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**SPEECH BY THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
AT THE DEBATE RESUMED ON THE
YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH
(ADDRESS OF THANKS) AT DEWAN RAKYAT ON
20TH JUNE, 1966.**

Tuan Yang di-Pertua', saya suka hendak mengulas perbahasan di atas ucapan di-Raja dan menjawab beberapa pandangan-pandangan yang telah didatangkan oleh Ahli-ahli Yang Berhormat terhadap dasar-dasar kerajaan yang terkandung dalam ucapan itu.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleagues on this side of this House have already replied to a number of criticisms made by Honourable Members and it is only left for me to reply to those matters which have not been covered by my other colleagues.

Sir, I would like, first of all, to say that the Government is very grateful to the Members of this House who have shown their understanding and support for the policy of the Government, of our sincere determination to bring peace to this country, *to* carry out a bold, imaginative, economic policy to give our people, particularly the "have-nots" of all-races, whether they be in the town or in the rural areas, a better and higher standard of living and a fair and new deal so that they will have a rightful place not only in our country, but a rightful place among civilised nations of the world.

It has been said, Sir, that the debate on the Royal Address, such as we are having now, is an inquest of the nation and of the country. Indeed, it is a clear evidence of our sincere belief a parliamentary democracy that once a year we provide this opportunity to Members of this House who are representatives of the people to deliberate fairly and fully on all aspects of Government policies. Some Honourable Members, particularly those on this side of the House have made many valuable suggestions, but as usual, from the opposite benches we still hear the same old records being played time and time again.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Members for Ipoh² talked about collective responsibility of the Cabinet. He said that if a member of the Cabinet has been found to do something improper, then the whole Cabinet should resign. I am afraid, Sir, that either the Honourable Member does not understand what collective responsibility means, or he is deliberately trying to confuse the House and the public. Sir, collective responsibility means that the whole Cabinet is responsible for formulating the policies of the country and if the policies are not accepted by Parliament or by the country, then clearly the whole Cabinet must resign. In the implementation of those policies, each Minister is responsible to do so on his own and if a Minister, in carrying out those policies has been found to be doing so short of the highest level of integrity and honesty which is expected of a Minister, then the Minister alone must resign as did happen in the case of the Honourable Encik Abdul Rahman bin Talib.³ It will be different, Sir, if matters of major policy formulated by a Minister of the Cabinet and that policy is voted against in this House or by some other means, it is clearly shown that the majority of the people of the country are against that policy, then it is the duty of the Prime Minister⁴ and the Cabinet to tender their resignation to the King. This is, Sir where collective responsibility begins and where it ends. Now, this continuous insinuation that we in the Alliance have not been following true parliamentary democracy does not hold water, because everyone in this country and, indeed, all those who have been following the progress of our country know that the Alliance Government have been following the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy faithfully and sincerely. Indeed, the only criticism as I have stated before in this House that we in the Government have had is that perhaps we sometimes have been too democratic.

Now, Sir, a number of Honourable Members spoke about the Civil Service and a number of my colleagues here have already replied to the various criticisms raised by the Honourable Members. But the Honourable Members for Ipoh alleged that there is dissatisfaction in the Civil Service and that non-Malay members of the Civil Service are not getting a square deal. He said that promotion is being blocked because there are no Malays to fill the quota in the legal Service and in the Civil Service. This allegation, Sir, is completely untrue, because under our Constitution, all members of the Public Service must be treated equally whatever their racial origin

may be. It is true that there is a quota in the entry or admission to the Legal and Civil Services, but once officers have been admitted into the Civil Service they are treated equally, fairly and justly. Now, the Honourable Member also said that the Public Service is corrupt because the conditions of service are unsatisfactory and that their salaries are unsatisfactory. Sir, it has been the policy of the Alliance Government to endeavour to give a fair deal to members of the Public Service, particularly the lower income group, within the limit of our resources. We have from time to time reviewed the salary scheme of the Public Service and now a Salaries Commission, presided by a Judge of the High Court, is sitting to consider the salary schemes and conditions of service for the whole of the Public Service. Therefore, it is not right nor is it fair to allege that there is general dissatisfaction in the Public Service.

Our Public Service, Sir, as has been stated, Sir, has served our country extremely well during these difficult years of early independence. We in the Alliance Government are proud of our Civil Service, which we have always stated can be regarded as second to none in this part of the world. The Civil Service had to adapt itself to the changes brought about by independence and then had to implement Government policy of carrying out economic development in order to produce quick and tangible results. Our Public Service, in the whole, has done extremely well. However, as I personally stated on many occasions, there is still room for improvement. There is still the necessity to streamline further our Civil Service so that it will meet the needs of an independent country, of a young progressive nation. We in this country, Sir, knew only one type of Civil Service, i.e. the Colonial system of Civil Service and this type of Civil Service is no longer suited to our present condition as an independent sovereign nation.

Therefore, changes are necessary and, as we have explained to this House, Government has taken steps to effect these changes. I can confidently state that when these changes have been made, we will be able to have a Civil Service which will be completely streamlined, able to stand the stress and strain of a young and dynamic nation, and able to serve the needs and aspirations of our people.

Some Honourable Members, particularly the Honourable

Members for Ipoh, said that there is rampant corruption in the Civil Service. My colleagues have already adequately replied to this. It is true, Sir, that there is a certain amount of corruption, but it is by no means rampant. It has been the policy of this Government to try and stamp out corruption by every means possible. That is why we have appointed a Ministerial Committee under the chairmanship of my colleague, the Minister of Home Affairs⁵, to review our anti-corruption measures, so that we will have far more effective measures to deal with corrupt practices and to eradicate these practices completely. However, I would like to say that it will not be possible to stamp out corruption completely in the Public Service unless members of the public are prepared to cooperate. I would like therefore to appeal to members of the public to give every assistance and cooperation to the Government in its drive to eradicate this disease of corruption.

Sir, it is indeed strange that Members of the Opposition should have thought fit to criticise the Public Service and at the same time oppose Government measures to streamline the Public Services. The Government's proposal to transfer the powers of discipline from the Public Services Commission to senior Heads of Department is with the objective of streamlining the Public Service, to stamp out corrupt practices. With the disciplinary powers in the hands of senior civil servants, they will have effective means in their hands to supervise the work of their subordinates, to see that they carry out their work efficiently and expeditiously and economically, and also at the same time to see that they would not indulge in corrupt and undesirable practices.

Sir, the Member for Ipoh also alleged that the Government in assisting the less fortunate of our people - the bumiputras, the Malays - is doing so to the detriment of the other races in this country. Sir, it has always been the policy of this Government to be just and fair to all sections of our people. We are determined to help the less fortunate of our people, particularly the bumiputras and the Malays, but we are doing so not at the expense of the other races. Whatever help we give to the less fortunate of our people will not take away the rights and privileges of other races. This has been our intention, our policy, and we have clearly demonstrated in all these eleven years that the Alliance Government has been in power in this country.

Sir, on matters of foreign policy my colleague, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs⁵, has adequately replied to all the points raised by the Members of the Opposition. Members of the Opposition said that our foreign policies have not been independent nor have they been non-aligned. Sir, I would like to say that we have always carried out an independent foreign policy and always stated that the cardinal principle of our foreign policy is that we desire to be a friend of all friendly countries, irrespective of whatever system of government they may have. We believe, Sir, that is just and right for any government to choose its own system of government and its way of life, provided that country does not interfere with the internal affairs of another country or the independence and integrity of other countries. Malaysia will therefore be a friend of any country that respects the independence and integrity of another country. As a small nation, we want to live in peace with everyone. We want to cooperate with every country for mutual benefit.

Last year I had the privilege to visit a number of countries in Africa and in the Middle East, and during the course of my tour I assured leaders of those countries that it is our policy and our desire to work together with all peace-loving countries. Therefore in the Royal Address it is clearly stated that we intend to be friend with as many countries as possible. We are not against any government or its ideology. We are only against any country which has expressed its policy which either directly or indirectly tend to interfere with the affairs of other countries. This is our foreign policy, Sir. We adhere to this policy faithfully. My colleague, the Minister of Labour⁶, who has just returned from a tour of Africa, told this House that Malaysia is held in high esteem by countries in Africa.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to add to the words in the King's Speech that we in this country look forward with great pleasure to the prospect of peace with our great neighbour, Indonesia. We also welcome with a sense of real pleasure that our other neighbour, the Philippines, has now decided to resume diplomatic relations with us. We, therefore, look forward to working closely together with the Philippines in reactivating together with Thailand, A S A, in making it a real success as a regional cooperation. We in the Government have always believed in living in peace and friendship, with our neighbours. The Honourable Members for Batu⁷ said that it was the Labour Party which suggested that we should make

peace with Indonesia. I would like to say that we in the Alliance have always wanted peace and indeed, we agreed to meet President Soekarno and his colleagues several times in order to find grounds for agreement, so that Indonesia and Malaysia could live in peace. We found that there was no meeting of minds and that it was impossible to make peace. However, the moment there was a change of government in Indonesia and there was a prospect of a change of attitude towards Malaysia, we decided to have contact with the new government in order to find out the possibility of having talks to bring these two countries, our close neighbours, who have so many ties with us, to come together to work in cooperation and friendship and to end confrontation which has brought no one any good, neither to the Indonesians nor to ourselves. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we lost no time in doing this because of our desire to live in peace. The moment we saw there was a basis for formal negotiations we immediately agree to have formal talks. It is only by doing this, by careful approach, by showing sincerity and goodwill that we were able to talk in a friendly manner and able to reach accord in Bangkok. I would like to say here that I am very grateful, and the Government of Malaysia is very grateful, to the Indonesian leaders - to General Suharto and to Dr. Adam Malik, the Indonesian Foreign Minister. It was due to Dr. Adam Malik's sincerity and frankness that we were able to reach complete agreement in Bangkok. There was, Mr. Speaker, Sir, no vagueness in this accord in Bangkok. The only thing is that we are in no position yet to make the agreement public as we must wait for the approval by the Government of Indonesia before we can make it public. We stated in our communique that we had agreed on the principled on which our two countries could normalise relations and work together in cooperation and friendship. The only thing is that we are as yet in no position to make known these principles, although we on our part, the Government of Malaysia, has endorsed principles and I sincerely hope and pray that soon our friends in Indonesia will be able to give their approval to the Agreement in Bangkok.

Sir, the fact that we were able to come together so suddenly and to be able to talk in a friendly and cordial manner has surprised the whole world. Indonesia agreed to send a military mission while confrontation has not officially ended to show their sincere desire for peace and to bring goodwill and friendship to us. It was the arrival of this mission that paved the way for the successful conclusion of

the Bangkok Talks. We have shown to the whole world how two neighbouring countries could settle their differences in their own way and, as I have said, in an Asian way, and I do hope that we will be able to resolve all our problems in the future in the same way in a truly neighbouring and brotherly spirit.

Sir, it is a matter of regret for us, as has been explained by some Honourable Members, that our approachment with Indonesia has caused uneasiness in a certain section of the non-Malays in this country. I can assure the House and those who may entertain this feeling that there is no cause at all for this uneasiness. Indeed, there are people who have been spreading this mischievous rumour solely with the object of creating suspicion and sissension among the various communities in this country in order to upset the goodwill and harmony of our people of various races. All of us who have the interest and welfare and the loyalty of this country at heart would like to see peace in this region. Confrontation has brought no benefit to anyone. On the other hand, it has brought hardship, difficulties and sufferings to the people of both countries. Now, with the restoration of peace everyone will benefit. The Government will benefit in the reduction of defence expenditure; business people will benefit because of the prospect of resumption of trade with Indonesia; and others also will benefit. It is only those who have no loyalty to the country, or whose loyalty lies outside this country, or those who want to see chaos and disturbance in this country do not want to see peace restored. Therefore, Sir, I would like to ask Honourable Members to do whatever they can to try and counter this malicious rumour.

Now, Sir, some Honourable Members advocated that we should endeavour to have close and friendly relations with Singapore. My colleagues have already spoken on this matter. I should like to assure the House that it has been the wish of this Government since that regretful day of separation with Singapore, to work in close cooperation with the Singapore Government for the benefit of our two people. But the actions and the utterance of the leaders of Singapore Government since separation made it impossible to achieve this objective, to achieve this understanding and cooperation. Singapore is now an independent and sovereign nation, and the leaders of Singapore must learn to appreciate that they should not interfere, directly or indirectly, with the affairs of Malaysia.

The Affairs of Malaysia and of its people must be the sole responsibility of the citizens of Malaysia. Unless this is clearly understood and up-held, not only in words but in practice and in deeds, it would not be possible to have that trust or confidence between the two Governments of Malaysia and Singapore - trust and confidence which are essential if the two Government and two countries are to work together in cooperation in so many fields for their mutual benefit. I can assure this House that we in the Malaysian Government would not be found wanting in our endeavour and our efforts to bring about understanding and cooperation with Singapore.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about what some Members called the crisis in Sarawak. I would like to say, Sir, that there is no such thing as crisis. What happened in Sarawak recently is entirely an internal matter for the Alliance Party. The Alliance Party is the governing Party in Sarawak today. It is, therefore, within the right of the top leadership of the Alliance to change the leaders in Sarawak, the Ministers or the Chief Minister. The majority group of the Council Negeri have indicated that they have no confidence in the present Chief Minister and have asked that he be changed. We, the leaders of the Alliance, the Malaysian Alliance Executive Council, after due consideration, have decided that it was in the interests of the country and of the Alliance Party, that the leader of the Government of Sarawak should be changed. Surely, it is within our right to do so, to change the leader of the Government in a State which is governed by our own Party. The differences in the Sarawak Alliance, as I said are internal matters and it is for us to resolve these differences, as we have done.

Sir, again, on the question of our relationship with Britain, my Honourable colleagues have already spoken on this, but the Honourable Members of the Opposition - the Honourable Members for Ipoh, the Member for Batu, and the Member for Bungsar⁸ - saw fit to criticise this Government for its decision to readjust its attitude towards Britain in view of the fact that Britain has now decided not to give further defence aid to Malaysia, as she, a few months ago had positively promised to do so. Sir, it is clear, as has been stated by British Ministers that Britain is reviewing its policy and commitments East of Suez. Therefore it is right and proper that in the light of this that we in Malaysia should also review our policy

and our relations towards Britain, because, as an independent nation, we must look after our own interests and our own survival. Our policy should be to be friendly with any country that is prepared to be friendly with us, to show kindness to any country that is prepared to be kind with us and assist us. A country cannot expect to merely draw benefit from our country and at the same time is not prepared to return to assist us in a small way.

Sir, as has been explained by my colleague, the Minister of Finance, we are a young nation in its early years of independence; now particularly with the addition of Sabah and Sarawak, we have much bigger commitments both in defence and in economic development. We have to spend a bit more in the economic development of Sabah and Sarawak than we can expect to get in return from those two States, and this state of affairs, as has been explained, is a legacy of the British colonial rule, and, therefore, it is only fair that in this early stage that Britain should assist us so that we will be able to meet our commitments in Sabah and Sarawak.

Sir, the Honourable Members for Bungsar still play the old record that we have so often heard from him and his former colleagues in this House, that the Alliance Government has not done anything to redress the economic disparity in the nation, and he deliberately refuses to see the enormous progress that Malaysia has made in the field of development, particularly rural development. Now, Sir, there is no need for me to speak on the success of our rural development programme in this House, as many hundreds and thousands of projects in all parts of our country speak for themselves: There is no need for the Honourable Members to remind us of our responsibility, because we know our responsibility, and we knew this long before the Honourable Members came to sit in this House.

The Honourable Members also said that as confrontation is now over, the country is going to have less and less democracy. The Honourable Members should ask himself what sort of democracy the Party which is ruling the country south of the Causeway, from which he draws his inspiration, is practising there. (Hear! hear!).

Sir, I think the Honourable Members from Kuala Terengganu Selatan⁹, suggested that a Ministry of Economic Affairs be esta-

blished to handle and finance the First Malaysia Plan and to ensure effective planning and implementation of the projects.

I should like to explain, Sir, that these tasks are already being undertaken by the Economic Planning Unit in cooperation with the Treasury and other Ministries concerned. Also we have the National Development and Planning Committee consisting of the various Ministries concerned in planning and development and this Committee and the Economic Planning Unit are responsible for national planning and for coordinating its implementation. The Economic Planning Unit is being expanded. Therefore, there is no necessity for creating a new Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Sir, the Honourable Members for Batu suggested that with the ending of confrontation, we should considerably reduce our defence expenditure. No doubt, with the end of confrontation our defence expenditure will be reduced, but I must explain to the House that with the ending of confrontation the British and Commonwealth troops in Sabah and Sarawak must leave Sabah and Sarawak. This will mean that the task of maintaining law and order and of looking after the security of those areas will fall completely in our hands, our Police and Military. As there is still a strong, hard-core of Communist territories in Sarawak, which poses a serious threat to our security, it is therefore, necessary for us to continue operations in these areas against these territories, and it is necessary to look after the security of that long stretch of border from Sabah and Sarawak. We do hope that it will be possible to have cooperation with our friends, Indonesia, to patrol and look after those borders. Indeed, we have never planned for a big expansion of our Armed Forces. We have only planned for sufficient Armed Forces to look after our security, to guard our coast lines and to deal with minor infiltrations. As a small nation, we can never have enough forces to defend ourselves against external aggression. Therefore, despite the ending of confrontation the expansion of our Armed Forces must continue, although at a less accelerated rate. This is why we continue to need assistance from our friends in the expansion of our Armed Forces so that we will be able to stand on our own feet for the defence of our independence and our integrity.

Sir, I am grateful to the Members of this House for having accepted Government's policy on education and language, two very

sensitive and controversial issues, with patience and with tolerance. On these two issues, the Alliance Government have always endeavoured to approach objectively and with fairness and justice, to all sections of our population. Ever since we formulated the education policy of 1956, we have always borne in mind our main objective, that is, to bring our people of various races together and strengthen their harmony, so that ultimately we shall be able to build a strong and united nation out of the people of diverse racial origins. We have also stated that while it is our policy to make Malay the national language, it is also our policy to preserve and sustain the growth of other languages. That is why in approaching these two important issues, we always do it with patience and with tolerance. The Honourable Members for Batu has alleged that I stated that the solution of this trouble is found in the Constitution of our country. Sir, the Honourable Members has misquoted me. What I have said is, "we will stand by the words of our Constitution on", which was carefully worded after long and careful consideration. I again reiterate that we will uphold the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, that is, while making Malay our national language and the sole official language, the teaching, study and use of other languages will be preserved and sustained.

That is why, Sir, I said that we on the Government bench have always appealed to our people that in carrying out this policy, we must do it with tact, with understanding and with tolerance, so that our people of various races will always realise and appreciate that we are always fair to all sections of our community. It has never been our policy nor our intention to suppress any section of our community, but rather to allow them all to go forward together in peace, harmony and friendship. This has been our policy and will continue to be our policy, and we are confident that given the goodwill, the understanding and the support of our people of various races, the Alliance Government will be able to achieve our ultimate goal of establishing a strong and united nation from our people of various races.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak menjawab, terutama sekali kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh¹⁰, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada menyebutkan bahawa patutlah ditubuhkan Suruhanjaya untuk mengkaji sistem demokrasi berparlimen yang kita amalkan di negeri ini, sebab katanya sistem demokrasi berparlimen

yang telah dijalankan di negeri ini mengikut keadaan-keadaan negeri barat dan tentu lah tidak sesuai dengan keadaan-keadaan di negeri kita.

Tuan Yang di-Pertuan, saya sendiri faham bahawa mustahak sistem demokrasi berparlimen yang kita amalkan di negeri ini disesuaikan dengan keadaan-keadaan peribadi negara kita, akan tetapi cara hendak menyesuaikan perkara ini mustahaklah dijalankan dengan beransur mengikut pengalaman kita dan ini bukanlah perkara yang boleh dijalankan oleh satu Suruhanjaya. Perkara ini mustahaklah kita perbaiki dari satu masa ke satu masa mengikut pengalaman kita, mengikut keadaan dan kebolehan kita.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Puteh itu juga menyebutkan bahawa sungguhpun Singapura telah berpisah dari Malaysia dan tujuan perpisahan itu ialah hendak mengurangkan segala masalah-masalah di antara dua negeri itu, akan tetapi katanya sungguhpun Singapura telah berpisah dari Malaysia, tetapi masalah-masalah itu masih lagi ada. Jadi, Tuan yang di-Pertua, seperti saya katakan tadi, sungguhpun Singapura telah berpisah dari Malaysia, tetapi Singapura sebuah negara yang sangat dekat dengan Malaysia dan tak dapat tiada ada masalah-masalah yang berkaitan di antara dua negeri itu yang mustahak diselesaikan dengan kerjasama dan sefahaman yang baik di antara kerajaan dua negara itu. Jadi, sehingga kita dapat mengadakan persefahaman dan kerjasama yang baik di antara dua negara itu, maka tak dapat tiada masalah-masalah yang tertentu akan timbul.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya sukalah hendak menjawab ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Jerai¹¹. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berasa dukacita dan berasa sedih mendengar butir-butir ucapan yang didatangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu yang mengatakan dalam sepuluh tahun ini Kerajaan tidak ada membuat apa-apa pun perubahan-perubahan kepada rakyat yang duduk di kampung-kampung dan di luar bandar dan Rancangan Luar Bandar yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan itu ialah umpamanya sebagai memberi pisang kepada anak yang menangis sahaja. Jadi ucapan ini saya katakan sangat mendukacitakan dan yang menyedihkan saya, sebab Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Jerai itu dahulunya bekerja di Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar bekerja di bawah saya sendiri dan selalu mendapat fahaman-fahaman daripada saya sen-

diri bagaimana hendak menjalankan dasar-dasar pembangunan negara dan luar bandar dan pada masa itu Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menyokong di atas dasar pembangunan negara dan luar bandar. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, nampaknya Ahli Yang Berhormat ini adalah membenarkan fikirannya melayang dengan tiada hadnya dan membenarkan sentimennya melayang mengikut kehendak-kehendak sentimen-sentimen itu. Jadi, sungguhpun Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah membetulkan sedikit ucapannya ini, akan tetapi ucapan ini adalah rekod Parlimen ini dan tak dapat tiada akan menjadi ingatan bagi Dewan ini dan terpaksa saya menjawab ucapan-ucapannya itu.

Saya kata saya berasa sedih, sebab bukan sahaja Ahli Yang Berhormat itu dahulu bekerja dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, bahkan semenjak Ahli Yang Berhormat itu menjadi Wakil Rakyat, menjadi Wakil dari Jerai, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu ada mempunyai perhubungan yang rapat dengan Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dan dia sendiri tahu apa yang berlaku, apa yang berjalan hari-hari di Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, pada tahun yang lalu pihak Kerajaan telahpun mengadakan kongres iktisad dengan tujuan hendak mendapat lebih fahaman-fahaman dan juga cadangan-cadangan daripada pihak rakyat berkenaan dengan dasar-dasar dan cara-cara Kerajaan patut melaksanakan dasar bagi memberi peluang-peluang yang lebih luas, yang lebih sempurna, kepada rakyat di luar bandar untuk mengamal bahagian di lapangan ekonomi dan perniagaan dan untuk meninggikan taraf hidup mereka. Dalam kongres ini pun Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri ada mengambil bahagian yang penting dalam kertas-kertas mesyuarat yang dibincangkan dalam kongres itu. Jadi, nyatalah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, teguran yang dibuat ini, yang saya kata terkeluar daripada batas, patut sebenar-benarnya di hadapkan pada dia sendiri kerana dialah yang mengatur dan menjalankan setengah-setengah dasar yang dijalankan oleh Kerajaan dalam rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar.

Begitu juga, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, satu daripada rancangan yang besar yang kita sedang jalankan dan akan dijalankan dalam beberapa tahun yang akan datang ialah hendak menolong rakyat di luar bandar supaya dapat membesar dan meluaskan mata pencarian mereka dan satu daripada badan mempunyai tugas yang

penting dalam lapangan ini ialah badan FAMA ataupun badan Pasaran yang diketuai oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sendiri. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentulah tidak patut sangat hendak menyatakan yang Kerajaan tidak membuat apa-apa juga perubahan dalam lima tahun dan segala usaha-usaha itu macam hendak memberi pisang kepada budak yang menangis. Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya katakan tadi FAMA ini satu badan yang mustahak, Ahli Yang Berhormat jadi ketuanya, jadi jikalau badan ini tak menjalankan usaha-usaha yang dikehendaki, kalau rakyat di kampung-kampung dapati yang badan yang diharapkan menolong rakyat kelak tidak dapat memuaskan kehendak-kehendak, hasrat rakyat, apa kelak rakyat akan mengatakan kepada badan ini dan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat.

Jadi, inilah perkara yang saya kata, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita kena fikir sedikit se dalam-dalam sebelum kita membuat ucapan. Dalam ucapan di-Raja ada disebutkan bahawa Kerajaan Perikatan, bukan sahaja berjanji bahkan menunaikan janji-janji, pihak Perikatan tidak pernah bercakap-cakap lebih, tidak pernah berjanji-janji melainkan kita tunaikan semua janji. Orang-orang yang bercakap yang tak tunaikan janji hanya daripada ahli pembangkang sahaja. Jadi, tentulah tidak sesuai bagi pihak Kerajaan atau penyokong Kerajaan bercakap seperti penyokong-penyokong pembangkang. Jadi, itulah Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap Dewan ini faham bahawa ucapan Ahli Yang Berhormat yang sangat mendukacita dan menyedihkan saya itu saya fikir tidaklah berasas dan tidak siapa yang boleh menidakkan bahawa rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan Luar Bandar Kerajaan Perikatan pada masa lima tahun, enam tahun yang lalu, telah mendapat kejayaan yang sangat memuaskan hati. Tetapi banyak lagi perkara-perkara yang dikehendaki oleh rakyat yang belum kita laksanakan, tetapi perkara-perkara itu mengambil masa tidak dapat tiada kita akan jalankan daripada satu masa seperti saya selalu sebutkan. Saya dapat peluang melawat boleh katakan banyak negeri-negeri yang baru mencapai kemerdekaan seperti Malaysia ini, tetapi tidak ada satu negeri yang telah berjaya menjalankan Rancangan-rancangan Pembangunan seperti kita di Malaysia ini dan cara-cara atau teknik yang kita jalankan Rancangan Pembangunan adalah menjadi contoh teladan kepada negara-negara lain. Jadi apa lagi yang kita kehendaki, saya pun tidak faham.

Jadi, itulah saya berharap Ahli Yang Berhormat dan juga rakyat

negeri ini faham bahawa ucapan ini adalah saya kata terlebih sedikit daripada yang patut dan Ahli Yang Berhormat sendiri telahpun memberi penerangan di atas ucapannya itu.

¹ **Dato' Chik Mohamed Yusuf bin Sheikh Abdul Rahman.**

² **Tuan D.R. Seenivasagam.**

³ **The Honourable Member for Kuantan.**

⁴ **Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj.**

⁵ **Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj.**

⁶ **Tuan V. Manickavasagam.**

⁷ **Dr. Tan Chee Khoon.**

⁸ **Tuan C.V. Devan Nair.**

⁹ **Dato' Abdullah bin Abdul Rahman, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja.**

¹⁰ **Dato' Haji Mohamed Asri bin Haji Muda.**

¹¹ **Tuan Hanafiah bin Hussain.**