout West Malaysia for no apparent reason except to create trouble and difficulties for the people, especially the man in the street, particularly the hawkers and petty traders. The damage to public buildings and property amounted to several hundreds of thousands of dollars with the smashing of traffic lights, street lamps, parking meters and so on. I would like to urge the Government to be resolutely firm, especially

the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting and to launch a nation-wide campaign to expose these hooligans who go about damaging things and making trouble for the people. These hooligans are heartless people and they never hesitate to kick down the fruit stalls and upset the belongings of hawkers when they flee from the Police. Mr Speaker, Sir, these hooligans represent nobody except their own selfish ends or some foreign masters, if they have any. What the Police have done in safeguarding the security of this country deserve our full praise and support. Despite all the provocation of the hooligans, the Police have shown great restraint. We in this House should record our heartfelt thanks to all ranks of the Police Force for doing a wonderful job in maintaining our security.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank Mr Speaker for the opportunity and honour given to me in seconding the motion of thanks to His Majesty's Gracious Speech. Thank you, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Speaker, Sir, since the turn of the twentieth century the world has endured two World Wars. Today the world is still literally on the brink of war and, small as we are, we must do all that we can to avoid a global conflict that may well consume the whole of mankind.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the assassination of the Archduke Charles and his wife at Sarajevo on the 26th of June, 1914 lit the fires of World War I—a war which the western powers fondly hoped would put an end to all wars. It did not.

In 1937 the Japanese raped Manchuria while the League of Nations looked on impotently. Oh yes, it did send the Lytton Commission to look into the matter. Unfortunately the commission white-washed the sins of the Japanese and this set the stage for World War II. Emboldened by this, Hitler re-occupied the Saarland, then started gobbling up Austria, the Sudetenland and the Danzig. Not to be outdone the Italians under Mussolini then conquered Ethiopia and meanwhile the major powers experimented

with their military hardware in the civil war in Spain. Then came the German attack on Poland and World War II was on.

Mr Speaker, Sir, last week the cold war in the Middle East not only hotted up but burst into flames and for a time it seemed that the fires of war would spread, leading to World War III. The world was on the brink of a global war, but by the grace of God the planes have been grounded and the guns silenced, and an uneasy truce or ceasefire has now settled in the Middle East.

Mr Speaker, Sir, since World War II the Middle East and in particular the existence of Israel as a sovereign state has been a tinder box that threatened to set alight the flames of war not only in the Middle East but to the rest of the world as well. Let me trace very briefly the turbulent history of the Middle East since World War II.

In 1947 the British finally decided to give up Palestine and turned it over to the United Nations. It took the General Assembly ten weeks to partition the land between the Arabs and the Israelis and on the 14th May, 1948, Ben Gurion proclaimed Israel as an independent Jewish State. The Arab reaction predictably was immediate and violent. The combined forces of Egypt, Transjordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Syria marched into Israel. The Arabs received a sound thrashing. Out-numbered at first by 20-1, the Israeli soldiers outfought, outmanoeuvred, out-gunned, and outgeneralled the Arabs who were finally forced to seek a ceasefire after eight months of bitter fighting. Although they were defeated the Arabs refused to recognise the existence of Israel and they swore vengeance.

Amongst the participants of that 1948-1949 Arab war was a Lieutenant Nasser who swore to uproot the decadent Farouk Regime in Cairo for the Egyptian soldiers were supplied not only with inferior arms but had to use dud shells as well. In 1952 Nasser overthrew King Farouk and proclaimed Egypt a republic—the United Arabic Republic, and then he proceeded to

make preparations for a second round with his inveterate enemy, Israel.

But in the 1956 in the Sinai campaign the Egyptians were again soundly thrashed. In a 100-hour campaign, described by most students of military science as a "Masterpiece of Mobility" the Israeli soldiers under Major General Moshe Dayan achieved complete surprise and in a 100 hours reached the eastern banks of the Suez Canal and what was more important captured the important fort of Sharm El Sheikh which controlled the strategic Straits of Tiran, gateway to the Gulf of Aqaba at the tip of which is situated the Israeli port of Elath, which provides the only gateway for Israel to the East.

Since then there has been an uneasy peace in the Middle East punctuated by recurrent raids by commandos of the Fedayeen and the El Fatah. The former are organized by the Egyptians based mainly in the Gaza Strip and the latter were formed by the Palestine refugees. They were based in Syria and in the Gaza Strip. Just as in the 1956 Sinai Campaign was triggered off by the Fedayeen raids, the present crisis was ignited by the El Fatah raids from Syria. The Israeli Premier, Levi Eshkol, threatened that if Syria did not put a stop to these El Fatah raids, Israel would take punitive action against Syria. This naturally alarmed the Arab World. Egypt moved her troops to the Sinai Desert and ordered the United Nations troops at the Gaza Strip and at Sharm El Sheikh to withdraw. She then closed the Gulf of Aqaba to Israel shipping and blocked the Straits of Tiran not only to Israeli shipping but also to ships carrying goods to Elath. President Nasser had united the Arab Nations and their people in a Jihad, the holy war, the avowed purpose of which was to destroy Israel and drive them to the sea. He had obtained the support of the Soviet Union for his actions and was at that time the undisputed leader of the United Arab world enjoying unrivalled, absolute and undiluted power. He had reached the zenith of his power, or so it seemed. The stage was now set for the third Arab-Israeli War.

On the other hand, tiny dagger-shaped Israeli has a population of 2.7 million living in about 8,000 square miles of territory. It had a regular army of 71,000 with about 275,000 reserves. Its army is superbly trained and is by far the most efficient fighting force in the Middle East.

With Arabs and Israelis facing each other tensely across their borders, with their fingers on the trigger the conflict was bound to come, the efforts of the Security Council notwithstanding. And sure enough on Monday, 5th June, 1967, the third Arab-Israel war broke out. In one sweep the Israeli Air Force knocked out more than half of the Arab Air Forces and then using their air superiority, the Israelis, in a blitzkrieg that even surpassed the smashing victory of the Nazis through Holland and Belgium in 1940, knocked out the Egyptians and Jordanians in another 100-hour War that must have astounded both the Americans and the Russians as well. Hannibal at Cannae, Hindenburg and Ludendorff at Tannenberg, Guderian in The Low Countries could not have done better.

Now that the planes have been grounded and the guns silenced, the problems of arriving at a peace with honour seems even more insuperable than enforcing a ceasefire amongst the contestants. Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Defence Minister, standing in the shadow of the Wailing Wall of Jerusalem has declared: "To our Arab neighbours we offer, perhaps even more firmly now, our hand in peace". But he also added "We have returned here never to part with Jerusalem".

Mr Speaker, Sir, in the Sinai Campaign of 1956 the Egyptians were taken by surprise and there was collusion by the French and the British with the Israelis. This was freely admitted by Major General Moshe Dayan in his book "Diary of the Sinai Campaign". Mr Speaker, Sir, however, on June 15th both sides were fully prepared for war and that the Israelis were able to win such a smashing victory, even greater than that of 1956, speaks well of their military prowess.

In this House, I have been called many names—amongst others, Voice of Jakarta, Voice of Indonesia. I have been a student of military science for many years and after this brief analysis of mine on the Arab-Israeli Wars, I hope no one will call me the Voice of Tel Aviv. I have tried to be factual and objective in my analysis.

Mr Speaker, Sir, now that the hot war is over the main issues likely to be involved in a settlement are:

1. *The Gulf of Aqaba*—This is Israel's lifeline to the Red Sea and the East and she would want it to be declared an international waterway with international guarantees.
2. *The Suez Canal*—Israel would want it to be opened to her as well as to other international shipping.
3. The problem of guaranteeing the inviolability of the Middle East Frontiers.
4. The Palestine Refugee problem.

Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not often that I see eye to eye with our Prime Minister on matters of foreign policy. However, I must congratulate him on the stand he has taken on the Middle East War. He has quite rightly stated that wars do not settle anything and expressed the hope that the conflict would not spread. Let us hope that Malaysia will lend her voice to finding a peaceful settlement in the Middle East within the framework of the United Nations.

There is one bye-product of the Middle East War that I wish to comment on. I refer to the news coverage of both T.V. Malaysia and Radio Malaysia on the war there. News reporting, Mr Speaker, Sir, should be both factual, objective and impartial. Comments, however, can be slanted to one's needs. In this, Radio Malaysia has failed dismally, so much so that most of us had to tune in to Radio Singapore or the B.B.C. or Radio Australia to find out what was going on in the Middle East. T.V. Malaysia was only slightly better.

I shall give but one example, Mr Speaker, Sir. On the third day of the war, the newspapers reported that Sharm El Sheikh had fallen to Israeli paratroopers. Now, most of us tuned in to the radio or looked at the T.V. to find out whether the ground troops had followed the paratroopers. To a student of military science like me this is most important for if the ground troops did not follow the paratroopers, the latter might have been wiped out as it happened to the British at Arnhem. It transpired that the ground troops followed the paratroopers 24 hours later but this fact was not reported in both T.V. and Radio Malaysia. Then, why did not both T.V. and Radio Malaysia invite well-informed people to participate in forums regarding the Middle East War? The B.B.C. did this every day with a new set of commentators everyday. With so many people who had studied or visited the Middle East, it would not have been too difficult to find commentators to participate in such forums. I commend this suggestion to the Minister for Information and Broadcasting should the crisis in the Middle East hot up again.

Mr Speaker, Sir, before I leave the subject of the Middle East, I must say that I am astounded that His Majesty's Speech did not make a single reference to a war that may well have sealed the fate of mankind and has already caused a marked rise in the price of consumer goods in this country. I do realise that His Majesty's Speech would have to be written well in advance, but I am astounded that the backroom boys sitting behind the ministerial benches could not have made last minute adjustments to His Majesty's Speech to suit the latest developments.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the other war that threatens the peace of the world is the war in the Vietnam. None other than U Thant has warned that the world is on the brink of a global war because of the war in Vietnam. One does not need to be a Secretary-General of the United Nations to know that Vietnam is the powder keg of the East and unless the war there is de-escalated it

may break out into a conflagration that will destroy the human race.

Our support of the American War effort has branded us as a lackey and stooge of American imperialism in Vietnam. Thus the Prime Minister in Tokyo was reported to have stated, I quote: "The war in Vietnam had gone on for so long only because the Communist World, and particularly China, had gone to the support of North Vietnam. If China calls off the fighting tomorrow, the fighting would end. Most of the bombing and all the fighting is taking place in South Vietnam. If the North Vietnamese would only withdraw to the 17th parallel the war would stop". I have stated before, and I state it again, that what I have just quoted may well be spoken by a war hawk in Washington. No wonder our diplomats abroad have such a tough time in improving our picture image amongst the Afro-Asian nations.

Mr Speaker, Sir, we are getting more and more involved in the war in Vietnam, although quite rightly we have decided to stay out of SEATO. First, we palmed off the derelicts of our Emergency, i.e. our trucks and guns and sent them out in the dead of night to South Vietnam. Next, we trained South Vietnamese Army personnel in jungle warfare in Malaysia. Then we allowed the Australians to use Butterworth as the staging ground for their R.A.A.F. Canberra Squadron which has been sent to South Vietnam. The Member for Ipoh has accused the Government of sending senior police officers to South Vietnam. Finally, we have sent a team headed by Tan Sri Taib bin Andak to help out in the land resettlement there. This shows that we are getting more and more involved in the war in Vietnam.

The Labour Party of Malaya would be failing in its duty if it did not warn the Alliance Government not to get more involved in the Vietnam war. We must not sell our souls for a pottage of 50,000 tons of G.S.A. rubber sales.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Americans have escalated the war in Vietnam almost

everyday. First there was the bombing of military targets in Hanoi and Haiphong involving civilian casualties. Next the Americans move into the D.M.Z. (de-militarised zone) and there has been talk of building a Maginot Line south of the D.M.Z. The Americans must know that they cannot win the war in Vietnam with machines and bombs. The war can only be won by winning the hearts and minds of the people of Vietnam and this the Americans have failed completely to do. Meanwhile, they pour more troops and firepower into Vietnam and in doing so escalate the war there and bring the world closer to the brink of World War III.

Mr Speaker, Sir, in September this year the presidential elections in South Vietnam will take place. It is well-known that the C.I.A. in 1956 under a Colonel Landsdale rigged the elections in 1956 to achieve an overwhelming victory for their candidate, Ngo Dinh Diem, and the world saw how this puppet of the Americans was torn from limb to limb by his own countrymen. Let all Asians warn the Americans and the C.I.A. in particular not to rig the September presidential elections in South Vietnam.

Mr Speaker: I must warn the Honourable Member to be careful in speaking about other powers. Do not impute any motives or actions which you cannot

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Well, Mr Speaker Sir, if I have quoted Landsdale, it has been documented that the C.I.A. did rig the elections. This is a historical fact, not imputing anything. This is a historical fact which the Americans themselves acknowledge.

Mr Speaker: If you are quoting from some paper, then say so.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Well, I have been quoting from a book on the C.I.A., Mr Speaker, Sir. I merely wish to say the C.I.A. should not help to rig the presidential elections in South Vietnam. Let the pistol packing Air Vice Marshall, the Army General

Thieu—Lieutenant General Thieu—and any other civilians fight it out in a free election without the interference of the C.I.A.

Mr Speaker, Sir, a study of the action of the United Nation vis-a-vis the war in the Middle East and that in Vietnam is very revealing. In the Middle East where Western interests are involved, namely the Suez Canal, the oil wells and the balance of power there, the Western powers were quick to hold emergency meetings of the Security Council to dampen the fires of war there. On the other hand, the war in Vietnam might be said to have begun in 1941 with the occupation of that country by the Japanese and that country has not known peace for more than a quarter of a century. It would seem that the destruction of Asian lands and Asian lives mean nothing to the non-Asian members of the United Nations. Is it because that Asian lives are expendable, that they should be encouraged to cut each others throat at the behest of the Americans? Malaysia should do nothing to help the American war efforts in Vietnam. Instead it should do all it can in the United Nations to call for an end to the war in Vietnam.

Malaysia and Communism: Mr Speaker, Sir, our Government has come to divide the communists into two camps—the good communists as represented by the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries and the bad communists as represented by the Peoples' Republic of China.

In the past our Ministers have fulminated against all communists. Now they have become more discriminating and have concentrated their venom on the bad communists, namely the Peoples' Republic of China. It is incredible that we a nation of only 10 million should go out of our way to castigate and fulminate against China. And yet this was exactly what our Deputy Prime Minister had done in his recent trip to Australia and New Zealand.

It is obvious that the United States of America want to use China as the bogeyman amongst Asian nations and

we have fallen into her trap. By and large the U.S.A. has failed in her attempts to convince most Asian Governments that China has aggressive intentions towards them. And this failure suggests why the United States has been unable so far to crystallize opinion in these countries behind any genuine Asian regional security arrangements to cut a supposed threat of Chinese expansion. It is recognized that in a number of Asian capitals that China's belligerence is largely a function of her special rivalry with the U.S.A. over Taiwan, Vietnam and other issues. China has been able to normalize her relations with Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan, Nepal, North Vietnam with whom she has common boundaries. And she has not troubled to swallow any of these neighbours. It is true that she has trouble with India over her border dispute, but anyone who suggests that China would want to swallow up India must have his head examined.

The U.S.A. had tried to build up an Asian shield, after the pattern of NATO, in opposition to Peking but in this she has failed dismally. Only the lackeys of Washington who depend on baksheesh from the Americans have consented to help the American war effort in Vietnam.

The plain fact is that Asian communism's greatest asset is not, and never has been, Communist China's potential military threat or her support of revolution. It has been, and continues to be, primarily the existence of incompetence and corruption and the lack of a genuine socially progressive nation building ethic within the non-Communist elite in every country where communism has made serious advances. In any case China is in the throes of a cultural revolution which must seriously set back the clock for her. She has had her fingers badly burnt in Africa and she must now think twice before she starts to export revolution or subversion abroad. And, in any case, I am sanguine enough that given time China may yet turn out to be a good communist like the Soviet Union which our country regards as

a good communist country. Hence let us not fulminate and castigate China but rather let us leave her alone even if we do not want to cultivate her friendship. His Majesty in his speech stated that Malaysia believed in peaceful co-existence. Our uncalled for fulminations against the Peoples' Republic of China seem to indicate that while we preach one thing we actually practise the opposite.

The Foreign Minister of India, Mr C. M. Chagla, issued a clarion call for the formation of a Council of Asia. This would be on the same lines as A.S.A. but larger and would embrace all Asian countries regardless of their political ideologies. This may seem a dream of the future for Mr Chagla and may be too Utopian at the moment but we in Asia should work towards it. Already there is a move to have a bigger A.S.A. consisting of the original three, namely, Thailand, the Philippines and Malaysia, and including Indonesia, possibly Cambodia, Singapore and Burma. The Labour Party of Malaysia wants it to be known that if this is an attempt to revive the now defunct Maphilindo, then we will oppose it and denounce it. Any regional grouping based on racial or religious lines must be a retrograde step.

Here I must congratulate the Government on the successful conclusion of the trade talks with the Soviet Union and our intention to exchange diplomatic missions with the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. This must open the eyes of the Western powers that we will no longer allow them to depress the price of our primary products and increase the price of their manufactured goods to us.

Before I leave the subjects of our foreign policy, let me reiterate that the Labour Party of Malaya calls on the Alliance Government to adopt a more realistic independent foreign policy so that we need not be labelled British or American Malaysia.

Defence: The decision of the British to withdraw East of the Suez has sent a wave of panic throughout Malaysia, Australia and New Zealand. As far as

Malaysia is concerned there is absolutely no reason for such a panic. In the first place, as I have state before, we cannot afford to replace man for man every British soldier who has been sent home. And, in any case, what is the need for a large standing army in this country? Whom is it suppose to fight? We are now surrounded by friendly neighbours and our armed forces cannot be intended to ward off aggression from our friendly neighbours. Are we to assume that our armed forced are meant to stem the tide of the Chinese Juggernaut? But as I have indicated before, there is no reason to assume that China has any aggressive intentions on her neighbours or further afield.

Both the Member for Kota Star Selatan and I have advocated that what we need is a small compact highly trained mobile army ready to move at a moment's notice to any trouble spot. The case of Israel proves my point. There is another lesson, that we can learn from that war.

We now know that the Israelis have captured intact an Egyptian rocket base between the Mitla Pass and the Suez Canal. In addition, the Egyptians lost 700 tanks, about 100 of which were captured intact. Perhaps one of the reasons for the loss of these expensive military hardware is that the soldiers were not fully trained to handle such sophisticated gadgets. The lesson for us is clear. We must not buy costly and sophisticated military hardware unless we have the personnel to man them.

Mr Speaker, Sir, on the home front the two issues that must be engaging the urgent attention of the Government are:

1. The falling price of rubber and to a lesser extent of tin as well; and
2. The growing industrial unrest throughout the country.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the price of rubber hovers around 56 cents per pound, and it has dipped as low as 55 cents—the lowest on record since the Korean War. This must mean a very sharp drop in

revenue not only for the Treasury but also for the thousands of small holders in this country. In the kampongs throughout the country the people are now feeling the squeeze.

Thus take the case of the rubber tapper who owns a plot of, let us say, four acres of rubber land. He will get about 4 katies a day. Now rubber is sold in the kampongs for about 50 cents a katty. Thus the rubber tapper will get \$2 a day and that for about 25 days a month. If he works for an absentee landlord the position is worse, for if he has to "bagi dua" it means that he gets about \$1 a day. Now, how a family of say, five, can exist on such an income, I leave it to the Minister of Finance to figure out. The result is that the kampong folks buy rice by the *chupak* and other items of diet for five cents, ten cents, at a time. And with the spiralling of prices recently the position is made worse among the kampong folks. Mr Speaker, Sir, I got to the kampongs fairly regularly, and what the kampong folks tell me is this: "Doktor, harga getah tiap² bulan turun, tetapi malang-nya Tun Tan Siew Sin menaikkan chukai, dan benda yang kita hendaki tiap² hari naik, bagaimana kita boleh hidup" bertanya penduduk² di-kampong yang saya melawat.

Mr Speaker, Sir, here I must congratulate both the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Commerce and Industry for the plain talking they have done over the G.S.A. sales of rubber and tin. For years the G.S.A. sales have been made use of to depress the price of two of our primary commodities. The U.S.A. is spending U.S. \$20 billions a year in the war in Vietnam and yet it goes out of its way to place trade restrictions and tariff barriers on trade with her. Now that the G.S.A. will cut down the sales of rubber by 50,000 tons a year, it will only go to pay for less than half a day's fighting in Vietnam.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Kennedy Round of Talks, GATT, UNCTAD, ECAFE, etc. are the clubs of the rich developed countries to get richer at the expense of the poorer developing countries. The prices of the primary products of the developing countries, e.g., rubber, tin,

tea, cocoa, coffee, sugar, have all been depressed, while the price of the manufactured goods from the developed countries increases year by year. Not content with this the developed countries put up tariff barriers and restrictions against the entry of goods from developing countries. Thus the gap between the haves and the have-nots is widening and we will be forever indebted to the rich developed countries. We will always be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. Not content with this they have the audacity to suggest that we in Malaysia should cut down on our production of rubber in order not to flood the world with over production of rubber though there is no evidence of this at all. The rich developed countries of course have been successful in getting both Brazil and Ghana to cut down on the production of coffee and cocoa and both these crops have been burnt to maintain their prices.

Instead of the interminable talks that go on at meetings of GATT, UNCTAD, ECAFE, etc. it is about time that the developing countries club together and tell the developed countries that enough is enough, and that we should not only get a square deal for our primary products but also that the trade barriers erected against the entry of our manufactured goods should be lowered or removed altogether.

In this connection may I quote from the *Far Eastern Economic Review* of 27 October, 1966, on what the developing countries have to say in this connection at the Kennedy Round of Talks. Mr Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I quote:

"Much of the recent discussion in the sub-committee for the participation of the developing countries has centered on the five points which these countries feel should form the basis of their talks with the developed countries. The five points are: (1) all products of exports interest to developing countries should be removed from exception lists; (2) tariffs on these products should be reduced by more than 50%; (3) reduction should be implemented at an accelerated rate and not over a 5-year period; (4) all obstacles to trade in tropical products should be eliminated; and (5) developing countries should be compensated for the loss of their preferences."

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is all very well for His Majesty to issue a clarion call for a restraint on expenditure by the Federal and State Governments and statutory bodies as well. Example is better than precept. Let the Ministers stop their junkets abroad on the slightest excuse. And we have seen Ministers going abroad with their wives as well, possibly at taxpayers' expense. Let them stop their blatant politicking at public expense. Let them also cut down ruthlessly on uneconomic projects.

At the last Budget session I have criticised the allocation of three-quarter million dollars for the dining hall at the Istana Negara. Let the Government scrap this project as well as other equally unproductive projects before it calls on the people to tighten their belts.

Trade with Singapore: Mr Speaker, Sir, it is ironical that while we have sponsored ASA and are now considering the formation of a bigger ASA we have not arrived at a *modus operandi*, let alone a *modus vivendi* as regards a common market with our closest neighbour, Singapore. The Ministers of both countries may mouth such platitudes as historical, cultural, geographical and economic ties with Singapore *ad nauseam*, but they then promptly proceed to kick each other in the teeth publicly.

Thus the promotion of industries in each territory separately may not be viable economically but if there is a common market with Singapore (and this is the fervent hope of all traders) then there is a chance of such industries surviving. Let me give but one example, and here I am glad that the Minister of Commerce and Industry is here.

The assembly of cars is very costly and the market of both Singapore and Malaysia combined is too small for such an enterprise. But the governments of both countries have decreed that cars assembled in either territory will have to climb a high tariff wall in order to enter the market of each other. This has resulted in the Ford assembly plant, one that was started even before World War II, cutting down its production and laying off workers. On the other hand, it is no secret that the sales of cars in

West Malaysia are in the doldrums and when the cars from the assembly plants roll off the production lines, where are they going to sell their cars? The result is that many workers in West Malaysia have been laid off and this even before the assembly plants have gone into production full swing yet. Is this the way to encourage industrialisation by laying off workers?

The sensible thing would be for both Governments to find a *modus operandi* for a common market so as to ensure the survival of both. But it is no secret, Mr Speaker, Sir, that it is the avowed intention of the Alliance Government, and the Minister of Finance in particular, to kill off Singapore economically by diverting all exports going to Singapore through Port Swettenham and Penang and insisting that all imports come through these two ports as well. I challenge the Alliance Government to deny that talks on these lines are taking place in influential Alliance circles. But what good will it do to turn Singapore into a Cuba? It was precisely the dreadful spectacle of this that prompted the Tunku to form Malaysia and now that Singapore is out, Malaysia is doing exactly that by trying to strangle Singapore economically.

Monopolies: Mr Speaker, Sir, time and again in this House, I have stressed and I have stressed to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, that while we welcome industrialisation, we must guard against monopolies and the victimization of the consumers.

In April this year, the Rawang Cement Company amalgamated with the Pan Malaysian Cement Company to form the A.P.M.C., Associated Pan Malaysian Cement and promptly the price of cement increased by \$1 per bag from \$2.40 to \$3.40 per bag. There may be some justification for an increase in price but certainly not an increase of about 40% on the old price. This makes the selling price here at \$68 a ton while in Singapore cement, which is imported is sold at \$53 per ton delivered to site. It is incredible that when the complaint of "no notice charge" was brought to the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry, he was reported to

have said, "When price fell, no notice was given and there were no complaints." Now, the cat is out of the bag. The Minister of Commerce and Industry together with the tycoons in the M.C.A.—and all these industrialists, Mr Speaker, Sir, are mainly tycoons and the newly rich in the UMNO—and together with the foreign industrialists are holding the consumer to ransom. The Labour Party of Malaya calls on the Minister of Commerce and Industry to institute an inquiry into the matter of the increase in the price of cement with a view to stopping the exploitation of a captive market by the business tycoons in this country.

Rise of price in consumer goods: Mr Speaker, Sir, even before the Middle East war, the price of consumer goods has been rising steadily. With the advent of the war there, the price of practically all goods has spiralled up. This is particularly so with rice. The situation is so bad that an UMNO Division in Johore Bahru has called on the Minister of Commerce and Industry to resign if he is unable to check the price of consumer goods. In the face of such an outcry, the Minister has always a stock answer ready: the remedy lies in the hands of the consumer, he can refuse to buy the goods when the prices are increased. This is easier said than done. I suppose that the prospect of his being sacked by UMNO has galvanised the Minister of Commerce and Industry into action, for he has introduced price tags and has even gone to the extent of raiding shops, which have hoarded rice. A very salutary warning to the Minister! Let him work hard and fast or else the consumers up and down the country will call for his resignation as well.

The Minister of Finance has boasted time and again that the Cost of Living Index has risen by only five points. Reputable economists have told me that both Malaysia and Singapore have been known to juggle with their statistics at the drop of the hat. Thus, while the Minister of Finance may say that the cost of living has not risen much, he should do some marketing himself or speak to the ordinary housewife who has to try to make the dollar stretch longer because of the steady rise in the

cost of living. Right now, the Minister of Finance must know that monthly pay is a very good thing, but the trouble is that the month lasts longer than the pay.

Mr Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Minister of Finance reminds me of the businessman who has been badgered by a high-pressure salesman to buy a wonderful computer which could do anything, even translating into foreign languages any speech made into it. The businessman at last yielded to pressure but demanded some proof and asked if it could translate into French. "Of course it can, you try it", said the salesman. The businessman spoke into the machine the first phrase that came into his head and said, "Out of sight, out of mind". The computer translated this as "Invisible imbecile". The Honourable Minister of Finance reminds me of this computer. He unfortunately is not invisible, but he is an imbecile if he thinks we can swallow his double talk that the cost of living has not gone up and that we need not worry about it. He should instead liaise with his colleague, the Minister of Commerce and Industry to try and curb this rise in the cost of living even before the Middle East war.

Mr Speaker: I wonder if the Honourable Member realises the meaning of "imbecile"!

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: This is but a figure of speech, Sir.

Mr Speaker: Well, as long as you keep it a figure of speech.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I am merely using it as a figure of speech. I do not mean to impute that the Minister of Finance is an imbecile.

There is no doubt, Mr Speaker, Sir, that there is at the moment a wave of industrial unrest throughout the country. First, there was the mini-strike of the NUT, then their work-to-rule and now it is joined by the D.T.C. Union and other teachers' unions as well. There is no doubt that the relations between the Minister of Education and the teachers in this country have reached a new low. And for this, the Minister is mainly to blame for, despite

his solemn promise made in this House to smoke the pipe of peace with NUT, he has gone nuts by not only antagonizing NUT but the other teachers' unions as well.

Then there is the freezing of the work of the Whitley Council and of the gag on trade union leaders working in the Government Service. CUEPACS are up in arms and have threatened to call out all its 72 affiliates in strike.

Next, there is the opposition of the M.T.U.C. as representing the trade union movement against the Industrial Relations Bill. Despite the plea by the M.T.U.C. that the Bill be withdrawn and the suggestions of the M.T.U.C. be incorporated into the Bill, this has been rejected and, of course, the Government has the power to bulldoze the Bill through this House next week. As this Bill will be fully debated in this House, I shall not speak more on it now except to say that I for one, will fight against the enactment of this Bill to the bitter end.

Elections in Sabah and Sarawak: Mr Speaker, Sir, the Alliance

Mr Speaker: You may continue your speech later. The sitting is suspended until 4.00 p.m. today.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.00 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

Address of Thanks

Debate resumed.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Speaker, Sir, at the lunch break, I had come to touch on Sabah and Sarawak. Sir, the Alliance Government in Kuala Lumpur took two long years to soften up the opposition in Sabah before it judged that it was safe to hold direct elections there. The Consul General of the Philippines in Singapore has quite rightly stated that all opposition to the ruling party or any anti-Malaysia sentiment has been effectively silenced

by the application of the I.S.A. Eventually, USNO and UPKO decided to have a friendly contest and it did not turn out to be a friendly one at all.

For UPKO the die is cast. They have crossed the Rubicon and they have burnt their boats behind them. This shows that the Alliance party, whether in East or West Malaysia, is fragmenting all the time. I have before in this House commented on the game of political musical chair played by the present Chief Minister of Sabah, viz., Tun Mustapha. First, he was the Yang di-Pertuan Negara of Sabah, which meant that he had left the political arena for the calmer waters of the constitutional Head of the State. With the approach of the State elections, he stepped down from that high post and descended and entered the political arena as Federal Minister for Sabah—and we saw this morning how this action in that capacity has given rise to a great deal of controversy. Then he contested the State elections and he is now the Chief Minister for Sabah. There must be very few democratic countries in the world where such a game of political musical chair is being played.

As for the President of UPKO, i.e. Dato' Donald Stephen, he has been appointed our High Commissioner to Canada—the closest to Siberia that the Alliance Government can send him to. Mr Speaker, Sir, if one wants to banish a political opponent, must one banish him as close to Siberia as that? Of course, he has refused to bite and he has refused that post. Mr Speaker, Sir, on behalf of those of us on this side of the House I wish to extend a warm welcome to the six UPKO members who have crossed the floor to our side. This House and the country too will remember, I hope, that in Malaya we started with 15 members but today with the accretion of strength of six from the UPKO we now number 29 on this side of the House, that is nearly twice the original number, and it is significant that not one of us crossed over to the other side. The day of reckoning for the Alliance Party is not too far off.

SARAWAK

Mr Speaker Sir, about the middle of last year I made an adjournment speech urging the Election Commission to speed up its preparations to hold elections in Sarawak. The Minister for Lands and Mines, speaking on behalf of the Prime Minister, stated that elections would be held this year.

In the recent Budget Session the target date of August was bandied about, but now we are told that the earliest date that the elections can be held will be April next year. Softening up the Opposition in Sarawak is a much more difficult task than was the case in Sabah, hence I suppose the extra time that is now needed is essential.

It is significant that of the two by-elections held in Sarawak recently both were snapped up by SNAP. And in the current by-election in Kuching the Alliance Party has given up the ghost. Thus the Alliance Party for the first time has refused or is afraid to enter the political race. Thus, you will see that the Alliance Government will have to enlist the aid of the B52 based in Thailand if they want to effectively soften and silence the Opposition in Sarawak.

Indonesia has clearly indicated that she will not resume diplomatic relations with Malaysia unless a fair election is held in Sarawak. In a sense Malaysia is on probation still and let me warn the Alliance Government in Sarawak that they must not use their hatched men in the Special Branch working under the cloak of the I.S.A. to soften up the Opposition there.

Mr Speaker, Sir, His Majesty in his speech has mentioned about the establishment of a University College in Penang. None other than the Tunku has stated that he will lay the foundation stone on Merdeka day this year. I am afraid that the people in Penang are being deliberately led up the garden path by the Tunku and the Alliance Party in Penang.

Perhaps it is not generally known and realized that the establishment of a University College is not that easy. A

good deal of preparatory work in terms of content of courses, staff, etc. will have to be undertaken before the University College can open its doors. If it is to be an adjunct of the University of Malaya, and here I am on firmer ground, when I say that up to today the matter has not been formally discussed at all in the University Council. No request has come from either the Ministry of Education or the Prime Minister for us in the University Council to discuss the matter. It is true that some officials of the University of Malaya have paid several visits to look over the site in Penang but that is hardly the way to set up a University College. A great deal of work will have to be done if the University College is to be set up. And to suggest that the University College can be started next May as is now said by many people in Penang is sheer nonsense.

Now, Mr Speaker Sir, if I may give but three illustrations. Surely the establishment of another institution of higher learning depends on the publication of the report of the Committee on Higher Learning that has deliberated for well-nigh three years and still has not made known its report. Unless we know the contents of that report it would be most unwise, particularly for the Treasury, to embark on such a venture as the establishment of the University College. Next, it is not generally known amongst the advocates of the University College in Penang, and perhaps not generally known by the Tunku himself, who should know better since he is the Chancellor of the University of Malaya that to set up a Board of Studies to examine any project to set up a Department in the University of Malaya takes more than six months. Currently there is a Board of Studies in the University of Malaya studying the question of the establishment of a School of Chemistry. I am a member of that Board. Two months have gone by and we are still in the throes of examining the problem. So, setting up of a Department necessitates the establishment of a Board of Studies to examine the question and as I say it takes more than six months and in some cases it takes a year to make out

a case for the establishment of a Department. Now, there is also the question of the selection of staff. I see that Penang people hopefully say that we can start courses next year by May. Now this is June, which means that about nine months left. It is also not generally known that the selection of academic staff is a long and painful process, sometimes a most frustrating process. From the date that you advertise both locally and internationally, it takes as much as six months, if not more, before a decision can be made on the selection of staff. Now when the selection is made it has to be conveyed to the staff and here in academic circles it requires six months' notice before a staff can be given an academic post, which means from the date you start the advertisement and the day that the appointee arrives in Malaysia and takes up the appointment it may well take a year. From this one can see that it is sheer nonsense and ignorance on the part of those who are advocating the establishment of a University College to say that it can be started next May. Now I do not want to touch on the question of buildings and of facilities because this obviously take more than a year; and if it is to be a University College affiliated to the University of Malaya, then its standards must of necessity be as high as the standards in the University of Malaya and I am sure the University of Malaya will not recognise courses given by part-time teachers who may have a Third Class Honours degree or may have a Pass Degree to teach the would-be graduates of the University of Malaya. The people who are recruited into the academic staff of University of Malaya all of them either have a First Class or Second Class Upper. I wonder how many First Class and Second Class Uppers are there in Penang to give such courses. Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, all that I have said about the difficulty of the establishment of the University College does not mean that I am against the establishment of a University College in Penang. I am for the diversification, as it is called, of the University's institutions and not concentrate them here. But let us have

a little more sanity and be a little sober in the examination of the establishment of such institutions. Amongst other things, the Treasury will have to look very hard at such an institution and project cost-wise what would be the expenditure in the years ahead, because I can say without fear of contradiction that the Treasury—we often call it the wretched Treasury in the University—has cut down whatever bids made by the University by millions.

Now, Mr Speaker Sir, in conclusion, on behalf of all the Malaysians I wish to salute our Thomas Cup Team. If ever the cry WE WUZ ROBBED was justified, it applied to our Thomas Cup Team for the Thomas Cup was literally in their grasp when the mob broke loose. Last Saturday night I had my ear glued to the radio and after Ng Boon Bee and Tan Yee Khan had won the first set by 15-2 and were leading 10-2 in the second set, to me at least it was all over bar the shouting. But then they didn't reckon with the mob which took over control and we saw how the match and tournament itself had to be abandoned.

For once I can safely say that I am speaking on behalf of all of us in this House and of the country at large that we are proud of the achievements of Teh Kew San and his gallant band of sportsmen. Though they have not brought back the Thomas Cup with them, yet Malaysia salutes them. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun mengambil peluang mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong bersama² rakan saya pada masa yang sa-belah pagi tadi.

Yang pertama sa-kali, saya mengambil peluang berucap berkenaan hal peranan yang kita ambil di-luar negeri. Dalam penerangan² dan ucapan titah ini, kejayaan² kita sangat-lah memuaskan hati pada masa yang telah lalu. Dalam perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berpendapat Kedutaan² kita di-luar negeri patut-lah, sa-lain

daripada chuba merapatkan perhubungan baik di-antara negeri kita dengan negeri² lain, ia-itu mengambil peranan yang chergas bagaimana negara² luar dapat menumpukan perhatian mereka terhadap barang² atau pun perkara² yang di-keluarkan daripada negeri kita. Sebab saya berkata begitu, pada masa yang lampau, dagangan² ini belum lagi-lah memuaskan hati—bagaimana dalam penerangan ini chuma mengatakan barang² export kita chuma mendapat perhatian sa-banyak satu per cent sahaja pada masa tahun² yang telah sudah. Jadi rasa saya ini-lah peranan yang patut kita ambil sa-bagaimana usaha yang baharu ini yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan kita, ia-itu menghantar wakil²-nya ka-negeri² yang belum pun kita ada perhubungan baik seperti negeri Russia dan negeri² kominis yang telah kita buat, maka ini satu peranan yang sangat² bijak. Tetapi sungguh pun begitu kita patut juga memandang berat di-mana barang² kita yang boleh mendapat perhatian yang berat ia-itu di-Tenggara Asia ini. Kita memandang, membuat perhubungan dengan negeri² barat yang mana kemajuan² pengeluaran negeri mereka sangat² maju dan kemungkinan kita tidak dapat melariskan perdagangan kita dalam negeri² itu.

Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-telah kita chuba membuat perhubungan baik dengan negeri yang pada masa dahulu-nya tidak kita suka seperti negeri kominis, maka apa-kah tidak dapat kita fikirkan perhubungan kita dengan negeri China Komunis juga patut kita timbangkan sa-bagaimana kita menimbangkan negeri² kominis yang lain.

Pada fahaman saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkataan “kominis” itu tidak-lah patut kita khaskan di-negeri ini kapada mereka² yang kita sifatkan menentang Kerajaan kita. Pada saya, kominis itu satu sahaja—tidak ada dua. Jika Kominis² Russia, sa-rupa juga fahaman Komunis China. Maka patut, sa-telah kita menimbangkan berbaik dengan Kerajaan Komunis Russia, patut kita dapat menimbangkan juga kebaikan kita terhadap Kerajaan negeri China. Kerana Kerajaan China, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra’ayat China yang ada sa-banyak 750 million, ia-itu besar

ma’ana-nya kapada negara kita yang kechil ini. Jadi sampai-lah masa-nya patut, sa-bagaimana yang Teramat Mulia Tunku pada satu masa dahulu menchadangkan, supaya negeri China Kominis dapat tempat dudok-nya dalam United Nations. Maka rasa saya keadaan kebaikan kita di-negeri kominis patut kita perbaiki sa-telah ada chadangan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku meletakkan negeri China Kominis sa-bagai sa-buah negeri anggota dalam United Nations. Jadi itu-lah rasa saya—kerana saya fikirkan barang² pengeluaran kita sesuai dengan negeri China di-mana mereka² itu sama, ia-itu kita orang Asia. Jadi rasa saya, dalam ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu berkenaan dengan pengeluaran barang² kita keluar negeri, rasa saya maseh lagi berkehendakkan tenaga yang erat dan kuat dalam perkara ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa juga patut Kerajaan kita mengambil bahagian yang chergas juga dalam perkelahian di-antara Kerajaan Arab dengan Kerajaan Israel. Kita menyokong atau pun mengambil bahagian bersama² dalam United Nations dalam perkara ini. Tetapi rasa saya yang sangat menyedehkan saya ia-itu United Nation telah dapat menyelenggarakan atau mengambil peranan yang penting terhadap peperangan di-antara Arab dengan Israel, dan dengan tindakan yang tegas yang telah di-ambil itu peperangan itu telah dapat di-hapuskan. Tetapi saya berasa mushkil, ia-itu United Nation tidak dapat mengambil peranan yang penting bagaimana hendak memberhentikan perang di-Vietnam. Jika United Nations memikirkan ada-lah peperangan di-Vietnam ini melibatkan negara yang besar, maka ini rasa saya tentu-lah United Nations ini tidak ‘adil dalam perkara ini. Kalau sa-kira-nya boleh memberhentikan peperangan antara negeri yang kechil, maka ta’ ada sebab peperangan antara kuasa besar dengan kuasa yang besar di-Vietnam tidak dapat di-berhentikan.

Kalau kita pandangan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-Timor Tengah—yang menyerang, yang mengambil tanah

orang asal ia-lah Israel. Tetapi di-North Vietnam tidak ada peperangan di-chetuskan dengan menyerang negeri lain—sa-chara rasmi. South Vietnam meminta pertolongan Amerika memperkuatkan pertahanan-nya, Amerika menggunakan kekuatan untuk menjatuhkan Kerajaan North Vietnam. Jadi ini dua keadaan yang sa-rupa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau United Nation boleh mengambil tindakan di-negeri Timor Tengah, ta' ada sebab maka tindakan itu tidak boleh dibuat juga di-North Vietnam. Jadi, ini saya rasa satu perimbangan yang tidak sesuai dan patut-lah Kerajaan kita mempengaruhi negeri² yang banyak lagi di-dalam United Nations supaya menimbangkan segera hal North Vietnam ini. Sebab, di-masa ini sa-bagaimana yang saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perasaan kita terhadap kominis atau negeri kominis sudah beraleh dan tidak ada sebab kita mengatakan kominis North Vietnam itu tidak sama dengan kominis yang ada di-negeri² lain. Jadi, untuk keamanan di-negeri² ini—negeri kita yang kecil yang dudok dalam keadaan chemas negara sekeliling kita maka patut, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini negeri kita mengambil berat dalam United Nations supaya dapat mententeramkan Tenggara Asia ini.

Sekarang berbalek saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kepada keadaan dalam negeri kita. Dalam Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia, saya menarek perhatian sangat terhadap satu perkataan yang mengatakan kita telah mencapai kemajuan ekonomi yang memuaskan—erti-nya hasil pendapatan bagi sa-sa-orang telah bertambah. Ini satu perkataan, jikalau kita pandang sa-kali imbas, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka boleh-lah kita katakan benar kerana dari penyata² pendapatan persa-orangan dari pengeluaran negeri ini memang betul-lah, tetapi ada-kah keadaan ini betul² menepati yang di-maksudkan ia-itu terutama sa-kali kepada mereka² ra'ayat yang di-luar bandar? Perkara berkenaan dengan ra'ayat di-dalam bandar saya perchayalah maka keterangan² ia-itu taraf mereka itu lebih tinggi sesuai dengan pendapatan negara kita. Tetapi pada

ra'ayat di-luar bandar, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini pada saya hendak-lah kita siasat ada-kah kebenaran yang telah di-ucapkan itu betul. Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat di-luar bandar jauh ketinggalan daripada pendapatan yang sa-benar bagaimana yang patut kita dapat. Maka usaha ini patut-lah yang pertama sa-kali, sa-bagaimana ucapan saya yang telah lalu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu perusahaan² tidak sahaja di-longgokkan di-bandar²—tidak sahaja di-longgok di-bandar² besar di-mana dengan ada-nya perusahaan² ini chuma mereka² yang dalam bandar sahaja yang mendapat faedah sa-bagaimana yang di-ucapkan oleh Duli Yang Maha Mulia tadi. Itu-lah sebab saya berseru kepada Kerajaan supaya segala perusahaan² dapat di-ratakan (serakkan) dalam negeri ini.

Sa-bagaimana yang saya tengok, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-negeri Taiwan, perusahaan² tidak di-longgokkan dalam bandar tetapi di-ratakan diseluruh negara. Dengan ini maka pendapatan yang di-anggarkan lumaian dengan sebab ada-nya perusahaan² ini, maka mereka² yang dudok di-luar bandar mendapati pendapatan bagaimana ada-nya perusahaan² ini.

Oleh itu saya menyeru lagi kepada Kerajaan, sa-bagaimana saya telah menyeru, minta bertahun² yang lalu dapat di-pertimbangkan perkara ini.

Dalam meninggikan taraf hidup ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat di-luar bandar ia-lah bergantung kepada tanah jikalau tidak ada perusahaan² yang di-adakan. Dalam perkara tanah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita terutama sa-kali di-galakkan dalam ranchangan luar bandar kita menanam getah dan juga ranchangan Kerajaan menanam samula getah² yang tua itu. Dalam pada hal masa² yang baharu ini—dalam masa tiga empat bulan yang telah sudah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, harga telah menurun. Ini ia-lah, rasa saya, oleh sebab Supply and Demand atau pun undang² Supply and Demand itu tidak dapat kita elakkan. maka usaha dalam perkara ini yang saya nampak patut-lah dapat perhatian berat daripada Kerajaan bagaimana, ia-itu getah²

yang di-keluarkan oleh negeri ini bukan sahaja kita mengharapkan perusahaan² di-luar negeri melarikan getah ini, tetapi patut kita juga mengadakan penyiasatan kita bagaimana getah ini dapat di-gunakan oleh kita sendiri dengan tidak mengharapkan kapada pasaran atau kegunaan daripada luar negeri.

Bagaimana negeri² yang maju mengadakan penyiasatan yang rapi terhadap getah² ini, menggunakan getah kita ini untuk keperluan hidup patut juga-lah Kerajaan kita mengambil berat dalam perkara ini. Jadi kita pada masa hadapan tidak lagi bergantung kapada pembeli² getah di-luar negeri.

Pada pendapatan saya, sebab-nya kejatuhan getah ini ia-lah yang pertama tekanan² yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Amerika terhadap negeri kita. Pada masa kita merayu kapada Kerajaan Amerika dahulu supaya pengeluaran getah simpanan di-kurangkan dan supaya dapat harga getah berlebeh tinggi tetapi kita telah menerima—tidak mendapat layanan daripada Kerajaan Amerika. Kita telah chuba menchari pasaran² yang baharu ia-itu di-negeri² kominis dan sa-bagai hasil daripada pencharian ini atau pun hasil kita chuba menchari dagangan baharu maka Amerika telah menggunakan kekuasaan ekonomi-nya dengan mengeluarkan lagi banyak getah ini dan harga getah merosot dengan banyak-nya. Jadi ini-lah rasa saya, kita tidak boleh lagi hendak bergantung kuat kapada Kerajaan Amerika. Sungguh pun baharu² ini Kerajaan Amerika memberi kesanggupan lagi, tetapi ini tidak akan mengekalkan lagi keadaan yang sa-benar-nya. Ini chuma mengugut kita supaya berhati² mengambil langkah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu terbaik² dengan Kerajaan² yang bermusoh dengan Kerajaan Amerika. Jadi, telah saya katakan tadi, patut sangat-lah kita mengadakan penyiasatan rapi bagaimana getah² ini dapat di-gunakan untuk keperluan harian dalam dunia ini supaya barang² perbuatan itu dapat kita eksportkan ka-luar negeri.

Sa-lain daripada perusahaan getah ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada sadikit

perkara yang saya hendak sentohkan sa-bagaimana berkenaan dengan hal getah² bertanam sa-mula. Rasa saya dalam perkara Jabatan Tanam Sa-mula ini patut di-adakan penyiasatan rapi terhadap beberapa kerumitan² yang di-suarakan oleh ra'ayat, terutama sa-kali, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan pemberian planting material atau barang² untok di-berikan kapada pekebun² kechil ini. Pada beberapa hari dahulu kita telah membacha dalam surat khabar bagaimana kegelisahan pekebun² kechil terhadap pemberian² ini, kerana di-dapati ada-lah beneh² atau baka² yang di-beri oleh Pejabat Tanam Sa-mula tidak memuaskan hati kerana yang pertama jauh-nya barang ini di-hantar ia-lah umpama-nya tempat yang mendapatkan planting material ini umpama-nya di-negeri Johor, maka di-hantarkan ka-negeri Kedah dalam masa yang panjang yang menyebabkan benda itu tidak boleh hidup. Dengan sebab itu maka pekebun kechil telah berasa tidak puas hati dalam perkara ini. Kerana jikalau beneh² tidak di-ambil oleh pekebun kechil maka wang sa-banyak \$40 itu terpaksa juga di-potong daripada grant² yang di-beri kapada mereka² itu.

Planting material ini tidak boleh memberi jaminan yang boleh hidup beneh daripada tempat² beneh ini yang menyebabkan banyak pekebun² kechil ini mengambil beneh² yang luar daripada Pejabat Tanam Sa-mula dengan mengorbankan \$40 satu ekar dan juga membeli lagi beneh² baharu. Dan ini rasa saya tidak akan memesatkan perjalanan kerja kita bagaimana getah² tua ini dapat di-tanam dengan elok dan baik-nya. Maka saya harap dapat di-timbangan perkara ini ia-itu chara² yang baik—saya berfikir ia-itu kita ada banyak estate² yang di-perchayai oleh Kerajaan yang ada boleh memberi planting material yang baik, bagaimana yang ada di-tempat² beneh Kerajaan supaya dapat pekebun² kechil ini membeli dengan segera-nya dan menanam di-kebun² mereka itu.

Dalam ucapan titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia ini saya banyak menerima kaseh dan terhutang budi kapada

Kerajaan terutama dalam hal bagi kawasan saya, ia-itu suatu kawasan yang luas ia-itu ranchangan tanah Pinggir Gong untuk bertanam padi yang berjumlah lebih kurang 936 ekar. Ini rasa saya suatu lagi chara yang sangat² baik terutama sa-kali kita menghadapi kenaikan harga beras pada masa ini. Dalam ranchangan padi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam kawasan saya, saya katakan bukan tempat ini sahaja, banyak lagi kawasan² padi yang boleh di-baiki, yang boleh kita pesatkan kemajuan-nya. Tetapi dasar bertanam padi ini patut di-ubah, tidak lagi sa-bagaimana yang telah sudah, ia-itu pejabat atau pun pakar² bertanam padi menumpukan satu kawasan yang sa-ribu ekar, dua ribu ekar atau tiga ribu ekar sahaja, yang dapat di-buat ranchangan², kerana keadaan negeri saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu negeri yang berbukit² yang tidak ada suatu kawasan yang luas yang sampai sa-ribu ekar atau dua ribu ekar—kebanyakan-nya ada-lah dua ratus ekar tiga ratus ekar, lima puluh ekar dan sa-bagai-nya. Maka patut-lah jabatan ini menumpukan tenaga-nya bagaimana memperbaiki keadaan² mereka ini. Jadi dalam ini-lah saya merayu kepada Kerajaan supaya dapat di-pertimbangkan rayuan saya ia-itu chara bertanam padi dalam kawasan kechil² ini dapat di-pesatkan atau pun di-majukan lebih² giat lagi pada masa yang telah lampau.

Saya perchaya dengan keadaan negara kita pada masa ini dan keadaan dunia yang kita tidak tahu dan kemungkinan peperangan akan timbul, maka tidak lagi kita akan terperangkap sa-bagaimana tahun 1939 ia-itu kita berperang dengan Jepun dengan kita kekurangan makanan. Jadi rasa saya dalam ucapan ini ada menyatakan ia-itu Kerajaan sedang giat mengadakan satu benih padi yang sangat memberi faedah ia-itu dalam satu ekar boleh mendapat 1.200 gantang maka ini rasa saya dapat di-perluaskan lagi terutama dalam kawasan saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi saya merayu kepada Kerajaan dapat kita mengeneppikan ranchangan² lain ia-itu kita me-

numpukan tenaga kita terutama sa-kali padi dalam negeri kita ini.

Dalam ranchangan padi ini saya memerhatikan sa-bagaimana di-negeri² yang maju bertanam padi, ia-itu negeri Taiwan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ia-itu usaha mereka bukan sahaja hendak bertanam padi dua kali sa-tahun tetapi mereka boleh bertanam padi tiga kali sa-tahun dengan chara² modern. Jadi rasa saya banyak-lah Kerajaan telah menghantar pakar²-nya kepada negeri Taiwan melihat bagaimana mereka² menjalankan perusahaan padi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi saya perchaya tidak ada sebab lagi pada masa ini, saya perchaya Kerajaan tidak akan melambatkan lagi, menggunakan pendapatan daripada pakar² kita yang telah melawat ka-negeri itu, dapat di-laksanakan chara bertanam padi modern di-negeri kita ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya beralah kepada satu perusahaan yang juga sangat² memberi keuntungan kepada negeri kita, kepada ra'ayat, ia-itu perusahaan kayu-kayan dalam negeri ini. Jadi dalam perusahaan ini saya berasa besar hati yang Kerajaan melalui MARA telah mengadakan satu chara, chara besar²an bagaimana hendak memperoses atau pun menjalankan usaha² kayu-kayan ini. Dalam perkara ini saya memandang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai-lah masa-nya Kerajaan tidak lagi patut melayan ia-itu perusahaan kayu-kayan di-jalankan persaorangan atau di-jalankan dengan chara Ali Baba, patut-lah Pejabat Hutan mengambil langkah supaya segala lesen² atau pun kebenaran² untuk mengeluarkan kayu tidak lagi di-beri kepada orang persaorangan, patut di-chari jalan di-beri kepada sharikat² besar sa-bagaimana chadangan MARA yang asa terchatit dalam Hujungan Khas Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia ini. Jadi saya rasa dengan ini betul² ranchangan kayu-kayan atau perusahaan kayu-kayan ini mendapat faedah yang besar kepada ra'ayat negeri ini, terutama sa-kali bumiputera. Jadi soal Ali Baba tidak lagi timbul, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa berkenaan dengan

hal perburohan atau pun keadaan buroh yang saya ma'anakan ia-lah pegawai² atau pun orang² yang makan gaji. Pada masa 2-3 bulan yang telah lalu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memandangkan kegiatan buroh² mengadakan mogok² dengan kilat dan mogok² yang mengakibatkan kesusahan kepada orang ramai, terutama saya hendak berchakap dalam keadaan mogok² yang sedang dilancarkan oleh guru². Ini-lah satu perkara saya rasa, yang saya fikir Kerajaan tidak lagi boleh membiarkan perkara itu berjalan dengan sa-terusnya, kerana akibat daripada perjalanan atau mogok yang di-jalankan oleh guru² ini sangat memberi kesan yang burok kepada anak² kita di-sekolah. Jadi, saya tidak nampak lagi apa-kah tindakan yang akan di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan.

Pada pendapat saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sampai-lah masa-nya kita memikirkan siapa-kah memerintah Kerajaan ini ada-kah pekerja² Kerajaan atau Kerajaan Perikatan? Sifat sa-bagai sa-orang pekerja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-lah di-bawah ta'alok penggaji-nya. Jika pekerja² itu mengakibatkan kelpupohan perjalanan Kerajaan maka saya rasa patut sangat Kerajaan mengambil tindakan dengan tidak ragu² lagi. Tindakan yang saya maksudkan yang pertama ia-lah di-luchutkan kera'ayatan² mereka jika mereka itu kita dapati yang bukan daripada keturunan daripada bumiputera; sa-lain daripada tindakan itu patut juga di-tarek balek kebenaran² mereka mengajar. Jadi, saya rasa dengan chara macham ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, akan memberi mereka berfikir panjang apa-kah tindakan² itu tidak Kerajaan mengambil langkah saperti yang saya katakan tadi. Kita, saya rasa, patut atau kita tidak segan² lagi menghadapi ra'ayat terhadap perkara ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Ra'ayat dikampong² pada masa saya melawat kampong² bertanya kepada saya, apa-kah akan jadi kepada anak² mereka kerana mereka itu umur-nya akan panjang, tidak balek ka-belakang, patut pada hari ini dia menerima pelajaran yang sesuai dengan chukup, tetapi oleh sebab perjalanan yang di-jalankan oleh guru² itu mereka tidak dapat pelajaran, maka tinggal-lah dia ka-belakang, masa akan berjalan, mereka akan tua,

maka korban burok di-terima oleh anak² murid yang ada di-sekolah. Jadi, saya rasa patut sangat Kerajaan jangan mendiamkan diri dalam perkara ini tetapi patut langkah² yang tegas diambil terhadap mereka itu.

Saya perchaya Kerajaan kita akan di-sanjong tinggi oleh ra'ayat jelata yang memberi kuasa kepada mereka memerintah negeri ini dan tidak akan membenarkan sa-bahagian kakitangan-nya akan menyebabkan anak² mereka terkorban kerana kepentingan diri mereka. Kalau umpama-nya tuntutan mereka itu yang mana kita tahu Kerajaan sekarang telah memberi kepada satu surohanjaya supaya menimbangkan perkara ini patut sangat mereka bersabar menanti keputusan² yang di-buat oleh surohanjaya itu, tidak sa-bagaimana sekarang mereka terburu² mengambil langkah untuk menjalankan mogok atau pun tidak mahu kerja lebeh dan sa-bagai-nya.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan mogok² oleh bahagian lain. Saya rasa ini-lah satu perkara juga yang akan mengakibatkan kemerusutan pengeluaran barang² negeri ini ia-itu buroh daripada industry, buroh² transport dan sa-bagai-nya, sa-bagaimana buroh kere-tapi yang mengancham Kerajaan sekarang hendak mogok lagi. Saya berasa hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagi buroh² keretapi ini mereka telah melancharkan dua tiga empat kali mogok dan mereka telah dapat apa yang mereka minta, tetapi ma'alum, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, manusia itu tidak boleh dapat kehendak-nya 100%, patut mereka memadaï dengan pemberian sa-banyak 75%. Mereka patut memikirkan yang mereka itu menjalankan satu perusahaan kepentingan orang ramai. Jadi saya rasa dalam perkara ini saya berkehendakkan kepada Kerajaan tidak lagi mahu bertolak ansor, tidak lagi hendak tepok belakang, jaga baik². Biar kita tegas, kita sa-bagai pemerintah, biar kita tegas, kita sa-bagai penggaji. Saya perchaya sa-bagaimana saya katakan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai Kerajaan yang di-pilih oleh orang ramai, akan memberi sokongan yang tegas kepada Kerajaan mengambil langkah tegas terhadap mereka yang chuba

hendak mengancham negeri ini, menjatuhkan ekonomi dan menyusahkan orang ramai.

Lagi satu—pendek sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—berkenaan hal Jabatan Kerja Raya. Saya bagi pehak pengundi² saya berasa sungguh sedih ia-itu pada mulanya pengundi² saya menerima kaseh sangat kepada Kerajaan yang telah membuat jalan² yang baik dalam kawasan saya, tetapi dengan keadaan berubah dan beredar dari sa-masa kama-masa, maka perkara itu telah merun-singkan saya ia-itu bagaimana jalan ini telah sangat musnah oleh tidak di-jaga, ia-itu jalan² yang baharu yang di-buat dalam tempat saya ada dua jalan lebih kurang 30 batu jauh-nya. Satu dua tahun yang telah sudah jalan² ini baik, tetapi apa telah jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu jalan ini telah di-musnahkan oleh lori² yang berjalan yang muatan-nya sangat² berat ia-itu lori² balak dan sa-bagai-nya. Jalan ini tidak tahan, tidak boleh menanggung keberatan² lori itu, pada hal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, undang² memang ada yang mengatakan sa-kian² tan sahaja yang boleh lalu di-jalan² itu, tetapi ini pada pendapat saya yang saya telah tengok tidak ada satu pengawas, tidak ada siapa mengambil hal berapa-kah muatan yang lori itu? Jadi, itu-lah saya rasa saya merayu kepada Kerajaan tindakan yang tegas patut di-ambil terhadap pengguna² jalan ini kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kebanyakan jalan² ini ia-lah hasil daripada korban orang kampung memberi tanah mereka sa-paroh-nya dengan perchuma, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk membuat jalan raya kerana kepentingan mereka, tetapi pada masa yang ka-belakangan ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jalan ini tidak boleh lagi di-gunakan oleh orang kampung kerana jalan ini sangat burok akibat daripada lori balak atau lori yang menggunakan berat yang lebih daripada yang di-tetapkan oleh Kerajaan.

Jadi dalam perkara ini saya merayu, bagi pehak pengundi² saya, sudah sampai masa-nya jalan ini jangan di-benarkan lagi lori² yang melebihi had sa-bagaimana yang di-kehendaki oleh peratoran Kerajaan. Sebab apa, rungutan daripada pengundi² saya ia-itu

mereka hendakkan jalan untuk kegunaan mereka, tetapi sekarang dapat jalan bukan untuk mereka bahkan untuk kapitalis yang sedikit itu, dengan sebab itu mereka tidak dapat perkhidmatan yang berharga kepada mereka dengan jalan² ini. Jadi, saya rasa pada keseluruhan-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana ucapan Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia ini rasa saya, saya memandangkan semenjak sembilan tahun yang sudah sungguh pun saya membuat tegoran² ini tetapi keseluruhan-nya ia-lah satu kejayaan yang sangat besar daripada perjalanan Kerajaan seperti mana terchatit di-dalam Titah Uchapan Hujongan ini. Tetapi apa yang saya tegor itu untuk kebaikan keadaan² yang baik itu supaya lagi negeri kita ma'amor, senang dan damai, sekian.

Dato' Ganie Gilong (Sabah): Mr Speaker, Sir, Government's plans and intentions as contained in the Address are nothing new. Most of these, except the intention to set up a national shipping industry, have been mentioned in the past. In effect it is a reflection that Government has not really made much headway in its planning programme to up-lift the living standards of the peoples of Malaysia.

Mr Speaker, Sir, as far as I can see, the future of Sabah in Malaysia, as reflected in Government's policy, is not rosy as it appears on paper. Government seems to pay so much lip service to what it thinks it should do—the desire is there; in other words, very little has been done. Government says that in the rural sector Government will provide further important steps to improve the economic welfare of the rural population. The use of the word "further" is rather impetuous and it is used blatantly without much meaning. But at least it is an expression of desire and hope. Surely, Government must know that the bulk of the population in Sabah are found in the rural areas whose living standards are very low. But what has Government done to these people? Has Government given them the opportunity to improve themselves? In the past, as is now, Government has done very little. We only have to look at the provisions of fund granted from the Federal Treasury and

the loan from the Federal Government, and we can see that the amount is little. According to the development plan for 1967, the Federal Government will give 17.7 million dollars and a loan of about 7 million dollars. But these funds are found to be used or concentrated in the urban areas rather than in the rural areas.

I fully realise, Mr Speaker, Sir, that it is our State Government's responsibility to carry out how best to make the use of the funds available. But surely since this is a Malaysian plan as a whole, the Federal Government should also co-ordinate with the State Government. Our planning for 1967 and, perhaps, the remaining of the Five-Year Plan is really lopsided. In fact, there is no planning at all. The popular saying in Sabah at the moment, Mr Speaker, Sir, is "Ask for spot grant, and you will get something". The spot-granting is now a well-known fact in Sabah and the popular pastime of some of our Ministers. Our Ministers do not believe in planning but in spot-granting.

Agriculture is the backbone of the economy of the country. Everyone knows this, including the State Government in power and everyone says that we must develop our agriculture, and yet with one look at the planning in the sector in Sabah, there is very little to be seen. Indeed from the Federal Grant for research and training, we received only \$779,000 for 1967. This is a meagre sum to say the least, and yet Government has the audacity to say that the rural people will be helped to improve their living standards. Far too many of our people in Sabah still practise shifting cultivation and are thus living in a precarious condition. As it is hard to move these people to other areas, the logical thing to do would be to bring settlement schemes to them, minor or major, so that they do not have to leave their place of abode. Their existence, Mr Speaker, must be planned and should not be done haphazardly. May I know, therefore, whether the Federal Government is helping the State further in this?

It is encouraging to note, however, that Malaysia has received offers of grant assistance for the construction of road to link Sandakan and Jesselton. This road will go through the heart of Sabah and will give access to the interior and urban areas and the coastal areas. It will have far reaching implications in the future. But, of course, the idea to link the east and the west of Sabah is not new. It was thought of and planned first by the colonial Government and again undertaken by the State of Sabah before the Five-Year Plan was promulgated. It would appear that lack of planning has caused unnecessary delay and spending on the construction of this road. Let us hope, therefore, that Government will utilise all its skills so that less money is wasted and the work can be speeded this time. However, there are other roads that need to be considered in Sabah. They are the feeder roads in the interior that need maintaining and improvement. I feel very sorry for the people living in these areas, for the roads are turned to padi fields during the rainy season. Some of the owners of Land-Rovers suffer because of the high cost of maintaining their Land-Rovers and yet they have to pay the same amount of road tax as the people in the urban areas. Surely, this is not fair and surely Government should make every effort to remedy the situation.

Health—Government is aware of the problem of health and in fact this Government has pronounced that it would do all it could to remedy the ills. But here, again, Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask what has Government really done to Sabah? The Federal Grant for Health Services for 1967 is a mere sum of \$3 million which I consider is not even enough to buy medicines for the many sick people in Sabah. The people of Sabah, Mr Speaker, Sir, are sick physically and psychologically, and they have reason to be sick. I will elaborate later. I would like to know how much custom revenue is received by the Federal Government annually and how much is going back to us to improve our Health Services in other urgently

needed projects. I should like to know the figure of our custom revenue that go into the Federal Treasury. The amount of money returned to us from the Federal Treasury is very small and I would like to see more grants and loans. In fact, I would like to know too, whether it would be feasible for us to finance our own Health Services and keep all our custom revenue ourselves.

Government says that it will place more emphasis on vocational education. In so far as Sabah is concerned, it would appear that this is a clear-cut lip service. Government boasts that it has introduced free primary education. I cannot deny this and this is to be commended. But knowing Sabah and its population, surely this Government can do better than this? Our youngsters also want free secondary education. The medium of instruction in the Government primary school is not encouraging. We all want to have a National Language and respect for it, but let us be more objective. What would be the future of the children now in the Malay medium? Are we not depriving them of their future development? Are we not creating a social problem for the future? Surely, we know that these people cannot get jobs by merely passing the Government sponsored examinations in the primary level. The youngsters who fail in the State wide Government examinations in primary six will, of course, find it hard to gain re-entry for it would appear that Government's policy is to try and weed out as many as possible. These half-baked educated youngsters can become social problems in the future. Government has boasted that it will have a place for every child by 1970. What Government means is every place in primary schools in the Malay medium, for there is an impetus to build more of these schools and not secondary schools. The projection of secondary schools is not flexible, so as to enable all the incoming students from primary level to go to secondary schools. I suggest that Government must seriously think of planning secondary schools.

It is pleasing to note that Government will exercise every effort to economise on unnecessary spending, but it is worthy to note that our own Ministers and Heads of Government spend too much money on travelling, flying to the Federal Capital at the slightest opportunity and I wonder how much is spent in this category.

The Minister for Sabah Affairs, during the elections, made use of the Government helicopters, and we all know that he was campaigning for himself and for his party. Was not this making use of public funds? Is this allowed? Of course, the USNO supporters were happy that the Federal Government helped them with helicopters, but what about the rest of the people who are not happy?

The Government says that 40% of the ordinary Budget is attributable to salaries and pensions and that it would be the Government's policy not to exceed this amount for the next few years. This policy is to be commended if Government stops using money on unnecessary spending, like travelling in helicopters for the party it wants to win. But to stop the civil servants' salaries is callous and hard on the civil servants. Psychologically, this policy is bad and wrong. In one breath, the Government pronounces that the successful implementation of all plans depends also on the existence of efficient and honest civil servants, and yet in the next breath the Government says, "No more increase in salaries". How can the Government expect civil servants to toil and trouble themselves with very little compensation from Government? How can Government expect efficiency, when its policy is to encourage the exact opposite.

The recent increase in salaries in Sabah is commended, but it was meagre, especially for those who are in the lower echelon of the service. The increase was not even sufficient to buy them "kangkong", a vegetable for the lower income groups. Already we have discontents from our civil servants. We find them in the P.W.D. and, in fact, in all Departments. Recently, we have

heard of a petition by the staff of Radio Sabah. The discontent can be assumed as attributable to the mannerism of the boss or bosses, but by and large it could be due to the uncertainty in that Department, uncertainty as to future advancement.

The Police Department, Mr Speaker, Sir, must not be forgotten too. This Department is the most important in that it guards our safety. It is the guardian of the law, and yet we all know that Government has not done anything to improve the salary scales of many of them, especially the recruits. Promotion for the local Police officers is also not encouraging. Sabah-anisation means not only in the State Departments but also in the Federal Departments, but the local Police in Sabah appears to have been left out in the promotion. We find far too many Police officers from Western Malaysia occupying posts that should go to local policemen.

Now, Mr Speaker, Sir, it is not really fair on my part that I merely criticise the Government. I feel that Government must also be commended for, at least, having the desire to improve the living standard of the people, for at least having planning programmes. However, Mr Speaker, there are many reasons why Government found it hard, and will find it hard, to implement its noble aims. It is because many people, at least in Sabah, are very unhappy with the way the Government handles our affairs, I am referring to the twenty-point safeguards as contained in I.G.C. Report and embodied in our sacred book, the Constitution. We in Sabah, Mr Speaker, Sir, feel that we are just like subjected people. This feeling can create problems and can retard economic development. Let me illustrate, Mr Speaker, Sir. First let us look at the erstwhile Sabah Alliance party. UPKO, my Party, was the founder member. We believed then that this policy of compromise would work had the atmosphere of understanding and "give and take" prevailed. But there was no more "give and take" as time went on. Other leaders did not want to conform to party discipline

and to abide by the Constitution. Unfortunately, it would appear that these people seem to have the backing of the Grand Alliance, the Party now in power. I need not elaborate further on this, for I feel that this House knows what I mean.

During the election itself, it was very clear who this Government tried to help or support. I have already given an example of the provision of helicopters to one party. We also fought against odds having to meet UMNO and the rest of the members of the Alliance party in the election. But we are not sorry of ourselves. Our intention is to go out and the Opposition has its noble aims. Mr Speaker, Sir, we want to be the watch-dogs for the people; we aim to be the loyal Opposition; and we hope that the Government will tolerate us in the true spirit of democracy. What we are afraid of, of course, is being victimised. There is already a feeling, Mr Speaker, Sir, that USNO, which is predominantly a Muslim party, is the counterpart of UMNO here. UMNO or the Government here is helping this party because of religion and race. We would like not to believe this accusation, but all the same, we have the apprehension. I hope our fear is not founded. There is also the fear that we have become a new colonialistic State. This was the objection made by Soekarno for promoting the confrontation that we all suffered. Let us hope that Soekarno was wrong and is wrong, and that there is no room for us to feel being reduced to a colonial status. We are concerned, Mr Speaker, Sir, with the future of the twenty point safeguards in the Agreement made for making Malaysia a reality. It would appear to me that the twenty points today are only in paper. I am mentioning this, because my premise earlier was on development and successful implementation of the plans. His Majesty himself had asked for peace and unity towards greater prosperity and stability. We agree with His Majesty and sincerely hope that his wishes will prevail. We, too, believe in Malaysia and the success of Malaysia.

As far as I know, Mr Speaker, Sir, the spirit and wisdom of our leaders who drafted the twenty points and who included the present President of our party, who was also the joint leader for Sabah, was that it was not only a safeguard for the interests of Sabah but also for the integrity of Malaysia. I assume, Mr Speaker, Sir, that the leaders have pointers in their minds—they have Burma in mind and other Unions or Federations of States comprising diverse races. They were aware of the unsuccessful attempt to create a Federation of West Indies. They were aware of the problem facing Indonesia and the other outer islands for secessionist tendencies. They were also aware of the problem in Burma. Burma is worthy of mention at some length because to some extent the Union of Burma is similar to ours. That country has also a plural society as we have here. It has minorities whose interests are safeguarded in the Constitution. Let us not learn from the Burmese riot: the Burmese Government pronounced something different, but it can counter its pronouncement—the Kachins, the Chins, in other words, the minorities were discontended. Do we wonder why Burma, despite its late start to gain independence is still very much a developing country today? In effect, therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, the twenty points were safeguards against the secessionists or disintegrational tendency from the minorities. As one friendly observer wrote, “The Success of Malaysia will depend on the first decade of its existence”. We certainly hope that the prediction that we might break will not come true.

Mr Speaker, Sir, there is no need for me to go through the 20 points, item by item. Suffice it for me to point out only a few glaring examples that we are not happy about. It was clearly pointed out in the I.G.C. Report that there would be no State religion in Sabah. Yet today mosques are found sprouting everywhere. We are not quarrelling against the building of mosques, but where is the compensation for every building built. The Federal Government was supposed to com-

pensate and spend an equal amount of money on social projects; but if Government saved up money and used it to build mosques and it is from the Social Lottery tickets, which is not considered as Federal funds, then surely Government should also try to distribute this money to other projects.

Immigration was to be State controlled but, today, it would appear that to all intents and purposes this Department has become a Federal Department. It was also the understanding that Sabah would be on equal footing with Malaya and the other countries that form the Federation, but today it would appear that we are merely an extension of the State of Malaya. The first proof of this was when Singapore separated from the Federation. We were not even consulted. The tentacles of Federal administration are creeping further and further. We do not appear to be able to do anything without reference to Kuala Lumpur. In short, Mr Speaker, Sir, we are stripped off the autonomy that we once had, the little autonomy that we requested. To me, Mr Speaker, Sir, this is not a healthy sign. My Party and the people we represent are unhappy with the trend. We are not happy to see racialism clouding the reasoning power of our people. We certainly do not like to see people who did not like Malaysia to say we are subjected people. We do not want people to have doubts about Malaysia. To this extent, Mr Speaker, Sir, we still feel that we should get to the round table again and re-examine the 20 points to see which ones were broken, or which ones cannot be applied now. We are confident that with the great leadership that we are enjoying at present here that the power of discretion, understanding and reasoning will prevail. We are confident that Government will assist us in our request for the integrity of Malaysia, for all that we want is re-examination and, if possible, to be back to the *status quo* that we once had as contained in the 20 points. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:
Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga turut menyatakan ucapan terima kasih

kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Yang di-Pertuan Agong atas kesudian-nya datang ka-Dewan kita ini memberi ucapan dan di-samping itu dengan izin tuan, saya chuba-lah memberi sedikit sa-banyak pendapat saya dan pandangan saya terhadap isi² yang di-sediakan di-dalam ucapan-nya itu.

Mr Speaker: Persidangan ini ditempohkan.

Meshuarat di-tanggohkan pukul 5.13 petang.

Sitting resumed at 5.30 p.m.

(Mr Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah:

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bagaimana yang telah saya sebutkan pada permulaan ucapan saya tadi, ia-itu saya juga turut mengucapkan terima kaseh kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka yang telah datang memberi ucapan di-dalam Dewan kita ini dan di-samping itu, dengan izin tuan, saya chuba mengemukakan beberapa pendapat yang boleh di-katakan agak berlainan dengan apa yang tersebut di-dalam ucapan ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam paragraph yang pertama ia-itu menjadi mukaddimah atau pun preamble bagi ucapan daripada takhta sa-malam, negara kita berasa megah oleh kerana beberapa peristiwa besar telah berlaku, terutama-nya di-mithalkan sa-bagai tamat-nya confrontation atau pun konfrantasi di-antara Malaysia dan Indonesia dan puleh-nya perhubungan diplomatik dengan Pakistan dan Filipina. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga bershukor kepada Tuhan oleh kerana perhubungan diplomatik yang sa-macam ini dapat di-pulehkan samula. Tidak ada kejayaan yang lebeh besar bagi sa-sabuah negara dalam zaman modern yang sa-macam ini, ia-itu zaman manusia menggunakan lojik dan reason ia-itu-lah menchapai suatu kemenangan keamanan, bukan kemenangan tentera. Dan saya menyeru Kerajaan bukan sahaja sa-takat memulehkan perhubungan diplomatik dengan negeri² yang tersebut, tetapi berusaha supaya perhubungan diplo-

matik itu dapat di-isikan dengan perkara yang lebeh membena terutama dari segi social, dari segi pelajaran dan ekonomi. Tetapi saya rasa dukachita oleh kerana perhubungan diplomatik dengan Indonesia maseh lagi teragu² dan kita tidak tahu yang mana-kah kemajuan yang telah terchapai walau pun perjanjian dasar untuk mengadakan hubungan diplomatik itu telah ditanda tangani, tetapi perlaksanaan-nya kita menunggu kebijaksanaan Kerajaan dan keberanian yang menjalankan tugas itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada satu perkara yang amat menggembirakan tetapi mendukachitakan ia-itu gembira suka dalam bentok duka dan duka dalam bentok suka. Kita dapati di-dalam ucapan ini bahawa pada tahun yang lalu kita telah mula melaksanakan Rancangan Malaysia Yang Pertama. Kita telah menchapai kemajuan ekonomi yang memuaskan hati ia-itu keluaran hasil dan pendapatan orang sa-orang telah di-tambahkan.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, semua ra'ayat akan gembira apabila mendengar bahawa hasil atau pun keluaran barang dan pendapat bagi ra'ayat jelata ini bertambah. Tetapi kita tahu bahawa bertambah-nya ini ada-lah di-sukat dari segi istilah ekonomi sa-mata², ia-itu *per capita income*, maka daripada jumlah income negeri kita ini di-beri, di-bagi²kan kepada tiap² sa-orang maka datang-lah *per capita income* itu bertambah. Tetapi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-mata² tiori dalam ekonomi pada hal kenyataan yang berlaku yang sa-benar-nya maseh lagi tidak dapat memuaskan hati. Sebab boleh jadi pendapatan yang banyak itu ada-lah sa-mata² pendapatan satu gulungan yang tertentu, maka di-bahagikan sa-chara di-atas angin, sa-chara teori, kapada orang² yang tidak dapat, dan ini sudah menjadi amalan Kerajaan kita tidak mahu mengaku perkara yang sa-benar supaya ra'ayat kita mendapat ketahuī apa-kah yang sa-benar-nya berlaku di-atas penambahan income kita bagi orang persorang pada tiap² tahun.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya katakan bagitu kalau-lah income sa-saorang atau *per capita income* sa-saorang itu

betul² di-peroleh sa-chara perekktis oleh orang itu sendiri sudah tentu-lah banyak ra'ayat jelata kita boleh mendapat pekerjaan sama ada dalam public sector atau pun dalam private sector. Banyak-nya berlaku penganggoran atau pun banyak-nya berlaku tidak ada peluang bagi ra'ayat jelata mendapat pekerjaan menunjukkan bahawa income mereka itu ada-lah tidak bertambah walau pun angka wang-nya telah bertambah bagi negara kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka juga hendak menyebut sedikit berkenaan dengan betapa baik-nya hati sa-tengah² negara pada tahun ini yang telah menawarkan persediaan mereka itu hendak memberi pinjaman bantuan dengan jalan pinjaman kepada negara Malaysia untuk pembangunan negara ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati bahawa negara² yang telah memberi pinjaman kepada kita telah mengenakan bunga atau pun interest yang terlalu tinggi. Ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, amat-lah mendukachitakan sebab bantuan yang di-beri itu akan membebankan ra'ayat jelata kita daripada menguntungkan mereka itu. Mithal-nya, kalau tidak silap saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati satu chatitan bahawa pada tahun ini—pada tahun 1967 ini terpaksa Kerajaan Malaysia membayar interest atau pun bunga tidak kurang daripada antara \$150.000 juta dengan \$180.000 juta. Jadi \$150.000 juta ini bukan Kerajaan kita yang akan membayar tetapi ra'ayat jelata, boleh jadi budak² sekolah yang ada di-hadapan kita, mereka ini-lah akan tanggung membayar interest atau faedah \$150.000 juta satu tahun, dan kalau interest atau faedah-nya sahaja \$150.000 juta lebeh pada satu tahun, berapa-kah hutang kita yang sa-benar-nya yang berlaku bagi Malaysia ini itu-lah akan di-tanggung oleh ra'ayat jelata.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya perchaya bersama dengan Kerajaan bahawa hendak membangunkan negara kita ini kita memerlukan pinjaman daripada luar negeri, sebab development itu biasa-nya tidak-kah kita belanjakan dengan wang kita sendiri, tetapi yang saya berlainan pendapat daripada Kerajaan dan saya perchaya Kerajaan

telah pun chuba sa-berapa boleh hendak membuat kebaikan tetapi oleh kerana terlajak yang terlampau pandai, barangkali, maka mereka yang telah menggunakan wang yang di-pinjam itu kepada perojek² yang tidak productive, yang tidak economic. Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada di-sebutkan di-sini ada Kerajaan luar negeri hendak memberi pinjaman kerana hendak membena satu jalan antara Sabah dengan Sandakan. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jalan ada-lah satu perkara yang besar—bagi saya jalan itu tidak ada guna-nya kalau sa-mata² jalan, yang ada guna-nya ia-lah economic road ia-itu jalan yang di-adakan yang ra'ayat jelata boleh menggunakan jalan itu untuk memindahkan hasil² mereka dan hasil² itu bertambah harga, maka baharu-lah di-katakan jalan itu economic. Kalau sa-mata² di-buat jalan dan tidak di-timbangkan faedah-nya dari segi ekonomi, maka itu akan membebankan ra'ayat lagi, sebab ra'ayat yang di-tepi jalan itu kalau tidak ada motokar hendak beli motokar, kalau tidak ada motosikal hendak beli motosikal, rumah tidak chantek di-perelokkan rumah-nya, sedang income-nya ia-itu hasil pendapatan-nya tidak bertambah dan sumber ekonomi yang hendak di-pindahkan tidak ada ka-mana. Apa yang akan menguntungkan boleh jadi pemberian pinjaman itu maka Kerajaan² yang berkenaan itu mempunyai economic interest atau pun kepentingan² ekonomi untuk memindahkan barang² mereka itu dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat, yang sa-patut-nya mereka itu memberi perchuma, bukan memberi pinjam.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, banyak-lah chontoh lagi di-Tanah Melayu kita ini sama ada sa-belum merdeka atau pun sa-sudah merdeka yang pehak² penanaman modal ini memberi kewangan membantu Kerajaan Malaysia atau Kerajaan kita Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada masa itu membena jalan² tetapi jalan² itu bukan kerana hendak menolong orang kampung hanya hendak mengeluarkan barang² mereka itu dari perdalaman mari ka-bandar² untuk menjual kepada pasar², yang sa-patut-nya pinjaman yang sa-macham itu tidak di-namakan

pinjaman, tetapi patut-lah di-namakan grant. Dan saya bimbang pinjaman yang banyak yang akan di-beri ini adalah sa-mata² untuk memindahkan ekonomi atau pun interest mereka itu dalam negeri kita ini, dengan demikian ra'ayat juga yang akan membayar hutang itu, sedang hasil dari segi ekonomi-nya ada-lah di-punya'i oleh majikan² atau pun penanam² modal yang datang ka-negeri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya gembira mendengar bahawa Jepun akan memberi dua buah kapal kepada negeri kita sama ada kerana perasaan muhibbah sa-lepas perang dahulu atau pun kerana sebab² yang lain, tetapi yang saya berasa gembira ia-lah negara kita pada tahun ini telah chuba masuk dalam perusahaan perkapalan yang sudah lama saya menjerit² di-dalam Dewan ini dan pada hari ini jeritan itu menjadi kenyataan. Saya tidak-lah mesti mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan tundok kepada jeritan saya atau pun Kerajaan memang mengadakan perojek yang samacham itu, tetapi kita sa-bagai sa-buah negara apabila perusahaan perkapalan yang dahulu-nya kita belum ada dapat di-adakan maka itu ada-lah menjadi kegembiraan bagi negeri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak kurang, hampir² \$300 juta pada tiap² tahun yang kita terpaksa membayar oleh kerana memindahkan barang² negeri kita sama ada dengan jalan ekseptot atau pun impot dan Kerajaan menyatakan bahawa tidak kurang daripada \$275 juta yang kita bayar kepada bayaran² yang di-kenakan dengan jalan f.o.b. Kalau-lah kita sedar bahawa \$275 juta ini pada tiap² tahun kita membayar, kalau kita dapat menjalankan perkapalan dua tahun dahulu saya rasa perkara ini tidak berbangkit lagi dan jangan-lah kita sampai bagitu dayus ia-itu menunggu hadiah kapal daripada sa-buah negeri di-atas perahan darah—aliran darah bangsa kita dalam peperangan Jepun dahulu. Jadi erti-nya sa-olah² kita kalau-lah tidak ada orang² kita yang telah terkorban darah mengalir, nyawa melayang, boleh jadi perkapalan ini tidak berjalan. Maka nasib baik-lah ada orang² di-negeri kita ini sanggup melayangkan

nyawa-nya dan mengalirkan darah-nya—rahmat kepada Kerajaan Perikatan membuat satu perusahaan perkapalan di-atas mayat² ra'ayat kita yang telah mati dan ini ada-lah satu kejayaan yang amat memalukan kepada orang² yang dapat berfikir.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hendak memajukan pembangunan negara, saya berasa besar hati apabila mendengar bahawa Kerajaan kita atau pun negara hendak membanyakkan lagi puncha² ekonomi bagi ra'ayat jelata tetapi terkejut saya apabila di-katakan membanyakkan puncha² ekonomi itu di-utamakan kepada menanam kelapa sawit. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menanam kelapa sawit ada-lah satu sumber ekonomi yang baharu. Saya akui. Tetapi saya minta ma'af kerana saya bukan sa-orang ahli ekonomi, tetapi yang saya tahu kelapa sawit ini tidak boleh di-jalankan oleh ra'ayat sendiri dia terpaksa di-jalankan oleh satu kompeni yang besar kerana dia tidak sa-bagai bijeh, tidak sa-bagai timah yang boleh di-kirim ka-luar negeri, tetapi dia mesti ada factory di-tempat itu juga. Berapa orang daripada ra'ayat kita yang di-luar bandar itu boleh mengadakan ladang kelapa sawit dan factory dengan serentak di-situ, di-mana ekseptot mereka itu dan di-mana kebolehan mereka di-dalam technical know-how. Jadi ini terpaksa juga di-beri kepada satu kompeni yang besar.

Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau Tuan Yang di-Pertua pergi ka-Kelantan singgah di-Trengganu dapati-lah kita satu projek—saya tidak tahu kalau tidak salah saya 30,000 atau 35,000 ekar tanah yang hendak di-tanam dengan kelapa sawit.

Bukti yang saya katakan tadi ia-lah tanah itu di-tanam dengan kelapa sawit dengan perbelanjaan yang tertentu dan di-buat-lah satu perjanjian dengan satu kompeni yang mempunyai kesanggupan dari segi kewangan-nya. Ini menunjukkan bahawa ra'ayat tidak boleh masuk champor dalam perusahaan yang sa-macham itu. Maka di-dalam perjalanan kompeni ini yang saya baca dalam buku-nya ia-itu apabila ra'ayat berkehendak membeli sa-bahagian daripada kelapa sawit ini

boleh-lah ra'ayat membeli dengan harga \$2,000 pada satu ekar. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ra'ayat jelata tidak dapat membeli \$2,000 satu ekar ia-itu tanah kelapa sawit kerana mereka tidak ada mempunyai pengalaman di-dalam menjalankan kelapa sawit, lain kalau padi atau pun getah.

Yang kedua, apabila ra'ayat tidak boleh beli satu ekar \$2,000 ini, dan sudah tentu ra'ayat tidak boleh beli, maka terpaksa di-jualkan kepada satu badan yang menjadi perbadanan—yang menjadi perantaraan di-antara ra'ayat dengan pehak kompeni itu dengan harga \$1,500 ia-itu daripada ra'ayat \$2,000, daripada perbadanan ini \$1,500; jadi, kepada orang miskin mahal harga-nya, kepada orang kaya sa-makin kurang; dan kalau perbadanan ini tidak boleh membeli dengan harga \$1,500 itu maka tanah itu boleh-lah di-jual kepada kompeni—sharikat yang menjalankan perusahaan itu dengan harga—tidak ada orang Trengganu di-sini—dengan harga \$75. Jadi kalau ra'ayat jelata \$2,000 perbadanan yang agak kapitalistik sedikit \$1,500; kepada kompeni yang betul² kaya \$75 ini satu perkara yang amat mena'ajubkan, satu luar biasa yang terchapai dalam wartak Kerajaan Perikatan bagi tahun 1967 dan saya uchap angkat topi bahawa satu *new finding* dalam Kerajaan Perikatan ia-itu kepada orang yang miskin \$2,000 yang agak kaya sedikit \$1,500 kepada orang kaya betul \$75 sahaja! Jadi saya rasa ini saya tidak tahu sa-benarnya apa yang berjalan tetapi itu fact yang saya dapat yang saya kaitkan bahawa mengutamakan penanaman kelapa sawit ini bukan menjadi projek untuk ra'ayat tetapi projek untuk sa-tengah² orang yang kapitalistik dan ini bererti bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan maseh lagi menghidupkan faham kapitalistik di-dalam pelaksanaan ekonomi mereka itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang meng-gembirakan kita ia-lah, saya juga turut gembira, oleh kerana bukan-lah keselurohan-nya apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan Perikatan itu tidak baik saya mengaku juga baik, ia-itu kita dapat satu usaha hendak menambahkan lagi

penanaman padi yang akan di-tam-bahkan lagi hasil-nya 1,200 gantang pada satu ekar. Menanam padi betul ini perojek daripada ra'ayat. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu perkara lagi sudah menjadi tabi'at kapada saya ia-itu ada sahaja yang saya nampak dalam Kerajaan Perikatan sa-lagi saya tidak masok Perikatan atau Perikatan tidak masok PAS—ada sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang saya dapat lubang-nya untuk masok, ia-itu kalau-lah betul padi ria ini dapat menambah sampai 1,200 gantang bagi satu ekar sa-patut-nya Kerajaan kita membuat satu penyiasatan memberi tahu kepada ra'ayat bahawa satu falsafah atau pun satu pendapat baharu berkenaan dengan padi ini boleh di-lakukan di-Tanah Melayu ini.

Saya telah membacha, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan penanaman padi dalam dunia ini saya dapati satu; terjemahan-nya saya agak lupa tetapi berbunyi bagini ia-itu "Falsafah Menanam Padi *Orizatasiva*" ia-itu menanam padi, maka jenis padi dan jenis tanah itu di-adakan satu buku dan ra'ayat di-mana pun boleh mengkaji sama ada sesuai atau pun tidak. Di-dalam buku *orizatasiva* itu boleh kita menanam padi bukan sahaja di-tempat² yang ada ayer tetapi padi *huma* pun boleh daripada kita menanam getah untuk mengirim ka-Amerika atau pun Britain yang mereka mempunyai stock pile-nya kadang² naik harga, kadang² turun dan naik. Saya rasa untuk menuju kepada self-sufficient ia-itu untuk chukup diri sendiri dalam makanan, lebeh baik kita menanam *huma* itu dengan padi tidak dengan getah. Oleh kerana sa-buah negara itu kalau dia walau pun menuju kepada perusahaan atau pun industrialisation tetapi yang utama saka-li ia-lah menentukan betul-kah tidak negara itu boleh menjadi sa-buah negara yang self-sufficient bagi makanan-nya dan ini tidak boleh di-buktikan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan kita pada masa ini ia-itu melambong naik-nya harga beras dengan tidak bersebab, menunjokkan bahawa makanan kita terutama beras ada-lah dalam keadaan terugut.

Ada pun perishtiwaran yang di-buat oleh Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan bahawa ra'ayat jelata jangan susah hati sebab beras chukup bagi negeri kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah chukup atau pun tidak bukan-lah masaalah yang di-sukat dengan angka di-atas buku tetapi di-sukat dengan rasa ra'ayat. Apa-lah erti-nya Kerajaan kita mengatakan kepada ra'ayat, "Be calm!"—dudok diam² jangan susah hati, beras chukup pada hal harga beras bertambah naik, daripada \$2.00 kepada \$2.40 kepada \$2.60 tetapi chukup, chukup bagi kita ia-lah untok makan tetapi kepada ra'ayat membeli beras itu menjadi sukatan sama ada chukup atau pun tidak, maka melambong naik-nya harga² beras yang sa-macam itu amat-lah mendukachitakan terutama kepada kawasan² yang menanam beras itu sendiri sa-bagaimana kawasan daripada Menteri Penerangan kita di-Kedah ia-itu kawasan itu dapat mengeluarkan padi tetapi harga beras bertambah naik.

Ada pun jaminan Kerajaan mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan boleh membeli \$16 pada satu pikul ia-itu harga yang tertinggi sa-kali apabila kedudukan makanan ini turun kepada bufferstock ia-itu erti-nya Kerajaan-lah orang yang pertama sa-kali yang akan membeli tinggi harga-nya pada satu pikul \$16. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari segi teori saya bersetuju tetapi bila-kah padi dan beras boleh turun kepada harga itu, jadi Kerajaan membuat satu jaminan yang tidak datang kepada-nya, ia-itu dia berani membeli gajah sa-ekor \$5 kalau ada orang tidak mahu membeli Kerajaan akan beli kesemua gajah dalam Tanah Melayu dengan harga \$5, sampai bila harga gajah itu hendak turun kepada \$5, tentu tidak turun. Jadi Kerajaan akan membeli satu pikul \$16 padi apabila orang² lain tidak beli di-mana akan berlaku di-Tanah Melayu orang lain tidak beli padi kerana hasil kita sa-mata² tidak sampai 50 per sen hasil padi, jadi kita dapat dalam 40 per sen bagi makanan kita dan dengan ada tanaman baharu ini agak-nya ada bertambah sedikit dan itu tidak menjadi neracha kepada apa yang saya sebutkan tadi.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu ada-lah masaalah padi dan saya mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya mengeluarkan satu buku yang di-namakan buku keterangan di-atas kemungkinan penanam padi bagi negara Malaysia dan tidak kepada satu² kawasan yang tertentu.

Ada pun masaalah pelajaran, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita bersama² dengan Kerajaan berasa bangga oleh kerana Kerajaan kita dapat mengeluarkan sijil dalam bahasa Melayu FMC ia-itu peperiksaan menerusi bahasa Melayu atau pun bahasa kebangsaan atau pun sijil HSC dalam bahasa Melayu tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bila kita menempoh bahasa, maka bukan bahasa itu sahaja yang menjadi benda yang menjadi masaalah yang kita perkatakan tetapi nilai ekonomi bagi bahasa itu. Mithal-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau silap² kita menjalankan perkara ini maka sijil itu langsung tidak ada harga-nya. Sebab nilai ekonomi-nya tidak ada, mithal-nya sa-orang pelajar yang telah lulus FMC dalam bahasa Inggeris dan sa-orang lagi lulus dalam bahasa Melayu atau pun bahasa kebangsaan, maka apabila dia hendak menchari kerja, sijil FMC dalam bahasa Inggeris itu di-utamakan, tetapi sijil dalam bahasa Melayu itu tidak di-utamakan, maka itu menunjukkan tidak ada nilai ekonomi kepada sijil itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan menegenipikan bahasa Melayu, tetapi hendak menaikkan bahasa Inggeris. Saya berchakap sa-mata² dalam education, ia-itu nilai ekonomi bagi sijil itu. Siapa pun, bukan sahaja Perikatan, kerajaan mana sa-kali pun, kalau sijil itu sama—sijil FMC, tentu dia memilih orang yang mendapat dua bahasa sa-kurang²-nya sa-lain daripada pekerjaan hari² dia dapat menengok buku yang lain. Jadi satu pertolongan kepada satu² Kerajaan—macham senapang double barrel boleh menembak dua sa-kali. Jadi dengan bagitu tertinggal-lah sijil FMC dalam bahasa Melayu ini dan dengan yang demikian lebeh banyak lagi menyebabkan penganggoran² dikalangan anak² muda yang kita takut pada satu masa akan berubah menjadi

gangster oleh kerana tidak mempunyai pekerjaan². Oleh itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam menentukan sijil atau pun nilai ekonomi bagi satu² sijil itu, saya berharap Kementerian Pelajaran menunjokkan satu bukti bahawa sijil FMC dalam bahasa kebangsaan itu mempunyai nilai ekonomi-nya dalam pereketik sama dengan sijil² yang lain. Jikalau tidak, maka sijil itu sa-mata² menjadi sijil ia-itu sa-bagai satu sijil yang boleh di-letakkan atau di-gantong di-rumah tetapi tidak dapat harga sa-bagaimana pedang yang tidak mempunyai mata.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dari segi kesihatan amat-lah mendukachitakan kita ia-itu berikutan dengan pembentokan Malaysia, saya tidak tahu ada-kah itu kesalahan ra'ayat atau pun kesalahan Kerajaan, atau pun memang kerana sial-nya pembentokan Malaysia ini, ia-itu anak² Melayu tiap² tahun tidak kurang daripada 28,000 mati sa-belum masuk sekolah—28,000 tiap² tahun! Dahulu sa-belum menjadi Malaysia tidak sangat banyak bagitu, sa-lama jadi Malaysia ini, barangkali budak² itu sa-olah²-nya segan hendak duduk dalam Malaysia, agak-nya—tidak mahu dudok lama—28,000 pada tiap² tahun, sedang yang bukan Melayu tidak sampai 8,000—tinggi² 8,000. Jadi, 28,000 mati pada tiap² tahun yang lain-nya 8,000 sahaja. Ini mesti ada satu² sebab kekurangan dalam Kementerian Kesihatan. Orang² Melayu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bukan tidak productive dalam mewujudkan generation yang baharu dan saya perchaya tiap² orang Melayu dapat menghasilkan satu angka yang tidak dapat di-kechilkan. Saya sendiri, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah lapam dan boleh jadi akan dapat lagi sa-orang dua.

Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang kita katakan ini, ia-lah dari segi kesihatan satu precaution atau pun satu kawalan patut-lah kita adakan supaya budak² ini tidak mati chepat sa-belum mereka itu masuk sekolah. Kita tidak tahu di-antara 28,000 yang mati ini, ada-kah yang akan menjadi Menteri, ada-kah yang akan menjadi professor, ada-kah yang akan menjadi bermacham², ada-kah yang akan menjadi Ahli Dewan Ra'ayat, dan ada-kah yang

bertuah barangkali, boleh naik menjadi sa-bagai Tuan Speaker. Tetapi kalau banyak mati bagini, bukan sahaja ra'ayat kita kurang tetapi juga menunjokkan bahawa kawalan kita dalam kesihatan tidak bagitu utuh dan amat-lah malu kapada negara² yang lain, terutama apabila kita masuk dalam persidangan WHO tentu-lah orang ajaib melihat anak² mati 28,000 pada tiap² tahun sa-mata² sa-telah perbentokan Malaysia ini; dan ada-kah Malaysia bertanggung-jawab? Tidak-lah saya tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Berkenaan dengan wang baharu, Kerajaan sendiri berasa gembira mengeluarkan wang baharu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apa ada kena-mengena-nya dengan gembira-nya mengeluarkan wang baharu? Wang itu sa-ringgit, sa-ringgit juga. Tidak ada kena-mengena nilai wang walau ada pun wang baharu; memang tiap² benda yang baharu itu menjadi kesukaan orang: kalau baharu sahaja ada-lah orang suka dan menyangka benda itu baik, dan pepatah orang puteh kata "omne ignotum pro magnifico"—benda² yang tidak tahu orang sangka dia magnificent. Pada hal duit-nya sa-ringgit juga dan kalau hendak tengok kertas-nya lagi lebeh burok daripada duit yang lama. Tulisan Melayu pun tidak ada akibat daripada UMNO tidak mahu tengok tulisan Jawi ini maka di-buangkan langsung benda itu. Jadi duit itu tidak bertambah—satu!

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak usah kita hendak menjadi budak² apabila note baharu datang kita melompat, macham budak² *curiosity* sahaja sa-mata² ada benda baharu kita melompat dan saya tidak tahu lagi banyak mana-kah yang telah dapat dipungut balek oleh Kementerian Kewangan kita. Kerana apabila duit kita ini keluar yang baharu yang lama tidak sampai balek dari segi foreign exchange yang kita susah, dan saya menunggu pehak Kerajaan kita memberi kenyataan sa-berapa banyak dia telah dapat pungut hari yang pertama duit baharu berapa orang tukar balek dan dalam masa persidangan kita ini dapat-lah kita timbangkan bahawa sa-banyak mana duit itu akan datang balek dan di-situ-lah, kita gembira

atau pun tidak, bukan kerana duit baharu itu sa-mata². Chuma saya gem-bira sedikit bahawa duit yang baharu itu di-belakang-nya, dahulu kapal layar dan sekarang ini nampak-nya kijang negeri Kelantan. Ini menunjukkan bahawa, boleh jadi, kijang negeri Kelantan itu sudah masok ka-dalam jiwa Kerajaan Perikatan, kita yang berkuasa dan insha' Allah dengan ki-jang itu akan kita kijangkan Kerajaan Perikatan pada tahun 1969.

Berkenaan dengan perburohan kita ada satu Lembaga ia-itu Lembaga Memindahkan Buroh ka-Sabah. Dengan ini pun Kerajaan kita memasokkan di-dalam Titah di-Raja. 400 orang buroh pergi bekerja sudah masok dalam Titah yang bagini tinggi harga-nya; sa-olah² dari segi perburohan itu Kerajaan kita tidak tahu hendak berbuat apa, ada menghantar kuli 400 orang itu, itu-lah benda yang kami buat—400 orang ini pergi menjadi buroh di-sana. Jadi pergi menjadi kuli di-sana dan ini-lah yang di-bangga²kan. Pada hal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masalah memberi kerja itu tidak mesti kita membawa pergi ka-negeri Sabah, kerana di-Sabah maseh banyak buroh lagi yang patut di-beri kerja, maka langkah membawa buroh daripada Malaysia Barat pergi ka-Malaysia Timor ada-lah satu propaganda dan satu perkara menchari publicity sa-mata², ia-itu apabila buroh bertanya, “Apa-kah Kerajaan membuat berkenaan dengan buroh?” “Kami telah mengirim 400 orang pergi ka-negeri Sabah”. Jadi, 400 orang ladang kechil pun ada 400 orang, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Jadi sudah masok Titah yang bagini besar. Ayam apabila berketok kuat, telor-nya sa-biji juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak lebeh.

Perojek besar—kita mengatakan bahawa kita ada mempunyai perojek besar dan Kerajaan sekarang ini yakin dan sedar bahawa ra'ayat jelata tidak akan merasa kema'amoran melainkan kalau perojek² besar ini dapat di-jalankan dengan sa-penoh-nya; tetapi ini-lah yang belum di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan kita lagi. ia-itu Kerajaan kita yang berkuasa pada masa ini belum dapat menjalankan perojek² yang besar

yang benar² boleh memberi pekerjaan kapada ra'ayat jelata.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memberi kemudahan dan pertolongan kapada ra'ayat dengan sa-chara perchuma bukan jalan untok menolong ra'ayat bagini. Sebab kalau Kerajaan hendak memberi di-atas dasar welfare maka berapa banyak yang Kerajaan akan terpaksa tanggung dan akhir nya hutang² yang kita dapat daripada luar itu, ra'ayat juga akan membayar dengan interest-nya lagi. Tetapi, itu yang baik ada-lah memberi pekerjaan kapada mereka itu. Erti-nya create atau pun menimbulkan medan² baharu dalam hidup mereka itu dapat bekerja melepaskan activiti mereka itu dan mereka menchari rezki sendiri. Ini tidak di-laksanakan melainkan dengan perojek² yang besar, tetapi ini belum dapat di-laksanakan oleh Kerajaan dan Kerajaan hanya mengatakan bahawa kita akan terus melaksanakan tidak berhenti² bekerja walau pun tidak buat lagi. Jadi ini ada satu chabaran kapada general structure ekonomi kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan hubungan kita dengan negeri² kominis. Saya tidak faham, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ia-itu faham kominis dan gerakan subersib maseh lagi menjadi satu anchaman yang besar kapada keselamatan Malaysia. Pada hal pagi tadi, dan sa-belum daripada ini beberapa kali, Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita telah menyatakan dalam Dewan ini bahawa kita menentang bukan faham kominis, tetapi menentang terrorism atau pun keganasan yang di-lakukan oleh kominis, oleh orang² kominis. Saya berkata bahawa kekerasan dan kekejaman itu tidak sahaja kominis daripada kapitalis sendiri pun, daripada siapa sa-kali pun kalau dia menjalankan kekerasan patut kita tentang. Tetapi, yang pelek-nya ia-lah kita menentang terrorism daripada kominis sahaja. Dan dalam pada itu pula tersebut di-dalam ini faham kominis menjadi anchaman di-negeri kita, di-dalam Titah di-Raja, di-dalam kenyataan Perdana Menteri menyatak bahawa faham kominis tidak menjadi satu hal, arti-nya tidak mengancham negeri kita, yang mana

satu yang betul saya pun tidak tahu; yang saya tahu Uchapan ini di-buat oleh Kerajaan mengikut Perlembagaan kita maka dia sendiri kata tidak, dan dia juga mengatakan ya. Jadi, dia berlawanan dengan dia sendiri, menjadikan ra'ayat bingung. Ada pun pehak² di-sana sudah tentu tidak berkata apa, apa yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan mereka itu.

Menteri Penerangan dan Penyiaran (Tuan Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Ahli Yang Berhormat, polisi Kerajaan ada-lah terang, ia-itu Kerajaan tidak menentang dasar kominism. Kalau kominism itu hendak di-prektiskan, di-jalankan di-mana negeri juga, itu bukan jadi dasar Kerajaan kita menentang; tetapi yang di-tentang oleh Kerajaan ia-lah dasar kominism yang berjalan di-sini, terutama sa-kali kominism yang berjalan dengan chara terrorism—itu yang di-tentang oleh Kerajaan. Pendek-nya kalau kominism itu berjalan di-Russia, di-China atau di-mana² pun tidak ada sebab kita menentang dasar kominism berjalan di-sana. Kominism di-negeri kita yang telah kita berpengalaman ia-itu dengan chara terrorism, itu yang kita tentang. Jadi, tidak ada sedikit perbezaan di-antara Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia dengan penjelasan Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku.

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya pun ber-setuju bahawa faham kominis negeri lain itu kita tidak boleh menentang oleh kerana negeri kita tidak berhak hendak menchampur urusan dalam negeri orang dan saya pun tidak fikir kalau Kerajaan Malaysia ini hendak menentang, siapa hendak peduli, kominis China 700 million orang-nya kalau sa-kira-nya Malaysia kata jangan, dia jeling sahaja barangkali General² Malaysia demam empat hari. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, masaalah yang kita berchakap ia-lah masaalah dalam negeri kita sendiri. Kalau-lah Kerajaan kita tidak menentang faham kominism kechuali kalau dia melakukan terrorism dalam negeri ini, arti-nya kalau ada satu parti kominis yang loyal yang tidak membuat kachau dalam negeri ini boleh-lah dia meng-

ambil permit mengadakan satu partai kominis di-sini. Dan kalau itu arti-nya maka ada-lah peluang kapada beberapa parti yang ingin kapada dasar kominism untok menjalankan di-sini dan ini akhir-nya akan jadi apa yang kita tahu, ia-itu faham kominism itu sendiri berlawan dengan hasrat keamanan negeri bagi negeri Malaysia ini ia-itu chara hidup kita tidak sama dengan chara itu. Maka dengan chara hidup yang tidak sama ini, kalau di-bawa mari ka-sini, akan jahanam-lah chara yang kita buat, dan itu-lah yang saya katakan faham kominis patut di-awasi di-dalam memperkata berkenaan dengan-nya. Dan saya tidak-lah menyokong Kerajaan dalam mengachau negeri orang lain sama ada dia hendak menjalankan atau pun tidak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam hal ini kita berasa gembira ia-itu Kerajaan kita akan membesarkan lagi tentera²-nya ia-itu kekuatan tentera sama ada di-darat atau pun di-laut atau pun di-udara. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu membesarkan tentera ini ada-lah satu masaalah yang rumit yang berkehendak kapada perbelanjaan yang amat banyak. Yang mendukachitakan saya pemuda² Malaysia di-luar negeri yang pergi belajar dan masok di-dalam maktab² akadami tentera tidak di-benarkan oleh Malaysia. Pada hal mereka itu pergi berlateh dan belajar ilmu tentera dengan perbelanjaan sendiri dan balek akan berkhidmat di-negeri kita. Kalau kita menegah pemuda² kita ini belajar tentera maka mereka itu balek mari ka-sini dia dapat berkhidmat dengan negara kita dengan yang demikian sachara tidak langsung kita membesarkan angkatan tentera kita. Tetapi, saya tidak tahu polisi Kerajaan kita menegah pemuda² belajar tentera di-luar negeri saya tidak tahu dudok-nya di-mana, dan niat hendak membesarkan tentera itu sendiri. Apa-kah kalau sa-kira-nya di-segi pelajaran kita membuka sa-buah universiti dan ada anak² kita pergi mengaji di-universiti di-luar negeri balek kita recognize atau pun kita aku² sijil²-nya. Di-Amerika sahaja mengikut dalam penyata yang saya terbacha ia-itu tidak kurang pada masa ini dalam 1,500 institute atau

pun universiti yang kita akui. Tetapi, tentera pada masa ini tidak boleh dia belajar dan saya bimbang takut budak² yang belajar itu akan di-ambil satu tindakan oleh Kerajaan. Jadi, saya mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan dalam usaha membesarkan tentera ini ada-lah kita membenarkan budak² itu belajar dalam bahagian tentera.

Yang kedua, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sudah patut budak² kita yang lulus F.M.C. yang sudah tentu-lah tidak ada kerja sekarang ini mudah dapat didalam jabatan Kerajaan hatta dalam Kementerian² sendiri pun, kechuali-lah kalau pemegang² sijil itu daripada gadis agak-nya mudah sedikit mendapat kerja daripada pemuda²—pemuda² amat-lah susah. Kalau begitu saya mengshorkan kepada Kerajaan supaya budak² yang lulus F.M.C. ini kalau tidak ada kerja lain patut-lah di-kirim kepada maktab militeri dan di-militerikan pemuda² itu dengan chara yang tertentu, dengan demikian sendiri-nya kita mendapat tentera yang lebeh banyak.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berkenaan dengan ranchangan² kemajuan tanah. Pada tahun ini kita hendak mulakan lagi satu ranchangan yang di-namakan Pembukaan Tanah Jengka Tiga Segi. Tanah tiga segi ini akan kita bukakan. Maka dalam ranchangan tanah tiga segi ini, saya tidak tahu ada-kah Kerajaan ini akan samakan dengan ranchangan F.L.D.A. Yang saya katakan saya tidak tahu ia-lah kerana ranchangan tanah F.L.D.A. yang saya tahu satu sahaja—yang banyak lagi saya tidak tahu, alhamdulillah yang saya tahu itu burok yang saya tidak tahu itu lebeh lagi burok agak-nya—ia-itu satu lot atau pun satu keping tanah di-pandang oleh ranchangan ini sa-bagai sa-keping tanah yang ekonomik, di-beri bantuan wang, di-beri bantuan benih begitu bagini, belanjanya dalam masa 10 tahun ini dalam ranchangan tentu ini, tidak semua, saya minta pula Kerajaan supaya jangan menudoh saya memborong begitu, ia-itu ribu ringgit harga satu keping tanah yang di-katakan ekonomik itu sudah di-belanjakan, dia baharu dapat hasil-nya baharu mula dalam sa-tahun dua sudah \$5,000.

Kemudian daripada itu, \$5,000 ini dikenakan tidak kurang daripada 6% dia punya interest—kalau 6% sudah dekat \$4,000 kurang²-nya \$3,000 interest-nya (faedah-nya) kapada hutang yang di-beri oleh F.L.D.A. kapada orang yang mengambil tanah itu. Jadi erti-nya sudah \$8,000. Sudah \$8,000 kita tidak tahu berapa lama lagi peserta ini akan boleh bayar; interest sa-makin naik, compound interest kena pada tiap² tahun. Jadi Tanah Tiga Segi ini saya tidak tahu berapa kali compound hendak kena interest-nya itu, dan saya minta jangan-lah jadi nasib F.L.D.A. ini. Dengan demikian, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berti-lah bahawa chara tanah F.L.D.A. sekarang ini memberatkan ra'ayat, dan saya berharap supaya Tanah Tiga Segi ini tidak-lah di-kenakan chara² yang sa-macham itu.

Ada satu perkara, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagai welfare atau pun kebajikan bagi ra'ayat jelata di-kampong², ia-itu-lah perbekalan ayer dan letrik. Saya rasa perbekalan ayer dan letrik ini amat-lah besar erti-nya kapada orang kampong supaya mereka itu dapat meni'mati hidup. Tetapi ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapati bahawa perjalanan *rural electrification* atau pun mengelektrikkan kawasan² luar bandar ada-lah sa-mata² di-pandang dari segi *commercial angle* sahaja, ia-itu kalau kita tidak dapat menghasilkan duit balek, maka kita rentikan dahulu. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, betul kita tidak dapat memberi tiap² perojek untok tiap² kampong terutama dengan letrik sebab belanja-nya banyak dan orang kampong pun boleh hidup kalau tidak ada letrik. Tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita sudah dapat masuk letrik dengan jalan welfare basis atau pun dasar welfare ka-dalam kampong², maka dengan sendiri-nya kampong itu akan menjadi bandar kechil, dan apabila menjadi bandar kechil activiti hidup itu akan berubah chorak daripada chorak biasa kekampongan kapada chorak yang berbau bandar sedikit. Dan ini tidak di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan. Kerajaan mengatakan bahawa ranchangan letrik ini amat-lah rugi banyak kalau kita

berdasarkan di-atas dasar welfare. Hanya ada dua tiga kawasan sahaja, ia-itu sa-bagai chontoh yang di-kemukakan, maka chontoh ini-lah yang akan menjadi modal bagi Kerajaan Perikatan menunjukkan kepada ra'ayat jelata dan Dewan ini yang mereka dapat menjalankan letrik ka-kampung².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, yang akhir daripada Uchapan ini ia-itu kita terlampau banyak menambah perbelanjaan berkenaan keselamatan negeri, dan kita pada masa ini menanggung beban kerana jatuh-nya harga getah dan harga bijeh timah. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak ada kena-mengena, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, membelanjakan wang kita dengan harga getah atau pun bijeh yang naik dan turun. Sebab, harga getah dan harga bijeh ini naik turun-nya ia-lah kena-mengena dengan penjualan kalau kita ada di-mana² stockpile yang kita berjanji dalam dunia, terutama had buffer stock. Dan ini saya dapat tahu-lah daripada akhbar² bahawa ada negeri² yang di-tangan-nya terletak kedudukan buffer stock atau pun mereka itu mempunyai stockpile yang banyak telah menjual getah² itu dengan tidak persetujuan negara² yang berkenaan, terutama Malaysia kita. Dan ini telah berlaku, dan saya tidak tahu apa sebab Kerajaan Malaysia kita boleh berdiam diri, pada hal mengikut report getah dan report bijeh bahawa bijeh Malaysia dan getah Malaysia ada lah mutunya tinggi daripada negeri² yang lain. Dan apa-kah reciprocal action atau satu tindakan balas yang timpal yang di-ambil oleh Kerajaan kita terhadap orang² yang melanggar perjanjian. sa-kurang²-nya perjanjian gentleman berkenaan dengan bijeh dan getah ini.

Saya dapat tahu bahawa Kerajaan kita telah menghantarkan bantahan kepada Amerika berkenaan dengan menjual bijeh atau pun getah, tetapi oleh kerana Kerajaan itu menghulorkan tawaran, bukan menghulorkan bantuan—baharu berchakap hendak bagi bantuan, maka kita nampak bantuan itu lebeh besar, maka kita tidak ada mengambil tindakan. Pada hal, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bantuan masalah lain, memechahkan ka'edah menghormati

buffer stock itu masaalah lain, menjual simpanan dalam stockpile masaalah lain. Maka sa-olah²-nya Kerajaan kita ini dapat di-gula²kan dengan tawaran memberi bantuan yang kita tidak tahu pula berapa banyak faedah-nya (interest) yang akan di-beri kepada kita dalam masaalah itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kekurangan masuk atau pun hasil income kita yang menyebabkan kesukaran bagi Malaysia kita, ia-itu masok-nya kurang, belanjanya lebeh banyak. Saya, alhamdulillah, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya dapat tahu hari ini benar kejadian di-negara kita begitu. Jadi tidak hairan-lah kalau sa-kira-nya Kerajaan negeri Kelantan tidak ada duit, rupa-nya Kerajaan Malaysia pun banyak juga duit-nya yang terhutang sa-hingga tidak boleh hendak membayar perbelanjaan yang berulang²—maksud saya ia-itu perbelanjaan recurrent sahaja.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak timbulkan perkara ini kalau tidak di-timbulkan oleh pehak di-sana pada pagi ini. Ia-itu, saya tidak tahu berapa banyak-kah yang Kerajaan Perikatan atau Kerajaan Pusat meng-ambil tiap² tahun revenue atau pun hasil semua sa-kali daripada negeri Kelantan berdasarkan Perlembagaan, bukan merampas—tentu-lah Kerajaan Perikatan tahu bagaimana, kalau dia hendak mengambil-nya, dia membuat dahulu perjanjian, maka kita terikat dengan Perlembagaan. Yang saya dapat tahu, kalau ta' salah—kalau salah boleh di-betulkan (subject to correction) ta' apa—ia-itu saya dapat tahu tidak kurang \$70 juta pada tiap² tahun di-jumlahkan kesemua sa-kali kemungkinan chukai, ia-itu kira² antara 60 dengan 70 juta ringgit. Yang di-beri balek, kalau ta' salah saya \$6 juta atau \$7 juta. Jadi, erti-nya, 63 di-bawa kasini, \$6 juta atau \$7 juta di-hantar kasana. Jadi ini-lah menjadi satu sebab-nya, ia-itu kita kurang duit di-negeri Kelantan itu, dan kalau Kerajaan kita ini boleh bermurah hati menambahkan sedikit lagi, atau pun pinda Perlembagaan, di-beri lebeh banyak lagi, tentu-lah tidak ada susah bagi Kerajaan Kelantan. Ada pun balasan jasa baik Kerajaan memberi duit ka-negeri

Kelantan itu ta' payah-lah serah negeri Kelantan itu kepada Kerajaan Perikatan, tetapi boleh bekerjasama supaya kita menambahkan lagi duit itu bagi Kerajaan Kelantan dapat menjalankan pekerjaan²-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-negeri Perlis sendiri—di-negeri saya sendiri, ia-itu pada tiap² \$1 million perchuma sahaja yang Kerajaan Pusat kena beri oleh kerana hasil-nya terlalu kurang. Dan semua negeri di-bantu. Dan di-negeri Johor sendiri pun—saya dapat tahu pernah Menteri Besar-nya mengatakan negeri Johor sa-bagai janda yang kaya, ia-itu sa-bagai isteri yang kaya mendapat suami yang pemeras darah, ia-itu di-ambil-nya banyak di-beri-nya sedikit. Jadi, tidak hairan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berlaku di-negeri Kelantan kerana di-Johor sendiri pun berlaku—beza-nya di-Johor itu ia-lah di-perintah oleh Perikatan, boleh dia ganti isteri-nya itu, di-Kelantan hendak di-ganti ta' boleh, sebab orang itu tidak menikah lagi dengan kita—dia na' ganti, ta' boleh.

Jadi masalaah ini masalaah national, Tuan Yang di-Pertua—masalaah negara dan masalaah kebangsaan. Tidak ada untong bagi Kerajaan Pusat menekan dengan jalan tidak mahu memberi bantuan atau mithal-nya mengugut² tidak mahu menjadi surety atau jaminan kepada Kerajaan Negeri, kalau hendak pinjam wang daripada mana² bank, kerana kalau dalam negeri lain Kerajaan Pusat dapat menjadi penjamin maka tidak ada satu sebab dari segi maruah bangsa kita Kerajaan Pusat tidak mahu menjadi penjamin.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak mewakili Kerajaan State, kerana saya Ahli Parlimen sahaja di-Kelantan itu. Tetapi saya suka menyatakan kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua bahawa, kalau Kerajaan Pusat kita tidak begitu rasa sentimen berkenaan dengan Kelantan, dan mahu terus menjadi penjamin bagi Kerajaan Negeri untuk meminjam duit, saya perchaya Kerajaan Negeri boleh meminjam duit dan boleh membuat

perojek² yang bukan sahaja menaikkan nama parti PAS tetapi boleh menolong mengurangkan beban Kerajaan Perikatan di-sini.

Ada pun saya telah menjadi orang yang pertama dan akan menjadi orang yang pertama untuk kempen kepada ra'ayat bahawa Kerajaan Pusat telah bermurah hati mengambil sikap yang begitu, kerana di-kawasan saya sendiri tiap² kali saya beruchap saya menche-ritakan bahawa ini jalan ia-lah jalan Perikatan membuat, bukan saya yang membuat. Kalau tuan² hendak undi saya, undi Perikatan, terpulung kepada tuan². Jadi ini terserah kepada ra'ayat. Jadi kalau Kerajaan kita, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Pusat ini dapat memberi jaminan, ia-itu stand as surety, ia-itu dapat menjadi penjamin bagi bank, kita boleh menjalankan sampai tiga kali pilehan raya lagi—kita boleh menjalankan negeri Kelantan itu. Tetapi ini-lah yang di-khuatirkan oleh Kerajaan Pusat kita, takut kalau² negeri Kelantan itu dia tidak dapat memerintah, pada hal memerintah negeri tidak mesti parti mana, ta' akan kita boleh memerintah, patut-lah Kerajaan Perikatan, Kerajaan Pusat, sekarang ini menimbangkan yang lebeh baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menerusi Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya minta Tuan Yang di-Pertua menyampaikan kepada Kerajaan Pusat kita yang berkuasa pada masa ini rasa tidak senang antara Kerajaan negeri Kelantan State, Kerajaan State negeri Kelantan dengan Kerajaan Pusat, patut-lah di-kikis. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya tidak-lah hendak berchapak

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Panjang lagi?

Tuan Haji Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Baharu hujong yang ini. Yang ini sudah-lah (*Ketawa*).

Mr (Deputy) Speaker: Kalau baharu hujong, saya berhentikan-lah. Persidangan ini di-tanggohkan hingga pukul 9.30 pagi esok.

Adjourned at 6.37 p.m.