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Friday
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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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PERSEKUTUAN TANAH MELAYU

1962

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

Third Session of the First Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 21st April, 1961

The House met at half-past nine o'clock a.m.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Mr. Speaker, DATO' HAJI MOHAMED NOAH BIN OMAR,
S.P.M.J., D.P.M.B., P.I.S., J.P.

„ the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,
Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M.
(Kuala Kedah).

„ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and
Minister of Rural Development, TUN ABDUL RAZAK BIN
DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).

„ the Minister of Internal Security, DATO' DR. ISMAIL BIN
DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johore Timor).

„ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P.
(Malacca Tengah).

„ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications,
DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).

„ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE'
ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Kuala Langat).

„ the Minister of Transport, ENCHE' SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR
(Pontian Utara).

„ the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, DATO' ONG
YOKE LIN, P.M.N. (Ulu Selangor).

„ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE' MOHAMED
KHIR BIN JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).

„ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN
(Kuala Pilah).

„ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL
HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P.
(Batang Padang).

„ the Assistant Minister of Rural Development, TUAN HAJI
ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN (Kota Star Utara).

„ the Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry, ENCHE'
CHEAH THEAM SWEE (Bukit Bintang).

„ the Assistant Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKA-
VASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).

„ the Assistant Minister of the Interior, ENCHE' MOHAMED
ISMAIL BIN MOHAMED YUSOF (Jerai).

„ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Malacca Utara).

- The Honourable ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN (Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN OSMAN (Sungei Patani).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI ABDUL RAOF (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BOESTAMAM (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN MOHAMED SHAH, S.M.J. (Johore Bharu Barat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID (Seberang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN HAJI YUSOF, P.J.K. (Krian Darat).
- „ TUAN HAJI AZAHARI BIN HAJI IBRAHIM (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ DR. BURHANUDDIN BIN MOHD. NOOR (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SWEE HO (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN YOON ONN (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' V. DAVID (Bungsar).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N. (Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N. (Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN PILUS (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASAN ADLI BIN HAJI ARSHAD (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI HASSAN BIN HAJI AHMAD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HASSAN BIN MANSOR (Malacca Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN (Raub).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN (Kota Bharu Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' KANG KOCK SENG (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' K. KARAM SINGH (Damansara).
- „ CHE' KHADIJAH BINTI MOHD. SIDEK (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON (Kluang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' LIM JOO KONG (Alor Star).
- „ DR. LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LIU YOONG PENG (Rawang).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ABBAS BIN AHMAD (Hilir Perak).

- The Honourable ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA (Pasir Puteh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED DAHARI BIN HAJI MOHD. ALI (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED NOR BIN MOHD. DAHAN (Ulu Perak).
- „ DATO' MOHAMED HANIFAH BIN HAJI ABDUL GHANI, P.J.K. (Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED SULONG BIN MOHD. ALI, J.M.N. (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ NIK MAN BIN NIK MOHAMED (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG ANN TECK (Batu).
- „ DATO' ONN BIN JA'AFAR, D.K., D.P.M.J. (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Tanah Merah).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Perlis Utara).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID (Rembau-Tampin).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE' S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S. (Batu Pahat Dalam).
- „ TUAN SYED HASHIM BIN SYED AJAM, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN PHOCK KIN (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TYE CHEK (Kulim-Bandar Bahru).
- „ TENGKU INDRA PETRA IBNI AL-MARHUM SULTAN IBRAHIM, J.M.N. (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ DATO' TEOH CHZE CHONG, D.P.M.J., J.P. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' V. VEERAPPEN (Seberang Selatan).
- „ WAN SULAIMAN BIN WAN TAM, P.J.K. (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ WAN YAHYA BIN HAJI WAN MOHAMED (Kemaman).
- „ ENCHE' YAHYA BIN HAJI AHMAD (Bagan Datoh).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ ENCHE' YONG WOO MING (Sitiawan).
- „ PUAN HAJJAH ZAIN BINTI SULAIMAN, J.M.N., P.I.S. (Pontian Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB (Langat).
- „ ENCHE' ZULKIFLEE BIN MUHAMMAD (Bachok).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Minister of the Interior, DATO' SULEIMAN BIN DATO' ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Muar Selatan).
- „ the Minister of Education, ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB (Kuantan).

The Honourable the Assistant Minister of Information and Broadcasting,
TUAN SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASAN ALBAR, J.M.N. (Johore Tenggara).

- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN SEE YIN (Seremban Timor).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' KHONG KOK YAT (Batu Gajah).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED BIN UJANG (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Malacca).
- „ WAN MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ALI (Kelantan Hilir).

IN ATTENDANCE:

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, TUN LEONG YEW KOH, S.M.N.

PRAYERS

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MENGADAKAN TEMPAT TIDOR BAGI PENOMPANG KELAS TIGA

1. Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara) bertanya kepada Menteri Pengangkutan ia-itu ada-kah Kerajaan akan mengadakan tempat tidor yang murah sewa-nya di-dalam gerabak kereta api kelas tiga.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Speaker, Pentadbiran Kereta Api telah menimbang dengan sa-halus²-nya mengadakan tempat tidor murah bagi penompang² kelas tiga dan sudah pun ada chadangan hendak mengendalikan kerusi² sandar sa-bagaimana di-dalam kapal² terbang dan sudah di-ranchangkan mengadakan sa-buah coach tempat tidor kelas tiga buat perhubungan pada lewat tahun ini.

MOTION

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Order read for resumption of debate on Question,

“That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows—

‘Your Majesty’

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of the Federation of Malaya in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for Gracious Speech with which the Third Session of the Parliament has been opened”. (20th April, 1961).

Question again proposed.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad (Bachok): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang saya telah sebutkan samalam dalam soal dasar luar negeri bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pemikiran yang mendalam bagi menentukan dasar amat-lah mustahak. Kita lihat, umpama-nya, champor tangan dengan niat baik yang telah dilakukan oleh Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri kita di-dalam perkara Irian Barat. Kita tahu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-bagaimana yang telah disebutkan oleh pehak saya dalam perkara ini dahulu bahawa hak bagi kedaulatan di-atas Irian Barat itu adalah hak pehak Indonesia. Sungguh pun kita berhadapan dengan soal penyelesaian, dan bukan berhadapan dengan soal memperkatakan siapa yang berhak dan siapa yang tidak berhak, tetapi tidak-lah dapat Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini memisahkan diri-nya daripada mengaku dengan penoh akan hak kedaulatan Irian Barat bagi negeri

Indonesia. Dasar yang seperti itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, hanya dapat ditentukan dengan 'azam daripada Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak membela hak dan kebenaran walau bagaimana keadaan itu dzahir kapadanya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak-lah mesti Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menjadi hakim dalam semua masaalah International, tetapi yang mesti bagi Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ialah memahami keadaan itu dan bertindak di atas asas yang di-rasai oleh Kerajaan itu benar hal itu dilakukan. Sungguh pun telah ada dinyatakan dalam surat khabar pada pagi ini kesalah-fahaman tentang perkara kedudukan Irian Barat, tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tentu-lah Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri kita dapat menerangkan dengan jelas bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu memang menginsafi apa yang diperjuangkan oleh umat Indonesia di atas hak mereka sendiri. Ini ada-lah satu perkara yang mustahak, sebab kita tidak dapat mengatakan bahawa kita sa-mata² hendak menjaga keamanan dunia, tetapi dalam menjaga keamanan ini terpaksa kita merosakkan hak satu² bangsa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah maka saya katakan soal menentukan dasar luar negeri ini ada-lah satu soal yang besar.

Baharu² ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu di-dalam dasar luar negeri telah mengambil tindakan berkenaan dengan kejadian, di-Vietnam. Tidak-lah penting bagi saya memperkatakan soal kedudukan di-Vietnam dalam faham politiknya sendiri, itu bukan kerja kita; yang menjadi kerja besar dan pertimbangan yang besar bagi Parlimen Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ialah memikirkan \$11 juta harga senjata² yang di-hadiahkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kepada Kerajaan Vietnam. Ini merupakan satu dasar yang di-pakai oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dalam perhubungan-nya dengan lain² negeri.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, bahawa kita mengetahui akan kedudukan seterusnya

bagi sa-sabua negara di-dalam pertarungan belok faham komunis dan faham Barat itu amat-lah baik tetapi bahawa kita dengan serta-merta memikul beban tanggung-jawab dengan membelanjakan wang sa-banyak 11 juta ringgit bagi memberi senjata patut-lah kita fikirkan dengan halus-nya. Kita ketahui pada zaman peperangan Atom, pada zaman Hydrogen, peperangan yang hendak menyerang Tanah Melayu ini bukan-lah mesti melalui Vietnam. Kita tahu zaman ini bukan zaman menyerang dengan menggunakan senjata. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, 11 juta ringgit itu adalah satu angka yang besar kepada ra'ayat, sa-hinggakan ra'ayat sendiri tidak dapat hendak menggunakan senjata itu; hendak menembak tupai pun tidak dapat.

Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara ini-lah saya katakan mustahak-lah Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu menjadikan dasar-nya sehat di-dalam menegakkan diri-nya di-dalam pertarungan International dan tidak melakukan sa-suatu yang berlawanan dengan kepentingan negeri ini. Tuan Yang di-Pertua, perkara ini akan dibahathkan dengan lebeh lanjut ketika saya mengemukakan pindaan saya. Di-antara perkara² yang di-kemukakan di-dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ialah masaalah sempati, perkara yang sedikit sa-banyak usaha-nya di-lakukan berkenaan dengan kedudukan Aljeria.

Sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat telah menyebutkan maka Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu hendak membantu ra'ayat Aljeria di-masa kedatangan Dr. Ferhat Abbas di-negeri ini. Tetapi sekarang masa-nya telah berlalu dan ketika perkembangan politik di-Aljeria di-dalam menepoh perubahan maka tidak-lah banyak dapat di-bantu oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-bagai tanda bekerja menegakkan ke'adilan International atau bagi membela ra'ayat untuk memecahkan rangkaian penjajahan. Walau pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kita tahu rundingan di-antara Perdana Menteri dengan Presiden de Gaule, tetapi amat-lah lebeh baik kalau Kerajaan Persekutuan telah awal² menguati kuasa Dr. Ferhat Abbas. Soal² ini-lah, Tuan Yang

di-Pertua, yang patut kita jadikan per-bincangan kita hari ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya ingin menyentoh sedikit berkenaan dengan pelajaran. Satu perkara yang telah disebutkan dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ia-itu Kerajaan telah berchadang hendak menubuhkan University Kebangsaan. Akan tetapi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, Titah Seri Paduka Baginda itu tidak tegas apa-kah yang akan di-lakukan kepada University yang ada sekarang ini. Sebab-nya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam mendaulkan pelajaran kebangsaan negeri ini dan di-dalam mendaulkan bahasa kebangsaan kita itu satu daripada perkara yang tidak dapat di-ketepikan ia-lah perlumbaan yang timbul dengan ujud-nya dua pertalian pelajaran di-dalam-nya. Kalau sa-buah University Kebangsaan di-adakan di-negeri ini dan kalau ada juga University Malaya yang memakai bahasa pengantar-nya bahasa Inggeris maka akan kalah-lah kita.

Saya pandang, ada-lah menjadi kewajipan bagi Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong menyatakan di-dalam Titah-nya bahawa University yang ada ini hendak-lah pada satu masa yang tertentu di-tamatkan riwayat-nya di-dalam bahasa Inggeris. Saya fikir menjadi kewajipan-lah kepada Kerajaan menentukan supaya University yang tidak memakai bahasa kebangsaan itu tidak-lah akan dapat di-sokong oleh Kerajaan apa lagi akan di-pikul perbelanjaan-nya oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu seperti yang pada masa ini.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, apabila kita berhimpun di-sini jangan-lah kita lupa-kan Pasokan Keselamatan yang sudah menyelamatkan negeri ini daripada bahaya² komunis yang sudah berjuang mempertahankan ra'ayat negeri ini daripada bahaya² komunis. Sa-bagai-mana yang kita dengar sa-malam bahawa Perdana Menteri telah mendapat ilham pada masa beliau melawat di-Amerika ia-itu apabila beliau sampai di-sana nampak-lah ia sa-buah tugu yang besar dan terasa-lah kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri itu bahawa tugu besar itu patut di-adakan. Tugu tidak tugu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua,

yang menjadi masalah kepada bekas Pasokan Keselamatan ia-lah kehidupannya. Ada jaminan daripada Kerajaan yang di-jalankan dengan aman supaya mereka ini dapat hidup sa-mula dengan baik. Saya maseh ada lagi dalam file², surat² yang di-kirim oleh bekas² Pasokan Keselamatan yang menyatakan kesedehan mereka yang sudah di-janjikan oleh Kerajaan dan banyak lagi di-antara mereka yang tidak mendapat bantuan daripada Kerajaan. Pada fikiran saya \$1 million yang akan di-belanjakan pada Tugu itu kalau di-jadikan scholarship sahaja pun bagi kepentingan anak² Pasokan Keselamatan tentu-lah lebeh baik dan banyak faedah-nya.

Dalam membela hidup orang² yang sudah membela hidup kita dan dalam menyelamatkan hidup orang² yang sudah menyelamatkan kita maka hendak-lah kita menggunakan semua tenaga dan semua saloran Kerajaan supaya mereka ini tidak di-abai-kan, sebab kalau tidak di-amalkan oleh pemerintah kita dalam prektek-nya dan kalau tidak-lah kita balas budi mereka ini dengan terima kaseh dengan amalan maka akan lambat dan akan tidak bersemangat orang² pada masa hadapan memikul tanggung jawab bagi mempertahankan negeri ini serta memikul tanggung jawab bagi menjaga keselamatan negeri ini pada masa yang akan datang. Maka yang saya harapkan dan yang saya tunggu-kan dalam ucapan ini ia-lah satu kenyataan yang tegas bahawa kita tidak mengabaikan bekas Pasokan Keselamatan dengan mengadakan ranchangan² yang tertentu bagi kepentingan mereka itu, tetapi malangnya dalam ucapan dahulu telah disebut dan di-puji², sa-balek-nya pada kali ini di-tugu²kan sahaja kehidupan mereka itu. Soal ini ada-lah soal hidup ra'ayat ia-itu bagi kepentingan mereka itu. Jadi dalam soal yang seperti ini saya pandang bahawa Kerajaan hendak-lah mengemukakan pada Dewan ini ranchangan-nya yang benar², tidak-lah sa-mata² "kalau ada sedikit pertolongan kami akan bagi kepada Pasokan Keselamatan".

Apabila saya bertanya kepada Timbalan Perdana Menteri dahulu berapa banyak mereka ini sudah

di-tolong dan berapa banyak mereka ini yang tidak di-tolong dan berapa banyak bilangan-nya. Jawapan-nya, saya tidak tahu hal ini! Jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jangan-lah kita sepikan orang yang seperti ini—di-panggil dukun, di-sambut dengan baik tetapi sa-sudah ia mengubatkan kita di-suroh-nya balek tengah malam gelap-gelita dengan tidak di-pedulikan sama ada ia berjumpa kemalangan di-tengah jalan.

Bagi merengskakan ucapan perbahathan saya ini, saya akan sampaikan kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua satu pindaan. Pindaan ini di-pinda dengan membuang titek akhir chadangan ini dan dengan menambah perkataan²—

“Tetapi menyembahkan rasa dukachita kerana tidak di-sebutkan di-dalam-nya dengan tegas ‘azam Kerajaan Kebawah Duli akan memelihara dasar ke’adilan di-dalam sikap-nya di-dalam masaalah² antara bangsa dengan tidak memileh dan membezakan pehak² antara bangsa itu dan kerana tidak di-sebutkan di-dalam-nya janji Kerajaan Kebawah Duli tidak akan melakukan sesuatu yang berlawanan dengan kepentingan negeri ini di-dalam masaalah antara bangsa seperti menghadihkan senjata² berharga 11 juta ringgit kepada Kerajaan Vietnam sadikit masa dahulu.”

Pindaan ini saya kemukakan dengan tujuan supaya dapat-lah soal ini di-bahathkan sa-chara specific dan saya tidak ingin memberi keterangan yang lebeh lanjut daripada apa yang telah berlaku.

(Pindaan di-hantar kepada Yang di-Pertua).

Dr. Burhanuddin bin Mohd. Noor (Besut): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun menyokong wakil dari Bachok yang membawa pindaan ini sa-bagai mana yang telah di-sampaikan kepada Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Mr. Speaker: Ahli² Yang Berhormat usul yang ada di-hadapan Majlis ini telah di-pinda oleh wakil dari Bachok dan telah mendapat sokongan. Saya akan bachakan bunyi pindaan itu bagi pengetahuan Ahli² Yang Berhormat. Di-pinda dengan membuang titek akhir chadangan ini dan dengan menambah perkataan²—

“Tetapi menyembahkan rasa dukachita kerana tidak di-sebutkan di-dalam-nya dengan tegas ‘azam Kerajaan Kebawah Duli

akan memelihara dasar ke’adilan di-dalam sikap-nya di-dalam masaalah² antara bangsa dengan tidak memileh dan membezakan pehak² antara bangsa itu dan kerana tidak di-sebutkan di-dalam-nya janji Kerajaan Kebawah Duli tidak akan melakukan sesuatu yang berlawanan dengan kepentingan negeri ini di-dalam masaalah antara bangsa seperti menghadihkan senjata² berharga 11 juta ringgit kepada Kerajaan Vietnam sadikit masa dahulu.”

Sekarang saya kemukakan pindaan ini bagi di-bahath.

Dato’ Onn bin Ja’afar (Kuala Trengganu Selatan): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-kah tidak dapat terjemahan dalam bahasa Inggeris?

Mr. Speaker: Saya fikir boleh, tetapi hendak mengambil masa sadikit, sebab Jawatan-Kuasa yang dudok kerana membahathkan Standing Order itu ada menyebutkan—ada mengeshorkan supaya pindaan itu di-beri satu hari terlebeh dahulu kepada Yang di-Pertua, malangnya report itu belum lagi di-luluskan oleh Majlis ini dan akan di-bicarakan dalam masa yang akan datang. Jadi pada masa akan datang tentu-lah pindaan-nya kepada Majlis ini akan mendapat terlebeh dahulu dalam kedua² bahasa—Inggeris dan Melayu.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment just moved is of a general nature and touches on several matters and several Heads under which in fact a debate will have to proceed on several points which are mentioned in the Gracious Speech itself. Therefore, whilst I speak now, I speak on the amendment, but in doing so I will have to touch on several matters in the Gracious Speech itself, because the amendment speaks of justice, of matters of international importance and other general items.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, every year we have the privilege of debating a Speech from the throne, but, as in all constitutional institutions, so too in Malaya the Gracious Speech is in actual fact the programmes and policies of the Government of the day given out to the people through His Majesty. Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the very first page of the Gracious Speech in English we have this—second paragraph—

“Addressing you for the first time as Yang di-Pertuan Agong, I pledge myself, with the

Raja Permaisuri Agong, to serve the people of the Federation of Malaya and with God's guidance to uphold to the best of my ability the principles of democracy and constitutional rule."

Therefore, that means safeguarding justice and the subsequent ancillary matters thereto. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a Parliament and as Members of Parliament and as politicians—or statesmen, as some like to call themselves—it is our duty to give every assistance possible to Their Majesties to uphold the principles of democracy and constitutional rule. Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the foundation stones of democracy is free election in a country, and Malaya boasts of a Constitution which makes provision for free elections in this land. Now, in recent years—perhaps within the last two years—elections in this country—at least on local level—are turning out to be more a battle of violence than a battle of free elections, and here we can do a lot to enable Their Majesties to uphold the principles of democracy and the Constitution of this Country by each one of us examining our own political organisation and seeing that our supporters do not indulge in violence. We have in this country, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a police force under Alliance rule and Alliance power and Alliance direction and I assume that police force is strong enough and powerful enough to combat violence of any type in this country. I was indeed surprised this morning to read in the famous *Straits Times* a statement by the Honourable the Prime Minister at Jinjang New Village, and the heading says "Election Violence—A Warning by the Tunku". Mr. Speaker, Sir, that warning is a serious warning which I am sure the people of this country will not appreciate because it is a warning to say that the democratic institution of free election will be suspended or may be suspended by the Alliance Government in specific localities if violence breaks out during elections. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think for the first time in the history of the world a Prime Minister has said: "If there is violence, I will suspend elections." I regret that statement, and I think the people of this country regret it, because if there is violence, it is the duty of the

Government to combat that violence and not sacrifice the democratic institution of free election to the whims and fancies of some violent men. Therefore, to enable Their Majesties to uphold democracy itself I would ask the Honourable Prime Minister and this House to say that we will combat violence—we will not sacrifice democracy to violence.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of justice, which has been stated in the amendment itself, the matter of gangsterism and thuggery has become important in this debate, and I would refer to the page—there is no page number, Sir—to the Speech where it says—

"The work of reducing the menace of secret societies and kidnappers is continuing and my Government intends to introduce legislation to deal with the latter."

All right thinking citizens would be happy to note that this Government is going to introduce more legislation to combat violence and kidnapping in this country. Therefore, in a way the Speech does mention something about justice. Now secret society gangsterism in this country has taken proportions of such magnitude that they have become a national danger. Let us examine the facts: let us examine whether the responsibility for this increase can be fairly and squarely placed on any political organisation. And today I will show that gangsterism and thuggery are being encouraged by the Malaysian Chinese Association Youth Section known as the Ma Cheng. Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday the Honourable Mover of this vote of thanks to His Majesty referred to the town of Menglembu and said Menglembu is not under Alliance control and that the Honourable Member from Menglembu himself says that the people are in terror. Yes, the people are in terror. So are the people of Taiping in terror. One has only to recall the ruthless killing of the manager of the Poh Sin Insurance Company in the heart of Taiping town, where some men were charged with the murder of the unfortunate man, where one of those men was defended by me and declared innocent by the court, where the other men were defended by Senator Yeoh Kian Teik and found guilty, not of murder but of a lesser

offence, and sentenced to prison; where the Honourable Member from Taiping himself underwent an attempted extortion where he did not have the courage or did not have the desire to have his name brought out in court and therefore the case failed although he did report the matter to the police.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun (Larut Selatan): Can I rise on a point of clarification?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes.

Dr. Lim Swee Aun: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think that statement is not correct. There was an attempted extortion and I went to court and my name was published in the papers and there is no such thing as hiding the thing from anyone.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: I accept that. I still maintain that the Honourable Member did not want his name mentioned in the papers and did not want his name mentioned in court and in fact was very angry with the Inspector when he did mention his name (*Laughter*). Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have heard that in Taiping town—the town of peace—and in the nearby place of Port Weld, gangster activities are going on; we have heard of the “town of peace” of Taiping where at funerals bottles are hurled at each other, where people do not dare to attend, what they call, Cheng Beng festivities, and my Honourable friend the Member for that area says Taiping is a town of peace under the Alliance control. Mr. Speaker, Sir, gangsterism is all over the country and not in any localised area. Who encourages this? What are the facts? Often I have heard in this House insinuations that the P.P.P. encourages gangsterism. Let us see it today. Let me prove it by facts, and I challenge any Alliance Member to prove similar facts against the P.P.P.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a village near Ipoh known as Chendrong New Village. The M.C.A. opened a branch of its Youth Section at Chendrong New Village, and got as the Chairman of the Youth Section a man—and I dare to mention names—by the name of Choong Kok Kee, a well-known secret society—Wah Kee—gangster.

Mr. Speaker: That is a very serious allegation. Are you prepared to substantiate it?

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes, I am prepared to substantiate it with any amount of evidences. He is a well-known Wah Kee secret society gangster and known to be such when he was appointed the Chairman of the Mah Ching, Chendrong. He was taken in by the Police subsequently when reports by villagers were made of attempted extortions and intimidations and other unlawful acts. He was locked up in the Police Station for 40 days. Senator Yeoh Kian Teik intervened on his behalf. He is today a free man in Chendrong, walking around the villages boasting, “It was Yeoh Kian Teik who got me out of the lock-up after 40 days.” Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you ask me to substantiate that he is a Wah Kee gangster, I will substantiate it by bringing a hundred witnesses to the Court, and Police records also will show that he is a Wah Kee gangster. And the M.C.A. and Mah Ching dare to say that the P.P.P. support gangsterism. Show me one case where officials of our party are known to the Police as gangster. Show me one if you can. You have the material, you have every resource within your power to do it. O.K., let us go further. Who is the Mah Ching chief in Malaya? Who is the organiser of the Mah Ching in Malaya today—Mr. Yap Yin Fah of Menglembu town.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, last year three men of violent nature were arrested for rioting in Menglembu town—and rioting there means rioting in the most violent manner. They were charged in the Ipoh Magistrate's Court—case No. PC. 1179 of 1960. Who went to the Magistrate's Court in double-quick time to bail out those men? It was none other than the Mah Ching organiser, Mr. Yap Yin Fah himself. Those men were bailed out, and who was their defence counsel? None other than the firm of Solicitors of which Mr. Yeoh Kian Teik is a partner, who is an M.C.A. leader in Perak. What subsequently happened to this case? It was postponed for a long time and the complainants mysteriously disappeared as they were too terrified to appear in

Court. The Police could do nothing except to say, "We offer no evidence at this stage." Those men were discharged not amounting to an acquittal. They are still roaming in the streets of Menglembu. Mr. Speaker, Sir, who encourages gangsterism and thuggery in this country? If you want more examples, I can give dozens of examples where men charged with extortion, men charged with acts of violence, men charged with intimidations, have all been defended free of charge by none other than the M.C.A. chief in Perak, Mr. Yeoh Kian Teik and his friend. So, who encourages gangsterism in this country? Socialist Front and Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya? Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that a lawyer is bound by his code of ethics to defend anybody who goes to him, but the Alliance Organisation does not believe in it, and if they do not believe in it, "control your own men before you speak about others."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mah Ching organisation is today used in Malaya as synonymous with Wah Kee organisation. Wah Kee is Mah Ching and Mah Ching is Wah Kee. That is a fact, a fact which cannot be denied, a fact which can be proved if the Honourable the Minister of the Internal Security will call for a list of members of the Mah Ching organisation, at least the top officials, and you will find that every other man is an undesirable character, and the Alliance organisation dares or tries to put the blame on the doorsteps of the opposition political parties.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in elections in this country—and again I am speaking under the head of democracy—it is a well-known fact that there have been small battles—let us call them—between Socialist Front and the Alliance or the P.P.P. and the Alliance. In every case you will find that those who start the violence are the Mah Ching as far as the P.P.P. group is concerned. In every case you will find that the men who start the violence are gangster-looking young men in the Mah Ching organisation with overgrown hair, with Yankee pants, led by the leaders of the M.C.A. who take

them there in truck-loads and bus-loads; and our Prime Minister says, "If there is any violence, we will stop elections in this country." I have every confidence that this violence will cease if the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security is prepared to take action in this matter, to review the Mah Ching organisation which is becoming a militant organisation in this country, believing in force and violence and intimidations of the people.

What is the trouble in Menglembu today? How did the trouble start? There was a funeral in Menglembu. Gangster-youths carrying the Mah Ching banners—Mah Ching banners—attended the funeral. At the time of that funeral there was a fight. From that day onwards there is trouble in Menglembu. Who is to blame? Is it not the Mah Ching, for allowing the Mah Ching banners to be carried by gangsters who attended the funeral in Menglembu? What control have you got over your organisation?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, before touching on the next question I would like to say this: any time if I am called to prove the allegations I have made, I will prove them either inside or outside this House. In fact, what I say today in this House I have already said outside. I repeat what I have said without any privilege whatever, and I regret to say that in Perak itself the leaders of the M.C.A. are in fact to blame, because they are encouraging this for their own political reasons. And what clearer proof will any man in any part of this world want than this action on the part of the Mah Ching organisation? At a delegates conference or at some big conference held in Kuala Lumpur recently, they decided to form a fund known as the Legal Defence Fund. For what purpose? "If our Members get into trouble we will supply them with free lawyers." Is that not incitement to violence? Is that not telling them indirectly "Go and fight; don't worry; we have lawyers; we will give you lawyers." Is that not so? What is the necessity for a political organisation to say, "We will get funds to engage lawyers to fight for you if you get into trouble." Is that the work of a political

organisation? No doubt you have your legal service. Keep it there, do not collect money to defend gangsters and thugs, and I say that quite a good number of Mah Chings are nothing but gangsters and thugs and known to be such in Police Secret Society records. In the case of this man from Chendrong New Village, we are against the principle of detention without trial. But this is an Alliance Police Force and I take it that an Alliance Police Force will not be so ruthless as to arrest a person and to lock him up for 40 days if there are no reasonable grounds for suspicion. They have locked him up for 40 days. We would like to know why he was released without any condition whatsoever and allowed to go back and roam in the New Village—is it a policy of the Government just to pick up people and lock them up for 40 days without any reason, or is it because of the intervention by Senator Yeoh Kian Tiek, or is it because he is a M.C.A. youth section leader in the Chendrong New Village? These are questions which are raised; these are questions which will have to be answered.

Therefore, let it never be said that the P.P.P. is encouraging gangsterism; let us look at the facts and see who is encouraging it, who is knowingly encouraging it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Peoples' Progressive Party of Malaya has a legal section, a legal section which does legal service for the people. Sometimes that legal service does good service for everyone in this country, but we do not collect funds and encourage our members to commit acts of violence.

Now, Sir, the Speech also refers to several other matters which the amendment touches on. One of these matter is, of course, education and I say this, and I have said it many times—that the Abdul Rahman Talib Report is not acceptable to a large section of the population of Malaya. It is my sincere hope that this Government will, before it is too late, review that policy in the light of observations made by responsible educationalists in this country. If the Government fails to do so, it will be

failing to perform a duty which it should perform to the people of this country, in particular the Chinese people of this country.

On public health, I have had a talk with the Honourable the Minister of Health, and I am sure that he will not mind my mentioning it here: I am glad to hear that Ipoh is in his programme for progress on the health side, although it is regrettable that in the Speech itself only Seremban, Klang and Kuala Lumpur have been mentioned. However, I accept that assurance and I am sure that it will be kept.

Now, coming to international affairs, I would like to refer to the call recently made by the Prime Minister for a Muslim bloc. It is always dangerous to play on religion. We are a multi-racial, a multi-lingual nation. Islam is no doubt the State Religion, but it is my view, and the view of my Party, that a political alliance based on religion cannot serve any good cause. It can only serve the cause of causing fear and apprehension in the minds of all those who are non-Muslims in this country. Therefore, I would ask the Honourable the Prime Minister to drop the idea of a Muslim bloc, being the leader of a multi-racial and multi-lingual nation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Speech reference has also been made to rural development and there is a call for a united effort. Particular mention has been made of a united effort and exertion on the part of new villagers. I support that call. We of the Peoples' Progressive Party have never attacked the Rural Development Plan. We have always said in this House, and outside this House, "Let us see what the Government is going to do. On paper it is very nice, let us see how it is going to be put into operation; we will comment after that." Sir, I think that the time has come when we can comment—at least in respect of Kinta District, where some of our members sit on the Rural Development Boards. Now, rural development should be for the benefit of all, irrespective of colour, irrespective of creed and irrespective of race—and I understand that is the policy of the Federal Government.

In the Kinta District, I regret very much to say that in the Batu Gajah areas there are hundreds and thousands of new villagers urgently in need of land. There are also our Malay brethren in the kampongs nearby who are in need of land. There is land to be allotted by the State Government. However, the State Government is adopting a policy which is, I say, unreasonable and unfair. Irrespective of what their demands are, irrespective of whether there are more Malays in the area who want land, or there are more Chinese and Indians who want land, in the particular case which I have come up with, the Government says, "Seventy per cent land to the Malays and 30 per cent to the Indians and Chinese." They do not know who want land; they do not know whether 70 per cent is too much to give, whether there are enough Malays to take it up. They say that is the policy.

Mr. Speaker: Land is a State matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes, it is, but it is referred to in His Majesty's Speech—it says "co-operation between Federal and State authorities". I ask the Federal authorities, the Ministry of Rural Development to look into this matter in Perak. It is an important matter. Those who want land should be given it for rural development. In some cases, there are not enough of our Malay brethren to take up 70 per cent of the land—which the State Government says is the policy—and our members on the Rural Development Boards have protested and the matter has gone back to the State Government, and I ask the Honourable the Minister of Rural Development to call for those files and clarify the matter so that rural development is really rural development for the benefit of everyone.

Again, Sir, in regard to the Speech and on the amendment which speaks of justice, I would like to refer to the question of Land Offices and the indication that work in the Land Offices is progressing satisfactorily. Perhaps, it is so, but one fact still remains outstanding and that is this—hundreds and thousands of grants or title deeds

for the new villagers, who have paid up all dues to the Government, for the past umpteen years—if I may use that word—there is no indication when they are going to get the grants or title deeds. A question was put to the State Assembly, Perak, asking when are they going to get the title deeds, and the answer comes back saying "when the survey is finished".

Mr. Speaker: Again, that is a State matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Yes, Sir, but that is referred to in the Speech in regard to Land Offices and the work they are doing. In reply to another question whether land survey has started an Honourable Member says, "I do not know whether it is started—I cannot tell you." Is that efficiency, I ask the Federal Government, in respect of the work of the State Government as set out in His Majesty's Speech?

Mr. Speaker: Survey is a Federal matter.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: Land Offices are mentioned here as doing a good job—"with regard to alienation of land to those of our citizens who are in need of land, a good start has been made by both the Federal Land Development Authority and by the State Government." I am only trying to say that the State Governments are not doing a good job and the Federal authority should hurry them up in relation to title deeds and grants. It is years, almost ten years, and they have no indication of when they are getting the title deeds.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, coming now to the question of the Employees' Provident Fund, here again the amendment on which I speak is a part of justice—it says here, "The Employees' Provident Fund has now been established for ten years and has been a means of ensuring that employees are guaranteed a reasonable sum with which to provide for their old age." That is quite true, but I would remind the Alliance of the Manifesto promise in 1955—a word-for-word written promise "that if elected to power in 1955,

it will review the Employees' Provident Fund Ordinance"—it did not stop there—"with a view to allowing contributors to withdraw their funds in cases of urgent necessity." Those were the qualifying words, those were the important words, "with a view to allowing contributors to withdraw their funds in time of urgent need." That promise has not been kept. No attempt has been made in fulfilling it and the people still cry out for money. You will see people, old people, along the streets who have money in the Provident Fund but who have to beg for money, because they cannot get any more money, because they cannot get employment, because they cannot get money to buy food for their families; and yet their money lies in the Provident Fund. Surely, somewhere at least, a special fund could be set up to meet the circumstances—at least, some sort of Employees' Provident Fund organisation from where it can hand money out to them on credit. Something, somewhere, must be done and I hope that the Government will do it for the benefit of every worker in this country.

Now, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to go back to the question of the maintenance of democracy and constitutional rule and how we can assist. It is, I think, a well-known fact that if we want to maintain democracy in this country there must be racial goodwill, there must be communal harmony. That it does exist today is a fact. It has existed in this country for many generations; it will exist for many years to come and, perhaps, for all time if politicians are careful of what they say.

I would again refer here—and I say this is an example of how racial goodwill can be destroyed—to the *Straits Times* of Monday the 3rd April under a heading in page 1 which says: "War in West Irian in 30 days, says the Tengku,"; then on page 6, that report, under that heading, goes on—using another sub-heading—to say "Tengku on fence-sitting Chinese millionaires"—that statement is an example of how racial harmony can be destroyed, or

can make one race antagonistic towards another. Here, I would read the relevant portions of the report in regard to the Prime Minister's speech—he was speaking in England:

"The Tengku said: We will adhere strictly to the terms of the treaty we have with Britain providing for the stationing in Malaya of British troops. Earlier, the Prime Minister flatly accused Chinese students in Malaya—a very strong force—of trying to dominate Malaya and its people. He said these un-Malayan elements, in rejecting the Government's policy of a united Malaya, thought only in terms of China and the Chinese. They were hoping to assume control of the country on the day China became the controlling power in South-East Asia. But they will not succeed."

Then it goes on further:

"He severely chastised Chinese millionaires who collaborated with Communists, believing Red China would one day assume control in Malaya. He said: These people want the best of two worlds and they are performing the gravest disservice to our country. So far as others are concerned, if the Communists did come here, they would be greatly disillusioned."

Finally, the Tengku touched on the subject of the merger between the Federation and Singapore.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this large body which the Honourable the Prime Minister referred to as "a very strong force of school-children, un-Malayan in outlook" are Federal Citizens of this country. They are lawful Federal Citizens of Malaya. And how the Honourable the Prime Minister forms the opinion that they are waiting for the day when China will take control of South-East Asia, I do not understand. If there are any grounds for it, let us have them. But I appeal to the Prime Minister and to every politician in this country: do not accuse a race; do not accuse a large body or a section of people of disloyalty to this country when you cannot prove it; that is the surest way of instilling no confidence, of instilling frustration, of planting the seed where Communism, perhaps, will get a foothold.

Then again, on the question of millionaires. On what basis do you say that the millionaires are fence-sitting? I think they are the people who have subscribed largely to the Alliance Organisation Fund, and yet

an attack is made on them. I do not know, if that is an attack on a large section of the Chinese. What will the Prime Minister think of the Indian community of Malaya? Perhaps, since there is no M.I.C. really in existence, they do not count. Anyway, this is an example, I say, of not assisting His Majesty keep democracy alive and the sparks of communal harmony alive, but that it is a sure way of antagonising sections of the Malayan people and—I think I would not be wrong in saying it—the people, who elected me into this House, who elected other Members of my Party into this House, from the Kinta Valley District, in all politeness demand a retraction and an apology from the Honourable the Prime Minister for that statement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, again speaking on fundamental rights, we have heard a lot about South Africa's apartheid policy; we have heard about heroes getting welcome songs in all parts of the world. Therefore, in Malaya, let us not bring in apartheid in any form; let us not bring in a modified apartheid, because that is what is perhaps happening in this country from day to day.

Now, speaking again on this question of justice, it has been held and often expressed by the Alliance Party that it is dangerous for school-children to be involved in politics, it is dangerous to instil excitement in people of school-going age. Yet, who offends that rule, who breaks that rule? The Alliance Party themselves—and here I must distinguish the U.M.N.O. from the others, because I have no complaints against it so far as that is concerned. The M.I.C. does not exist as a force, therefore it does not matter. The people who offend that rule are, again, the M.C.A.—the M.C.A. with their top leaders. In Ipoh there is an election going on. A few days ago the M.C.A. or the Alliance Party held a rally in Falim. Who came to boost up that campaign? A Hui Nam High School bus carrying Hui Nam students playing music on an Alliance platform and where the Honourable the Minister of Justice was addressing the rally. I have reported that matter to the Police

Station and I have given the number of the vehicle. Witnesses have spoken to the boys who played music and asked them where they came from and they said they came from Hui Nam School. Is that not using school-children? Is that not using persons under 21 years in violation of the Elections Offences Ordinance? Is that not using persons under 21 years without formal authority, in violation of the Election Offences Ordinance? Is that not encouraging these “un-Malayan school-children—a big and powerful force, who are waiting for the day China will come into South-East Asia”? Mr. Speaker, Sir, the P.P.P. has never played on the feelings of school-children. One top official of the M.C.A. in Ipoh gave me an explanation. He said, “They are Hui Nam boys, but they are also members of the Mah Ching.” A political organisation getting boys of 16 to join the Mah Ching—is that the way a responsible Government party conduct itself in this country? Therefore, I gave notice to the Honourable the Minister of Education by telegram that if the M.C.A. does not stop using school-children to boost up their campaigns, the P.P.P. will enter and do counter-propaganda in these schools. Then what are you going to have—What are you going to have? You are going to play with fire, and fire will consume them. I hope the Minister of Internal Security or the Prime Minister himself will see that school-children are not taken to election rallies to play music to boost Alliance campaigns. It has been done in Ipoh and if it is repeated there is going to be trouble. I ask the Honourable the Prime Minister, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Internal Security to see to it that this is not done by the M.C.A.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I say this: democracy will stand or fall on whether we have free elections or we do not have free elections. In Malaya we must have free elections. Any violence in any place cannot be the reason for suspending them. As far as Ipoh is concerned, I invite all the Honourable the Ministers to come and address public rallies,

but Ipoh on the 13th of May will once again fall back under the control of the People's Progressive Party of Malaya, and there is no use trying to use school-children. There is no use, again, to flout democracy by giving statements to the Press to cause fears in the hearts of the voters as the Minister of Justice has done only yesterday, saying that if the Opposition parties get control of local councils it may be difficult for the Federal authority to do things for that town. What is the meaning of this? Is the Federal Government going to say because Socialist Front controls Penang, P.P.P. controls Ipoh, and P.M.I.P. controls the other two States in this country we are not going to do anything for those towns? I am sure the Honourable the Prime Minister will be the first person to refute such an insinuation. I am shocked! (*Laughter*). How can a Minister of Justice make such a statement that "it may be difficult for the Federal Government to do things if that town falls to an Opposition Party". Mr. Speaker, Sir, say what you like, but Ipoh will fall into the hands of the P.P.P. of Malaya: possibly Kampar, and possibly Teluk Anson too. Thank you.

The Prime Minister: Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I rise on a point of clarification. I have tried to study the amendment, but have not been able to understand the literal meaning of it, or the purpose for it. The Honourable mover would perhaps explain what he intends by this amendment. From the English version, the first part says:

"but regret the failure to mention in the Speech clearly the Government's determination to uphold the principle of justice in its policy in international problems without race discrimination and the failure to mention in the Speech Government's promise not to act contrary to the interests of the country . . ."

—I do not know what promise he refers to—

" . . . in international issues, such as making a gift of \$11,000,000"

and so on. Therefore, I think, before we could rightly deal with this amendment, it would be better if the Honourable Member would clarify

his amendment to Members of this House.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya rasa chukuplah Yang Amat Berhormat itu memberi keterangan. Malam itu Yang Berhormat itu tidak ada di-sini, jadi maksud saya ia-lah hendak memelihara dasar ke'adilan. Sa-malam sa-telah menerangkan bahawa di-dalam chara politik International baharu² ini kita champor tangan berkenaan dengan Laos. Sebab²-nya kita champor tangan ia-lah hendak membela hak mereka itu di-dalam kebebasan beragama dan kebudayaan-nya.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah saya katakan patut dasar itu di-tetapkan dan tidak memilih siapa juga tetapi menjalankan-nya dengan 'adil-nya. Ada pun berkenaan dengan Vietnam, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, oleh kerana kita memberi banyak perbelanjaan kepada negeri itu maka ia-itu berlawanan dengan kepentingan negeri ini. Pertama untuk melibatkan negeri kita dalam perkara² International di-dalam kedudukan membantu sa-buah negeri dengan senjata.

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut keterangan yang telah di-berikan oleh Yang Berhormat tadi, saya faham tujuan-nya dalam lapangan politik jangan-lah kita menyebelah kamana² pehak dan kerana kita baharu² ini telah menolong Vietnam kita sudah menyebelah kepada satu pehak, itu-lah tujuan-nya saya faham.

Mr. Speaker: Nampak-nya, masalaah ini ada dua. Yang pertama memelihara dasar ke'adilan dan yang kedua masalaah yang berlawanan dengan kepentingan negeri. Betul-kah itu?

The Prime Minister: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya memohon kebenaran dapat di-terjemahkan dengan betul ka-bahasa Inggeris kerana motion itu ia-lah di-terbitkan atau di-jalankan pada mulanya oleh wakil kita dari Larut, barangkali ia tidak faham, kalau dapat bekerjasama supaya membetulkan apa maksud yang sa-benar-nya di-terjemahkan dalam bahasa Inggeris, kalau tidak tentu jadi keliru.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Menurut fahaman saya tidak sedap

terjemahan itu. Itu menurut fahaman saya.

Mr. Speaker: Saya sendiri tidak bertanggung-jawab atas terjemahan itu. Saya tidak tahu, pada siapa kita hendak tanggung-jawabkan.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Kalau saya hendak bertanggung-jawab, dengan kemurahan hati Tuan Yang di-Pertua, boleh-lah saya keluar membuat-nya.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, itu ia-lah tanggung-jawab Dewan Ra'ayat (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Tiap² pindaan hendak di-bawa kepada Tuan Speaker, hendaklah datang 24 jam lebeh dahulu, supaya boleh di-terjemahkan dengan betul.

The meeting suspended for ten minutes.

Sitting suspended at 11 a.m.

Sitting resumed at 11.15 a.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

Debate resumed.

Amendment again proposed.

The Minister of Transport (Enche' Sardon bin Haji Jubir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya suka hendak berchampur dalam perbahathan dalam maudhu' yang sedang di-bahathkan itu, pertama sa-kali saya menguchapkan berbanyak² terima kaseh kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang telah mengetahui di-dalam soal Kementerian saya, pada dasar-nya hendak membaiki keadaan² orang² Melayu dari segi pengangkutan. Walau pun saya dengar banyak pula pendapat² yang tidak menyentoh Kementerian saya, ini berm-a'ana Ahli² Yang Berhormat bersetuju atas Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Sekarang ini tiga ratus buah taxi telah di-berikan kepada orang² Melayu. Saya percaya dapat saya memberikan sokongan penoh kepada pehak² ra'ayat dan menjalankan ikhtiar memberi taxi² itu kepada tempat² yang berkehendakkan-nya supaya menyenangkan orang² di-kampong². Tetapi dalam soal bas, sunggoh pun tidak di-nyatakan saya telah memanggil tuan

punya bas kerana berunding supaya menerima share² daripada orang² Melayu.

Enche' K. Karam Singh (Daman-sara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, S.O. 36 (1). I do not like to interrupt the Honourable Minister, Sir, but I think the Speech has no bearing on the amendment. We are debating on the amendment now.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but he can also talk on the Speech as well.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: He can?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Enche' K. Karam Singh: Then I am much obliged, Sir.

Enche' Sardon: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dengan sebab gangguan itu barangkali saya telah terlupa perkara² yang saya hendak chakap. Semenjak saya memegang jawatan Menteri Pengangkutan saya telah usahakan 7 buah sharikat bas dan sa-buah daripada 7 buah itu ada di-sebutkan didalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong ia-itu sa-buah lagi itu siapa yang membacha surat khabar tahu-lah saperti di-Jerantut, Pahang sana, Sabak Bernam. Saya menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Pengerusi dan ahli² Pelesen Pusat di-Kuala Lumpur yang telah banyak memberi bantuan ini dan Pesurohjaya Awam dan lima orang ahli yang di-lantek daripada orang² yang terkenal daripada segi kehakiman, dua orang doktor dan dua orang lagi baharu kita lantek ia-itu Enche' Cheah Ewe Keat, mereka itu hari ini juga sedang bermeshuarat.

Saya suka menerangkan kepada pehak Parti Pembangkang Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok, Pesurohjaya Pengangkutan Jalan Raya sentiasa memberikan kerjasama-nya dan ini menunjukkkan Kementerian Pengangkutan sudah mengator kerja²-nya. Di-dalam bulan lapan ini ia-itu pada 9hb August ini pegawai yang menjadi Pesurohjaya itu akan belayar meninggalkan Tanah Melayu ini. Saya harap tolong-lah ambil ingatan. Sa-perkara lagi ada tudohan² mengenai Kementerian Pengangkutan ini sa-benar²-nya tidak betul ia-itu soal memelayanisekan pegawai² itu, sebab kalau sa-orang

sahaja yang tinggal lagi dan pula chuma 4 bulan lagi akan meninggalkan Tanah Melayu ini, dan itu di-buat chontoh. Ini-lah menunjukkan bukti-nya tidak benar. Saya minta-lah pehak pembangkang bertanggung-jawab sedikit kalau-lah barangkali tidak dapat keterangan yang penoh maka saya bersedia memberikan kerjasama kira-nya mereka mahu tahu hal ini.

Saya berasa silu, tetapi malam tadi sampai saya berdiri kerana hendak memberi penerangan supaya jangan sampai panjang nanti Ahli Yang Berhormat itu di-tudoh orang yang ta' tahu hujong pangkal dari segi policy dengan pentadbiran, tetapi kata-nya—saya boleh jawab, ta' apa-lah saya dudok. Jadi hari ini saya hendak terangkan. Dalam Kerajaan Perikatan Menteri² yang tugas-nya bertanggung jawab atas dasar policy dan policy itu ta' boleh dimasukkan sa-chara implementation atau menjalankan-nya, tetapi kalau-lah menjalankan kuasa tidak betul atau tidak tetap, tolong Ahli Yang Berhormat itu berhubung dengan Menteri yang berkenaan, bukan saya sa-orang sahaja supaya kami menguchapkan terima kaseh dan memperbaiki chara² bagi menjalankan policy itu, tetapi saya berani berchakap dari segi Kementerian Pengangkutan Jalan Raya, kalau-lah sudah 300 peratus mengeluarkan kereta sewa kepada pehak orang Melayu dan sudah terang berapa bulan sahaja 6 bulan-7 bulan sudah 7 bas company yang 100 peratus Melayu termasuk dua sharikat bas yang paling besar dan terkenal di-Persekutuan ini.

Kalau ini juga pehak pembangkang—Ahli Yang Berhormat sahabat saya dari Bachok tidak puas konon-nya saya ini jadi patong kepada pehak dari pegawai Pesurohjaya maka saya ta' tahu-lah apa yang hendak saya jawabkan, tetapi saya sekarang ini menegaskan bahawa saya sa-bagai Menteri Pengangkutan menapikan dengan sakeras²-nya tuduhan Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok yang telah di-uchapkan lewat malam tadi mengatakannya baharu² ini ada cherita—konon-nya cherita, tetapi lebeh umpama-nya bercherita ta' bertanya dengan Menteri sendiri yang pegawai Pesurohjaya itu pegawai kulit puteh konon-nya ta'

payah sebutkan nama-nya—ia ada di-sini. Jadi saya minta-lah mengatakannya yang saya konon-nya panggil pegawai itu, berchakap dengan pegawai itu suroh menjalankan dasar policy, konon-nya ia bilang kalau itu-lah policy-nya saya berhenti dan saya senyum diam. Ini-lah hendak menunjukkan barangkali salah orang, kalau-lah Sardon Menteri Pengangkutan bukan -chakap ria (takbor)—tidak, muka ini-lah konon-nya hendak diamkan dasar policy tentang soal ini maka ini menunjukkan pada orang ramai Sardon tidak layak menjadi Menteri Pengangkutan. Tetapi kalau Sardon tidak layak menjadi Menteri Pengangkutan maka ra'ayat-lah yang menjadi hakim, dan kebolehan serta kemajuan yang saya telah dapat kerjasama yang sa-penoh-nya daripada Pesurohjaya yang ia pun pegawai kulit puteh dengan memberi kerjasama yang penoh yang telah menjalankan bukti²-nya itu dan juga pegawai² yang bukan expatriate termasuk pegawai² dari seluroh bangsa dan ugama dalam Kementerian saya konon-nya memberi kerjasama yang penoh menunjukkan bukti bahawa sungutan² yang begitu lama itu dapat di-jalankan dengan baik.

Ini sa-patut-nya dapat Ahli Yang Berhormat itu sa-kurang²-nya pun menyebutkan jasa² orang ini, bukan saya hendak tetapi sa-balek-nya kalau tujuan² parti pembangkang ini hanyalah hendak melagakan Menteri² dengan Ketua² Pejabat, ada-kah ini satu dasar tujuan parti PAS terhadap pehak kami. Minta-lah tolong sedikit. Sa-balek-nya saya minta-lah nama pegawai saya itu—Pesurohjaya yang ta' dapat menjawab sa-bagai sa-orang Ahli Yang Berhormat di-sini supaya saya sa-bagai Menteri yang menjawab-nya ia-itu ia telah memberi kerja dengan bersungguh² dengan mana telah menjayakan segala tugas² yang sa-benar-nya kita berikan kepada dia pada tahun ini membetulkan susunan Majlis Pelesen Pusat dan Majlis Pelesen Tempatan dalam negeri² yang ada 9 buah dan ia telah mengatorkan kerja² dan ia juga telah memberi peluang kepada timbalan-nya Enche' Jalani, sa-orang pemuda Melayu yang pada hari ini bersidang sa-bagai Pengerusi—meshuarat ya'ani ada perkara yang di-

bicharakan ini tentu-lah kita ucapkan tahniah dan mudah²han bukan sahaja ia akan meninggalkan kita, tetapi akan menggantikan segala pegawai² dalam Kementerian Pengangkutan saya yang akan memberi kerjasama yang penoh kepada pehak orang ramai dan saya minta-lah supaya Ahli Yang Berhormat itu memberi kerjasama-nya.

Berbalek kepada Pantai Timor nasib saya juga, tetapi saya ada mendengar yang Menteri Pengangkutan ka-Pantai Timor tuduhan di-sana sini, tetapi saya mengaku buat diri saya-lah yang sa-benar-nya baharu pulang sa-belum rombongan yang lima orang itu pergi—saya pergi sa-orang sahaja (*Ketawa*). Saya terbang di-awang² dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu mendesak Malayan Airways mengadakan terbang itu terus dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu bagi menyenangkan ra'ayat Pantai Timor, bukan soal PAS atau Perikatan, tetapi kewajipan saya sa-bagai Kementerian saya yang bertanggung jawab atas soal penerbangan awam—sa-orang sahaja (*Tepok*). Saya sampai di-sana saya fikir barangkali ada juga sa-siapa pehak Negeri yang hendak bertukar² fikiran, hendak bertanyakan apa². Soal ini bukan saya yang mengator, Malayan Airways yang mengator dan saya mendapat tahu daripada Manager Malayan Airways telah menjemput Menteri Besar dan Setia-Usaha Kerajaan serta orang² kenamaan, tetapi apabila saya sampai ka-padang kapal terbang tengok katimor ka-barat—eh ta' ada sa-orang daripada pehak Negeri datang. Sudah-lah itu saya sabar juga kerana *innallah ha ma'assabirin* itu ada dalam hati. (*Ketawa*). Sabar juga. (*Ketawa*).

Mr. Speaker: Bahasa Arab itu ta' boleh gunakan. (*Ketawa*).

Enche' Sardon: Saya akan terjemahkan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. (*Ketawa*). Tuhan akan beserta kepada mereka yang sabar (*Ketawa*). Jadi sebab itu-lah pehak PAS atau Persatuan Islam tentulah barangkali menyokong saya atas perkara itu.

Kemudian saya pergi ka-sabuah hotel kerana di-sana di-adakan jamuan tengah hari, saya menunggu kalau ada Menteri Besar atau pun wakil-nya, tetapi tidak

ada juga (*Ketawa*). Jadi apabila saya hendak balek wakil surat khabar tanya saya macham mana comment daripada negeri Kelantan. Saya kata tanya pehak negeri Kelantan, saya datang dari Persekutuan. Tentang janji saya kepada ra'ayat saya akan memberi kesenangan sa-berapa daya yang boleh. Penerbangan dari Kuala Lumpur ka-Kota Bharu hanya 84 minit dengan harga yang sa-paroh, ini janji saya sa-bagai Menteri Pengangkutan, perjalanan dan perhubungan-nya elok, lekas, dan baik. Ada-kah saya dapat kerjasama? Saya tidak menuntut kerjasama. Saya tidak mendapat chadangan daripada pehak sa-belah sana sama ada hendak di-adakan dua kali sa-minggu atau sa-bagai-nya. Ini menunjokkan chontoh, tidak usah-lah hanya melemparkan kepada pehak kami, saya bukan melempar tuduhan², ini perkara hak dan benar. Kemudian timbul kata² dalam surat khabar begitu dan bagini. Mengapa tidak talipon kepada saya, kita bukan tidak ada talipon? Perkara ini tidak elok kalau di-antara sa-buah negeri dengan sa-buah negeri di-siar dalam surat khabar, kerana kita ada peratoran, saya minta peratoran ini dapat di-jalankan.

Yang kedua, tiap² kali saya melawat Pantai Timor sa-bagai Menteri Pengangkutan saya terlebih dahulu memang memberi tahu kepada pehak yang bertanggung jawab di-sana. Saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat Dewan Undangan Negeri atau pun Dewan Ra'ayat barangkali faham dan tahu. Saya minta kita hendak-lah bertimbang rasa.

Sa-malam saya mendengar Yang Berhormat dari Tanah Merah merah padam mabok dengan perkataan apartheid, tetapi ada-kah beliau faham sa-benar² apa ma'ana apartheid itu? Kalau pehak pembangkang selalu mengatakan kita ini patong penjajah, stooge penjajah, sekarang ini pehak pembangkang ia-itu PAS. sedikit² apartheid. Saya dengar pun tidak sedap, kerana ma'ana-nya salah. Soal dasar apartheid telah kita perjuangkan, Alham-dulillah shukur kepada Allah yang Afrika Selatan telah menarek diri daripada menjadi ahli Commonwealth. Ini menunjokkan kemenangan kita. Tetapi ada-kah Kerajaan Perikatan dan

Perdana Menteri Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang telah menghadiri Persidangan Perdana² Menteri Commonwealth di-London yang telah menjadi jagoh yang paling berani telah pun dapat dengan alasan² dan sokongan yang lain menyebabkan South Africa menarek diri kerana tidak sesuai dengan keadaan, di-tuduh pula yang Kerajaan Perikatan menjalankan dasar apartheid dalam negeri ini—siapa yang mahuperchaya soal ini? Soal apartheid ini kita sendiri yang memperjuangkan, kita sendiri tidak faham. Saya minta pehak PAS. yang selalu menyebutkannya itu tukar dan chari-lah perkataan yang sesuai dengan keadaan negeri kita. Saya singgah 4 hari di-South Africa, di-dalam tahun 1941 saya tahu dasar apartheid yang di-jalankan disana, ia-itu tidak memberi hak kepada orang yang warna-nya tidak puteh. Kalau kami dan Kerajaan Perikatan menjalankan dasar apartheid, barangkali orang yang kita tidak suka tidak sa-orang pun boleh masuk dalam Dewan Yang Berhormat ini (*Tepok*). Di-sini mabok dengan apartheid, saya ingatkan appetite, dalam bahasa Inggeris appetite itu selera (*Ketawa*). Tetapi ini apartheid pun tidak, appetite pun tidak.

Oleh itu, saya minta Yang Berhormat² apabila mengeluarkan perkataan tolong chermat sedikit. Di-ketawakan oleh dunia, kerana penganjor Malaya telah menentang dasar apartheid dan telah berjaya, tiba² di-katakan Kerajaan negeri ini menggunakan apartheid, dimana dudok-nya orang yang saperti ini?

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: On a point of explanation, Sir, pada fahaman saya wakil dari Pasir Emas

Enche' Sardon: Tanah Merah.

Dato' Onn bin Ja'afar: tadi tidak membangkitkan perkara "racial apartheid" yang di-sebutkan-nya ia-lah "political apartheid".

Enche' Sardon: Dia menyebutkan apartheid

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Yang sa-benar-nya, saya menyebutkan political apartheid,

barangkali telinga-nya sa-belah mendengar, sa-belah tidak.

Mr. Speaker: Tarek balek!

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Saya tarek balek.

Mr. Speaker: Saya sendiri mendengar dia kata political apartheid (*Ketawa*). Please proceed!

Enche' Sardon: Kalau political apartheid pun ma'ana-nya sa-rupa, dasar apartheid di-South Africa tidak ada sa-kerat². Rakan saya Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri akan menjawab soal itu. Tetapi saya minta kepada Ahli² yang Berhormat supaya soal menaikkan semangat menyebut² warna merah itu tidak usahlah di-sebut², kerana saya sendiri orang muda (*Ketawa*) saya minta barangkali orang yang lebih tua dapat menolong orang muda supaya tidak menggunakan perkataan yang di-sebutkan warna merah kerana berdensing² telinga saya apabila mendengar-nya.

Saya tidak suka berchakap panjang. Walau bagaimana pun, saya sa-bagai sa-orang daripada Menteri Perikatan yang Kerajaan Perikatan telah berjanji dan bukan hanya janji kosong bahkan telah melaksanakan dan menjalankan, bukan satu, dua, tiga dan empat perkara bahkan banyak perkara. Tetapi perkara² yang belum dapat di-jalankan itu tentulah sedang di-siasat, sedang di-laksanakan tentang soal yang bersangkutan, terutama sa-kali bersangkutan dengan kewangan.

Sa-belum saya dudok, saya suka menerangkan kepada pehak pembangkang tentang perintah (directive) daripada saya sa-bagai Menteri Pengangkutan yang mana Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah baca telah mengeluarkan tiga perintah. Yang pertama, terhadap kepada taxi² yang di-beri kepada orang Melayu yang di-kehendaki ia sendiri membawa supaya ia dapat untong, tidak payah menggaji orang, tetapi kalau ia uzur dan sakit beri-lah kepada orang Melayu, kerana dengan jalan itu ia memberi pertolongan kepada orang Melayu yang tidak ada kerja. Ini telah di-perintahkannya ia-itu tidak boleh di-beri kepada orang yang bukan Melayu,

sebab ia dapat taxi itu kerana keistimewaan ia-itu quota orang Melayu. Saya perchaya pehak orang Melayu memang menyokong penoh, terutama sa-kali pembawa kereta yang kurang dapat kerja itu-lah peluang dapat kerja dengan orang Melayu sendiri. Yang kedua, berkenaan dengan kampeni² bas, lori yang bukan Melayu apabila mereka hendak minta tambah bilangan bas kerana hendak berjalan di-situ, maka peratoran-nya di-mestikan menerima modal daripada orang Melayu dan nama² orang Melayu itu hendaklah di-beri kepada Lembaga Pelesen supaya di-siasat, bukan-lah dengan nama sahaja. Dan bagitu juga Kementerian dan Lembaga Pelesenan akan mengetatkan lagi soal ini, dan perkara yang telah terjadi meminjamkan nama itu tidak sesuai dengan kehendak polisi menolong orang Melayu. Yang ketiga, kita hari ini banyak membuka kampung baharu, orang-nya tidak bagitu ramai, kalau mereka meniaga bas, barangkali boleh jadi rugi atau pun tidak ada orang yang meminta. Kalau tidak ada orang Melayu dalam lengkongan itu meminta kerana jalan baharu tidak untung, maka kita akan menimbangkan kepada sharikat yang modal orang Melayu lebeh, kalau tidak ada juga, barangkali kena-lah kita nasehatkan orang di-situ supaya berhubung dengan RIDA. Apabila RIDA memohon jalan yang baharu itu tempat yang tidak bagitu untung dapat bekerjasama dengan orang di-situ kita beri keistimewaan kepada RIDA.

Ketiga² perentah yang di-keluarkan oleh Kementerian saya ini mudah²an dapat pandangan dan kerjasama dari Ahli² Yang Berhormat dan orang Melayu seluroh-nya, dan insha-allah kita akan dapat kemajuan yang besar dari satu masa ka-satu masa dalam segi pengangkutan 'awam (*Tepok*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek (Dungun): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya juga mengambil peluang menguchapkan sa-tinggi² terima kaseh atas ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong dan sudah saya nampak dan pelajari ucapan²-nya itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, maka ada-lah saya akan memberi buah fikiran di-dalam soal ini. Pertama ia-itu

uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu berbunyi: "Beta bersama² dengan Raja Permaisuri Agong akan memberi sa-penoh² perkhidmatan kepada ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dan juga dengan sa-berapa daya Beta dengan pertunjok Allah subhanahu wata'ala memelihara atas dasar² demokrasi dan pemerentahan yang berpelembagaan". Di-dalam soal ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya merasa besar hati atas ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, menurut ucapan itu bahawa ia akan memelihara seluroh ra'ayat Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, maka saya berpendapat ra'ayat seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini bererti juga termasuk ra'ayat daripada negeri Kelantan dan Trengganu. Jangan-lah hendak-nya walau pun sedikit di-perbedza²kan pelaksanaan apa juga tentang hal memajukan ra'ayat. Saya minta kepada Kerajaan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu sebab baharu² ini Yang Berhormat Menteri dalam lawatan-nya ka-Pantai Timor telah mengatakan bahawa Kerajaan tidak akan memberikan bantuan kepada ra'ayat di-Kelantan dan Trengganu, jadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, kalau bagitu perhubungan kerjasama antara State dengan Federal dalam memajukan ra'ayat di-seluroh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini tidak-lah nampak-nya berjalan dengan baik.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya masok dalam bidang kesehatan

Mr. Speaker: Kenapa-kah tidak ditandakan lebeh dahulu (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tidak ada bernombor, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Di-dalam soal kesehatan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, memang bagus ia-itu mengikut ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu. Akan tetapi saya minta pertolongan daripada pehak Menteri Kesihatan supaya dapat memberi nasihat kepada Doktor² yang tidak berapa bagitu mengambil indah kepada ra'ayat yang datang berubat di-Hospital. Kita mengharapkan orang² kampung itu pergi meminta ubat di-Hospital, kerana orang² kampung ini belum berapa perchaya dan yakin dengan ubat² di-Hospital dan mereka maseh lagi perchaya berubat dengan bomoh² di-kampong². Kalau boleh biar-lah doktor²

itu memberi layanan yang baik kepada orang² sakit itu supaya orang² sakit itu tertarik hati-lah dengan layanan² yang baik itu. Sa-tengah-nya mengatakan apa guna pergi ka-Hospital, bukan di-pereksa-nya, bahkan kadang² di-tanya pun tidak, terus di-beri satu surat untuk mendapat ubat. Tidak di-pereksa betul².

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, jadi ada juga di-antara doktor² itu daripada orang perempuan. Sa-patut-nya perempuan² itu biasa-nya bersifat lemah lembut, lebeh² lagi kepada orang² tua. Tetapi ada juga mereka berbuat kasar sifat-nya sa-hinggakan boleh mengechikan hati patient yang datang berubat itu. Saya bertanya ada doktor² itu konon-nya datang dari luar negeri bekerja di-sini dengan sa-chara konterek. Mung-kin barangkali kerana mereka mahu tidak mahu dengan konterek-nya sakian² tahun maka dengan sebab itu mereka bekerja tidak dengan sa-chara betul. Jadi itu, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bukan-lah hendak memburokkan, apa nama-nya Tuan Yang di-Pertua? . .

Mr. Speaker: Jangan tanya kepada saya! (*Ketawa*).

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Saya, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, chuma meminta kepada Yang Berhormat itu kerana Yang Berhormat itu sentiasa memberi nasihat kepada orang² yang di-bawah-nya supaya membuat perkara² yang belum lagi memuaskan. Jadi saya minta kepada Menteri yang berkenaan menasihatkan doktor² itu supaya memberi pertolongan dalam soal memper-baiki kesihatan ra'ayat.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sekarang saya pergi kepada soal pelajaran. Dalam soal pelajaran ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berulang lagi—ya, saya tidak akan bosan untuk meminta Sekolah Rumah-tangga bagi anak² perempuan di-buat di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Walau pun ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia menyebutkan bertambah-nya sekolah² di-sana sini ia-itu Sekolah Pertukangan Menengah dan Sekolah Teknik Menengah mengikut chara baharu akan di-adakan dan begitu juga Sekolah Lanjutan Kampong di-kawasan luar bandar yang memberi pelajaran yang berguna untuk membuat sa-suatu

di-kampong akan bertambah bilangan-nya, tetapi sayang-nya dukachita di-nyatakan bahawa di-seluruh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini tidak ada satu pun Sekolah Rumah-tangga khas bagi anak² perempuan yang ada dalam Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, kechuali hanya satu di-Johor Bharu ia-itu yang di-adakan oleh Negeri Johor.

Saya mahu Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu kalau betul² hendak memajukan wanita kita Tanah Melayu ini maka dasar yang utama sa-kali beri-lah pelajaran rumah-tangga dengan mengadakan Sekolah Rumah-tangga yang lengkap pelajaran-nya termasuk pelajaran berkenaan dengan memasak dan menjahit serta lengkap dalam pelajaran yang boleh di-gunakan untuk mereka itu jikalau ada sa-suatu hal menimpa kemalangan di-belakang hari maka ia boleh betulkan sendiri untuk menjaga anak² dan rumah-tangga-nya, dan ia boleh menchari mata-pencharian-nya mengikut saloran yang di-ridzai oleh Tuhan supaya tidak terpaksa sa-bagaimana yang banyak sekarang wanita² itu tidak mempunyai pelajaran yang betul dalam soal rumah-tangga kerana tidak ada pendidekan dalam soal itu. Maka dengan yang demikian banyak-lah pemuda² kita yang kechiwa dalam penghidupan bekerja di-kedai² kopi sa-bagai pelayan, akhir-nya sudah pergi kepada perempuan yang tidak kita ingini dari bangsa kita dalam Tanah Melayu ini dan ini akan merebak dengan sa-chara banyak ia-itu kaum pelachor. Maka dengan ada-nya Sekolah Rumah-tangga itu sa-kurang²-nya tiap² bandar besar di-adakan satu Sekolah Rumah-tangga yang boleh di-katakan berdasarkan dengan dasar pelajaran kampong ia-itu dari darjah IV sa-kurang²-nya dua tahun menerusi pelajaran mengikut kemahuan dan kerajinan wanita itu.

Di-sini di-sebutkan Sekolah Pertukangan Menengah. Alang-kah baik kalau sa-kira-nya Sekolah Pertukangan Menengah bagi anak laki² itu dan juga bagi anak² perempuan di-adakan di-tiap² kampong. Sekarang saya teruskan kepada soal ugama. Uchapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu berbunyi—

Kapada ra'ayat Beta yang beragama Islam, Beta suka hendak memberi sedikit nasihat ia-itu hendak-lah mereka bersikap

saling mengerti dan menghormati agama lain. Koran dan Rasullullah mengajar kita berbuat demikian. Kerajaan Beta sentiasa sadar yang Islam ada-lah agama rasmi negara ini.

Saya sangat bersetuju dengan isi ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu, tetapi saya merasa sedikit mushkil, kenapa maka Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu hanya memberi nasihat kepada ra'ayat yang beragama Islam sahaja sedangkan tidak ada tersebut nasihat kepada saudara² ra'ayat Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu yang beragama asing supaya juga menghormati agama Islam kita ia-itu agama rasmi dalam negeri kita ini. Kenapa, Tuan Yang di-Pertua? Saya mendapat tahu dan mendengar juga di-sana sini maseh banyak lagi di-antara saudara² yang beragama asing tidak berapa mengambil berat sa-akan² merendahkan agama kita di-mana tidak berapa lama dahulu ada terjadi dalam Royal Malayan Navy (*di-sampok*). Diam!

Mr. Speaker: Proceed!

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-orang pegawai orang puteh telah menghina²kan agama kita dan mengatakan orang "chief" yang berpangkat itu juga daripada bangsa Melayu. Kata-nya tidak perlu kamu pergi sembahyang juma'at dan kalau pergi sembahyang Juma'at boleh menghabiskan masa sahaja. Kalau boleh hari Juma'at ini mahu di-tukarkan kepada hari minggu—Ahad.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ada lagi kata²-nya itu dan ini kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Kementerian berkehendakkan perkara orang itu dalam soal ini, saya ada mengiriskan telegram kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan dalam soal yang terjadi di-Royal Malayan Navy itu ia-itu beberapa orang daripada mereka yang pergi sembahyang Juma'at. Konon-nya dua jam pergi sembahyang Juma'at itu maka sa-orang daripada mereka itu dua jam harus di-gantikan hari Ahad—balek mesti kerja. Dan sudah 6 jam di-gantikan 6 jam tetapi kerja tidak siap maka orang itu tidak di-keluarkan sa-lama 10 hari tidak boleh keluar rumah ia-itu berjumpa dengan anak isteri-nya. Ini "chief" mempunyai sa-orang isteri, 10 orang anak kechil, di-rumah tidak ada lampu

letrek kerana menyewa rumah kechil yang tinggal di-bawah pokok getah. Ayer mesti di-angkat di-luar daripada rumah kerana jauh, jadi terpaksa-lah ayer itu di-pikul dalam baldi untuk memandikan anak²-nya. Maka kebetulan pula saya berjalan di-rumah beliau itu saya terlihat isteri-nya menangis, kerana kata-nya suami-nya kena hukum 10 hari tidak boleh balek ka-rumah. Sekarang saya mesti kerja di-rumah, anak²-nya berumor kalau ta' salah 8 tahun kechil² lagi. Jadi dengan itu saya telah mengiriskan sa-puchok taligram kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertahanan yang pada ketika itu tidak ada di-sini—Pantai Timor. Saya tidak tahu, hanya membacha dalam surat khabar sahaja. Maka saya minta-lah dengan kebijaksanaan daripada Kementerian Pertahanan supaya "chief" itu di-lepaskan, tetapi kerana beliau tidak ada di-Kuala Lumpur pada ketika itu maka orang itu terus juga menjalankan hukuman-nya sa-lama 10 hari.

Mr. Speaker: Saya hendak mengingatkan di-bawah Standing Order 36 (8) ada di-sebutkan: Kelakuan atau sifat Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong atau Duli² Yang Maha Mulia Raja² Melayu atau Yang Terutama Gubenor Pulau Pinang dan Melaka atau Hakim² dan lain² orang yang menjalankan ke'adilan mahkamah atau ahli² Majlis Pasokan Bersenjata tidak boleh di-sebutkan perkara itu—tidak boleh di-sebutkan, melainkan ada dalam satu usul yang khas daripada yang ini. Dalam bahasa orang puteh-nya: The conduct or character of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, of any of Their Highnesses the Rulers, of Their Excellencies the Governors of Penang and Malacca, of Judges or other persons engaged in the administration of justice, of members of the Armed Forces Council or of any Service Commission established under Part X of the Constitution, of members of the Election Commission, or of sovereigns of friendly states shall not be referred to except upon a substantive motion moved for that purpose. Kapada members of the Armed Forces Council tidak boleh di-sebutkan dalam

ini—ini khas. Saya hendak mengingatkan, itu sahaja.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Di-sini kerana tadi Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu memberi nasihat kepada ra'ayat Islam sahaja.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan pergi kepada perentah saya itu.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Terima kaseh.

Mr. Speaker: Berapa lama lagi hendak berchakap.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Sadikit lagi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Kalau begitu saya sambong lagi.

Mr. Speaker: Kalau sadikit lagi habiskan.

Che' Khadijah binti Mohd. Sidek: Saya akan sambong lagi.

Mr. Speaker: Majlis ini di-tempohkan sa-hingga pukul 8.30 malam ini.

Sitting suspended at 1.00 o'clock p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.30 p.m.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG'S SPEECH

ADDRESS OF THANKS

Debate resumed.

Amendment again proposed.

Enche' V. David (Bungsar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while making references to the amendment proposed by the P.M.I.P., at the same time I would like to touch on certain points mentioned in the Gracious Speech itself in order to avoid wasting time. Sir, on the first page of the Speech we find that it says,

"You have shown that although our nation is young we have been able to uphold the high tradition of democratic government."

Sir, when we dwell on this subject, a person normally can talk at length on the various aspects of a democratic

government. It is to my surprise, Sir, that the Honourable Prime Minister in his speech last evening in one of the places in Kuala Lumpur had made certain statements, which cannot be left unchallenged or commented. His statement goes on to say that the Government can declare certain areas as black spots without having elections in future. I am, Sir, now reading a statement of his made last evening. He says,

"My object in coming here is to warn and to advise that such an incident must not happen again. This incident has brought discredit to democracy in Malaya. If such a thing happens again, the areas where they occur will be declared black spots and elections may not be held again until the people themselves understand the meaning of democracy and the purpose of having elections."

Sir, this is quite contrary to the Speech made by the King. This speech was made by the Honourable the Prime Minister at Jinjang where the Socialist Front had a complete victory in the recent local government elections. I must tell the Prime Minister that the people of Jinjang do understand and are conscious of the democratic rights embodied in the Constitution of this country. It is not for the Prime Minister or any member of the Alliance to teach them democracy. He would be doing a great service to the people of this country if he can teach democracy to the people under him, who are responsible for the ugly incidents during local elections.

Sir, this morning I understand the Honourable Member for Ipoh has given a very clear analysis of local elections and the prominent role played by the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Section in using violence in local elections. Sir, I will now challenge the Prime Minister that if he is really sincere in his attempt to uphold the high traditions of democracy he should then institute a proper enquiry into the Malayan Chinese Youth Section. If such an enquiry is instituted, the findings of the enquiry will bring home the fact that whether or not these people who are members of this Organisation have been or would be responsible for violence in the local elections. Sir, it serves no purpose on the part of the Prime Minister to make serious allegations against Opposition Parties,

but he must understand that the Malayan Chinese Association, which is supposed to be partner of the Alliance, has failed completely to win over the confidence of the people of this country. As a result of that, today they have changed their name and colour by calling themselves the Malayan Chinese Youth Section. Nobody in this country hear about the Malayan Chinese Association, but we do often hear about the Youth Section and the Youth Section is today accommodating most of the "number one" thugs and gangsters and it is for the police and the Government to probe into this to ascertain the accusations made by the Opposition Members. But I must warn that if the Government has any intention of declaring black spots wherever they have failed in the Elections, then I am afraid to say that the real purpose of democratic parliamentary system of Government has been defeated.

Sir, coming to industrial relations, I find here on one of the pages in the King's Speech, a passage which reads:

"The harmonious relationship which has hitherto prevailed between employers and employees has contributed significantly to the existing favourable investment climate. In order to maintain sound labour relations, my Government proposes to amend its principal ordinance. The Industrial Courts Ordinance, 1948, may be amended in order to authorise the Minister of Labour to intervene in any dispute where such intervention is considered desirable in the public interest."

Sir, talking about Labour Ordinance—and we are not commenting on this as a new subject—remarks on the Ordinance have been made repeatedly in this House. When we talk about industrial relations, nobody can forget the human factor involved in industrial relations. Though the Government, through the appropriate Ministry, has openly declared its policy towards the encouragement of responsible trade unions in this country, we still find certain employers in several parts of the country refusing to recognise the rights of the workers to organise into trade unions. I can safely make these remarks in respect of certain employers in the transport industry, who openly admit that they are in favour of trade unions but

indirectly have been victimising workers and have been intimidating the workers from joining trade unions. Most of these employers are quite cultured employers. I should say, and are holding responsible positions in the public service; and some of the employers are within this House itself and some are in the Upper House. These very employers, who are supposed to lead the country, who are supposed to set an example to the backward employers, have been responsible to intimidate workers from joining trade unions. Sir, if this continues, I am afraid, the only result would be that the Government's declared policy on trade unions will be completely defeated. To safeguard this, it would be desirable on the part of the Ministry to set up an inquiry into the transport industry itself, to scrutinize the complicated system of the transport industry and also as to how employers are acting towards the trade unions in this country.

Sir, through experience, I know of certain employers in certain areas asking employees to sign certain documents providing the prerogative right to employer to sack the employee, without giving reason, at any time if he thinks so. By virtue of this, the employers possess certain prerogative right that he can sack an employee without showing to the public and the Government that he is sacking the individual for trade union activities. Therefore he sacks the employee through some other pretext, without bringing in that this individual is being sacked for his activities in the trade unions. I feel, Sir, this is a dangerous situation. If this continues it would be impossible for the trade unions in this country to organise the workers into sound and responsible trade unions. I hope the Ministry concerned will bear this in mind when Ordinances are going to be amended.

The Trade Disputes Ordinance, the Industrial Courts Ordinance and also the Trade Unions Ordinance, 1959 need complete revision in the light of new developments which have risen during the last few months.

Sir, once again, I call upon the Minister concerned to take necessary action on such employers who are not only a menace to the workers but also a menace to the democratic running of a Government.

Sir, in a certain paragraph of the Speech of the King, it is stated:

"The Employees Provident Fund has now been established for ten years and has been a means of ensuring that employees are guaranteed a reasonable sum with which to provide for their old age."

Sir, the original intention of this Fund was to assist the workers in time of retirement after certain age; and the trade unions in this country gave full backing to this Ordinance in the hope that it would benefit the workers in this country. Unfortunately, to the regret of the Unions and the workers, the intended objects have not been fulfilled by persons responsible in the Government. Today millions of dollars are being collected from the workers but the administration has failed to win the confidence of the workers who are partly contributing towards this Fund. Firstly, we do not know where these funds have been invested, who are utilising these funds, how much of interest has been collected from the various persons by lending this money, how the administration is being organised and how the funds are being safeguarded. Sir, according to my experience, when one desires to withdraw the money after retirement, he cannot easily do so. The whole accounting procedure and the entire system of running the Employees Provident Fund have not resulted in its efficient running. These remarks have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Minister concerned, and all these have not been borne in mind for the improvement of the administration of the funds of the public.

Sir, I, therefore, call upon the Government to take interest in administering this Fund with a view to ensuring that the money would not be misused and that it would be safeguarded in the interests of the contributors.

Coming to foreign policy, the Speech says:

"In international relations my Government will continue to pursue an independent foreign policy design to contribute towards the promotion and maintenance of world peace and prosperity based on the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. My Government will also continue to co-operate with all friendly countries, especially in the economic and cultural fields. With this in view we have agreed with Thailand and the Philippines to work on a regional basis for economic and cultural co-operation in South-East Asia. The recent visit of President Garcia of the Philippines accompanied by his Secretary for Foreign Affairs and that of the Foreign Minister of Thailand has furthered the case."

Sir, it is a matter of regret that this country has completely made a mess of its foreign policy not only in the past but also at present. The Government has not formed a policy which is consistent, which is carried out properly and efficiently. The foreign policy of this Government has been repeatedly changed; it has been inconsistent and it has been too pro-United States. The situation which has arisen in Cuba draws the attention of every individual in this House and all should think for a moment what stand the Malayan Government should take towards Cuba. The recent statement by President Kennedy has clearly admitted that the United States had been instrumental in the aggression committed in the Cuban territory.

Sir, the United States has been responsible, and is responsible, for leading the world into a cold war. If we believe in good international relations and international peace, I feel that the Malayan Government should take a stand and make an outright condemnation of the United States in regard to aggression in Cuba. Sir, nobody can deny the fact that the American Government has been the cause of the troubles in Cuba. The revolutionary group, and anti-Government ground, has been accommodated by the United States Government in New York, and they have been provided with every facility to disrupt the democratic Government administered by Dr. Fidel Castro. Sir, if the United States is going to interfere . . .

Mr. Speaker: How is that relevant to the debate on the motion before the House. I have been very patient.

Enche' V. David: I am touching on international relations, Sir. While making remarks on the Cuban situation, I am trying to emphasise that the Malayan Government should come out with a clear cut statement. If our Government is really interested in international peace, this is the right moment for the Government to state where it stands—whether it stands with the people of Cuba, or is it going to be the tool of President Kennedy and his Government.

Sir, in the Gracious Speech, mention has been made of West Irian. At the last meeting of the previous Session, we discovered that the Prime Minister had given up hope of his intention to mediate in the West Irian problem, but today I understand that he is making further attempts. However, before making any attempt towards this direction, I would call upon this Government to make a statement whether it is with the people of Indonesia in their struggle to obtain the West Irian territory, or is it with the Dutch in respect of the West Irian problem. Once such a statement is made in this House, we would know towards which direction the Prime Minister is moving.

Further, we have discovered that the Prime Ministers of various countries have been invited to this country, and I fail to understand why an invitation has not been extended to the President of Indonesia. I hope that in future invitations, the Honourable the Prime Minister will bear this in mind.

Sir, I welcome the move by the Ministry concerned to set up a Productivity Centre in this country. The setting up of a Productivity Centre has been a long overdue question and has been of deep concern to the trade unions in this country, and we are happy to note that such a centre is going to be established. However, even though such a centre is established in this country, employers should not be given the impression that productivity increase can be obtained through the expense of human values. I hope that

when such an establishment is created in this country the managerial side would be made to realise that, among all factors, the human factor is the most important factor. Thank you.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah (Kota Bharu Hilir): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah menyokong pindaan yang telah di-buat oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok. Dalam ucapan saya bagi menyokong pindaan tersebut saya akan menyentuh beberapa masalah² yang telah terkandung dalam titah di-raja yang ada di-hadapan kita ini. Dalam titah di-raja pada muka yang pertama Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong bertitah kata-nya—

..... dan juga dengan sa-berapa daya upaya Beta dengan pertunjak Allah Subhanu-wata'ala memelihara akan dasar² demokrasi dan pemerintahan yang berperlembagaan.

Ini ia-lah satu ucapan yang sangat kena pada tempat-nya yang kita saka-lian mesti mengikutinya. Ada-lah dasar democracy ini ia-lah terkandung dalam Perlembagaan kita ia-itu satu dasar yang sangat tinggi bagi kemajuan manusia dalam dunia ini, tetapi apa yang telah berlaku di-dalam amalan Kerajaan Federal sangat-lah berlainan daripada perkataan-nya. Kita pada pagi tadi maseh lagi ingat bahawa sa-nya Yang Berhormat Menteri Pengangkutan telah dengan nyaring berkata bahawa sa-nya Kerajaan Perikatan tidak saka-li² menganak-tirikan Kerajaan² Negeri yang di-pegang oleh Kerajaan PAS, dan dia sendiri telah menyebutkan banyak kenyataan² yang kita telah dengar daripada-nya itu. Bagi menjawab-nya suka-lah saya hendak menerangkan dan hendak memberi kenyataan² yang chukup terang dan jelas bahawa sa-nya ada-lah political apartheid telah dan sedang di-jalankan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan dalam Tanah Melayu ini dan saya akan menyebutkan satu persatu kenyataan² yang tidak dapat di-napikan. Kita tahu sa-tengah daripada-nya bahawa sa-nya sa-belum pilehan raya Negeri pada tahun 1959 telah di-jalankan maka Kerajaan Federal telah berchadang dan telah menetapkan bahawa sa-nya satu titi

yang besar akan di-buat, di-bena di-Pasir Mas dalam negeri Kelantan, tetapi sa-telah kechewa Parti Perikatan dalam pilihan raya tersebut maka titi yang di-ura²kan atau pun ketetapan yang telah di-buat untuk hendak membena titi itu sa-hingga sekarang ini tidak dapat di-buat. Ini ada-lah satu tanda yang terang bahawa sa-nya political apartheid telah di-jalankan dan di-amalkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Banyak perkara² yang lain lagi yang saya akan sebutkan buat penjelasan bagi Ahli² Yang Berhormat dalam Majlis ini atau dalam Rumah ini.

Kerajaan Kelantan telah membuat satu ranchangan yang paling besar faedah-nya kepada ra'ayat jelata disana ia-itu yang di-namakan Sekim Kemubu. Sekim Kemubu ini ia-lah satu ranchangan untuk membuat tali-ayer yang akan memberi ayer kepada sawah padi yang tidak kurang daripada 44,000 ekar. Tetapi oleh kerana PAS memerintah negeri Kelantan, maka ranchangan itu di-ketepikan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Buat sendiri!

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Ya, boleh buat sendiri kata Ahli Yang Berhormat itu, tetapi ia sendiri tahu bahawa ini ada-lah kewajipan Kerajaan Federal . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya chuma hendak mengingatkan, perkara² yang tuan chakapkan itu telah di-sebutkan oleh ahli yang dahulu daripada tuan. Kalau tuan mengulangi banyak masa Majlis ini hilang, kalau hendak ulang saya benarkan, tetapi jangan panjang. Perkara² ini saya dengar sudah di-sebutkan oleh Ahli² Yang Berhormat daripada PAS.

Tuan Haji Ahmad bin Abdullah: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya akan pendekkan. Jadi dengan keterangan yang saya sebutkan tadi nampak-lah dengan jelas-nya bahawa "political apartheid" sedang di-jalankan dan di-amalkan oleh Kerajaan Perikatan. Walhal Kerajaan Perikatan béribu batu pergi menyokong dan menolong atau pun hendak memusnahkan Apartheid yang di-jalankan di-South Africa.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, di-dalam Titah di-Raja pada muka 4 ada di-sebutkan:

"Lembaga Kemajuan Kampong dan Perusahaan yang telah mengambil bahagian penting dalam usaha memajukan kawasan² luar bandar akan terus menggalakkan orang² kampong menubuhkan perusahaan kampong dan perusahaan kecil dan juga akan mengutamakan perkara mengadakan kemudahan² bagi menyelenggara dan menjual barang² kampong."

Ini ia-lah dengan tujuan hendak menambah pendapatan mereka itu. Perkara ini kita sakalian telah ketahuⁱ bahawa RIDA telah menjalankan bermacam² perusahaan di-kampong². Tetapi, ada-kah perusahaan yang didirikan itu yang telah di-jalankan oleh RIDA telah mendapat kejayaan? Kita maseh ingat lagi bahawa baharu² ini kita ada mendengar Van yang di-penohi dengan barang² yang di-buat daripada kampong² dan di-jual ka-merata² tempat dalam Tanah Melayu, tetapi sekarang ini kita tidak mendengar lagi apa yang telah di-jalankan itu, bahkan yang kita dengar perusahaan itu tidak dapat di-jual kerana tidak ada pasaran atau pun susah hendak mendapat pasaran. Dan baharu² ini pula kita mendengar dalam surat khabar menyatakan bahawa Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian dan Sharikat Kerjasama terpaksa menutup tidak kurang daripada 60 sharikat kerjasama, kerana pada pandangan-nya bahawa sharikat itu tidak dapat berjalan sa-bagaimana yang di-chadangkan. Ini ada-lah satu kenyataan kepada kita bahawa sharikat kerjasama itu meleset. Tetapi ada-kah Menteri yang berkenaan menubuhkan satu "Commission" untuk menyiasat apa-kah sebab²-nya maka 60 buah sharikat kerjasama itu terpaksa ditutup? Tidak ada "Commission" yang tersebut untuk menyiasat.

Dalam Titah di-Raja pada muka 5 ada mengatakan antara lain:

"Berkenaan dengan perusahaan nanas, Kerajaan Beta akan menchuba dengan sa-bberapa boleh, melaksanakan keputusan² yang tersebut dalam Kertas Perintah Nombor 19 Tahun 1960. Ada-lah di-harap dengan di-sempurnakan keputusan² itu keadaan perusahaan² pada 'am-nya akan bertambah baik. Dalam Ranchangan Kemajuan Lima Tahun Yang Kedua peruntukan bagi menubuhkan Kilang Kebangsaan Mengetin nanas telah di-sediakan."

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam perkara ini saya ada berchapak dahulu, tetapi

saya hendak tambah sedikit perkara² yang telah saya chakapkan dahulu itu. Perkara ini ia-lah ranchangan hendak mendirikan satu kilang nanas yang akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$5 juta sa-bagaimana yang ada tersebut dalam Development Estimates itu adalah satu ranchangan yang sangat merbahaya. Sebab²-nya saya akan sebutkan satu persatu. Kita telah ketahui bahawa ada-lah nanas tin yang di-keluarkan oleh South Africa, Hawaii dan West Indies dan lain² negeri itu banyak yang mana telah menawan pasaran dunia, kerana mutu (quality) barang² yang di-keluarkan oleh negeri² itu baik. Pasaran dunia telah di-tawan oleh barang² nanas yang di-keluarkan oleh negeri² yang saya sebutkan tadi. Tiba² kita baharu chuba hendak mendirikan satu kilang yang akan memakan belanja sa-banyak \$5 juta, yang mana berhajat kepada advertisements, management dan yang berhajat kepada bermacam² tenaga supaya kita dapat masukkan nanas itu ka-dalam International market. Walhal kita tahu turun naik (fluctuation) harga nanas tin paling besar sa-kali, ini-lah satu perkara yang sangat merbahaya yang akan merugikan ranchangan yang akan di-churahkan wang \$5 juta itu. Sungguh pun kedudukan ranchangan ini burok, tetapi oleh kerana Kerajaan hendak membela satu pihak maka Kerajaan telah persetujuan ranchangan ini walau \$5 juta akan di-churahkan, walhal Yang Berhormat Menteri Pertanian kita dengan segala daya upaya-nya telah meminta kepada Kerajaan supaya menyokong ranchangan kilang baja urea, tetapi apa-kah telah di-buat oleh Kerajaan kepada ranchangan-nya, kita maseh ingat lagi bahawa Menteri tersebut membuat satu ucapan tentang perkara Kilang Urea di-Pulau Pinang yang berkata bahawa Perdana Menteri Tunku Abdul Rahman telah menyokong-nya. Pada esok-nya kita telah membaca satu siaran daripada Yang Amat Berhormat Tunku Abdul Rahman bahawa ia tidak ada masok champor tangan di-dalam ranchangan ini. Walhal ranchangan Kilang Urea ia-lah satu ranchangan baja yang kita sudah tahu bahawa market-nya tetap ada di-dalam negeri ini dan demand-nya pun 100 peratus terjamin di-dalam

negeri kita ini. Oleh yang demikian tetap 100 peratus ranchangan ini akan berjaya kerana kita tahu 2/3 daripada penduduk² Tanah Melayu ini semuanya bekerja berchuchok tanam yang memang berhajatkan kepada baja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua. Akan tetapi apabila Menteri Pertanian kita meminta wang kepada Kerajaan untuk mendirikan Kilang Urea itu Kerajaan tidak mahu memberi-nya. Menteri tersebut telah memaksa orang² Melayu yang miskin sa-bagaimana yang ada tersebut di-dalam Titah di-Raja: "Oleh kerana memikirkan betapa mustahak-nya bantuan ekonomi negeri ini dan Kerajaan hendak mengurangkan angkara kekurangan modal dan pengaroh² orang tengah itu ia-lah di-dalam perkara kesusahan orang² kampung, maka Kerajaan Beta sentiasa akan memperkuat dan menggalakkan" dan sa-bagai-nya, itu ada-lah fact. Orang² Melayu dalam negeri ini kerana kemiskinan-nya tidak dapat hidup sumpama bangsa² lain. Kerajaan hendak memaksa mereka itu juga supaya membeli sher² Kilang Urea itu dan kalau tidak, Kerajaan tidak akan dirikan kilang itu. Ini ada-lah policy Kerajaan Perikatan terhadap orang² Melayu. Walhal, kita tahu bahawa padi dan beras yang di-usahakan oleh mereka itu ada-lah makanan yang sangat mustahak bagi penduduk² negeri ini.

Di-dalam muka 7 Duli Yang Maha Mulia ada menyebut berkenaan dengan pengkalan penerbangan 'am ia-itu sa-buah pengkalan kapal terbang antarabangsa yang akan di-bena di-Kuala Lumpur. Sa-bagaimana yang kita ketahui padang kapal terbang itu akan memakan belanja tidak kurang daripada 50 juta ringgit. Dan bantahan² daripada beberapa pihak dan sa-tengah daripada pegawai² Kerajaan terpaksa berhenti daripada jawatan-nya, kerana membantah ranchangan itu. Kuala Lumpur ini bukan-lah dudok-nya di-dalam jalan International Road atau pun di-tengah² jalan antara kapal terbang yang melalui Singapura atau Bangkok terus ka-Eropah. Berapa buah sahaja kapal² terbang yang besar² yang turun di-padang kapal terbang di-Kuala Lumpur ini. Bilangan²-nya ada-lah sangat sedikit. Kalau kita pandang dari segi investment dengan

wang yang kita akan churahkan sabanyak 50 juta ringgit itu sudah tentu sadikit pun tidak akan mendatangkan untong. Chuma nama sahaja. Oh! Malaya ada mempunyai satu padang kapal terbang antara-bangsa yang paling elok, walhal ra'ayat jelata di-kampong² meleset di-dalam kehidupan yang 'azab sangsara dan kemiskinan.

Di-dalam muka 7 ada pula tersebut perkara labour—buroh. Berkenaan dengan Menteri Buroh ia telah memberi kepada saya buku² kechil atau risalat di-persidangan Parlimen bulan February yang lalu yang mana mengandongi satu ranchangan untuk hendak memberi pelajaran melateh kanak² kita di-dalam lapangan Radio, peti sejok dan lain² lagi. Maka saya pun membuat-lah satu soalan kepada Menteri tersebut untuk hendak mengetahui berapa banyak-kah anak² Melayu yang di-beri latehan di-dalam perkara² itu. Jawab-nya sila-lah tuan tatap Kertas Dewan Ra'ayat Written Answer to Question bertarikh 20hb April di-muka 10. Saya bertanya kepada Menteri Buroh: Berapa banyak-kah murid² yang di-lateh di-dalam tahun 1959-60? Dan apa-kah jenis latehan-nya yang telah di-berikan kepada mereka. Enche' Bahaman bin Samsudin menjawab: Bilangan apprentice² yang di-lateh dan jenis latehan-nya ia-lah pertama-nya fitting, tahun 1959 ada 61 orang, sa-terus-nya jadi jumlah 331 orang. Buat tahun 1959 dan 1960, ada 226 orang. Di-bawah-nya ada tulisan kechil bunyi-nya bilangan mengikut bangsa² tidak ada di-simpan. Ha! itu ia-lah satu helah untuk hendak mengelirukan supaya jangan tembelang yang busok itu dapat di-ketahui oleh ra'ayat. Walhal bilangan kanak² itu chuma 331 orang sahaja. Menteri itu boleh bertanya kepada Pengarah Pusat Latehan itu menanyakan berapa orang anak² Melayu yang mendapat latehan. Di-dalam masa 5 minit sahaja tetap ia akan mendapat jawapan-nya. Tetapi kenapa-kah Yang Berhormat itu tidak membuat yang demikian, kerana sudah yakin tidak ada anak² Melayu yang di-beri latehan dalam apprentice itu. Pada tempoh yang lalu saya bertanya tentang bilangan anak² Melayu yang belajar di-dalam Technical

College, maka jawab-nya bagitu juga.

Sakian-lah sahaja, Tuan Yang di-Pertua.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Kluang Utara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I note that the Honourable Member for Bungsar, a member of the Socialist Front which is on the way to political bankruptcy, has at last joined the P.P.P. in blaming the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Section. Mr. Speaker, Sir, although the Honourable Member for Ipoh is not here and neither is the Honourable Member for Bungsar, I hope they will hear what I have to say somehow.

While debating on the amendment made on the resolution by the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan, the Honourable Member for Ipoh referred to the speech of our Prime Minister at Jinjang last night and he eloquently alleged that the members of the M.C.A. Youth Section or the Mah Ching are thugs and that we are encouraging thugs. As Secretary-General of the Malayan Chinese Association Youth Section, I feel it is my duty to reply to him as such. I fully realise, of course, that the Honourable Member for Ipoh is a learned lawyer and in his eloquent speech he has always managed to distort the facts—the undeniable facts.

Sir, the M.C.A. Youth Section in Malaya or the Mah Ching strongly believes that a democratic institution exists in this country and would uphold such an institution at all costs. (*Applause*). In the words of our beloved Prime Minister last night, we have pledged to uphold the principles of democracy with determination and courage, because we feel that for the people to live in peace and happiness depends entirely upon them. Sir, it is with such firm belief that, in spite of the numerous cases where members of the Youth Section were bullied, intimidated and beaten up, the M.C.A. Youth Section did not retaliate. Today the M.C.A. Youth Section is a vast organisation with a total membership of more than 50,000, much more than that of all the members of the P.P.P. and the Socialist Front put together in

this country. Again, in the words of the Tengku, if the Alliance retaliates with violence, democracy would become a farce and so peace and happiness would be shattered. It is with this principle of democracy and free election that we gather strength from day to day, and we will no doubt continue to gather strength from day to day.

Sir, with regard to the allegation made on the Legal Defence Fund, I charge that the Honourable Member for Ipoh is a liar. *(Interruption).*

Mr. Speaker: Will you withdraw that word "liar"? It is unparliamentary.

Enche' Lee San Choon: Yes. Anyway, he is not telling the truth. Here is the fact. At the recent Delegates Conference of the M.C.A. Youth Section of Malaya, it was reported that numerous incidents had happened when our members were bullied, intimidated and beaten up by members of the Socialist Front or the P.P.P. It was then suggested that a Legal Aid Fund be established in order to protect our youths from being intimidated or beaten up by the thugs. We do not like to resort to violence. The very fact that members of the M.C.A. Youth Section were always beaten speaks for itself. Why were not the Socialist Front members beaten up? Why were not the members of the P.P.P. beaten up? Sir, the spontaneous response to the call for a Legal Aid Fund is a clear indication that we believe in law and order. During that Delegates Conference, within one hour of the motion moved, a sum of more than \$16,000 was raised from the delegates. Again, as the Secretary-General, I am proud of that. I am proud because our members love freedom and would go all out to help to maintain law and order. I would like to assure the Honourable Member for Ipoh and the Honourable Member for Bungsar that, should the members of the M.C.A. Youth Section be assaulted any more, we would have no hesitation to take them to Court. Sir, we raised \$16,000 within one hour, and we are confident that we could have much more support or aid if members of the P.P.P. and Socialist

Front continue to intimidate our youths.

However, Sir, I think the Honourable Member for Ipoh is rich and wealthy enough not to require part of the \$16,000 mentioned. Here, Sir, is a case where the Honourable Member for Ipoh deliberately tried to distort the facts. We raised the money to protect the democratic principles and to uphold law and order—not as the legal aid fund as he tried to mislead the House into believing by saying that we raised the legal aid fund to defend our members, and hence encouraging thugs and gangsters. This matter has been widely publicised and properly reported in the Chinese papers at that time. I am sorry indeed that the Honourable Member has interpreted wrongly from the Chinese papers. A challenge was made just now, or rather this morning, to point out members of secret societies among the Peoples' Progressive Party officials. I do not know whether there are any as everyone in this country knows, as well as I do, that the Peoples' Progressive Party belongs to the Seenivasagam Brothers only.

Enche' Chan Yoon Onn (Kampar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to clarify that the Peoples' Progressive Party does not belong to the Seenivasagam Brothers. I am a member of the Peoples' Progressive party.

Mr. Speaker: *(To Enche' Lee San Choon)* I do not think you can say that.

Enche' Lee San Choon: However, I would like to emphasise that the M.C.A. Youth Section does not and will never encourage thugs and gangsters. If as alleged the Honourable Member for Ipoh has the names and particulars of members who are also members of secret societies, it is his duty as a good citizen of this country, as he claims to be, to report to the Police, and our able and efficient Minister of Internal Security will deal with it accordingly. For the Honourable Member for Ipoh to attack members who are not here to defend themselves, I think, it is most unfair and unstatesmanlike.

I am sure that my colleague, the Honourable Senator Yeoh Kian Teik, who has also been attacked today would not allow such a serious allegation to be overlooked in the Senate.

Sir, as far as the Jinjang incident is concerned, I would like to quote an eye-witness, who is none other than the Honourable the Minister of Health and Social Welfare, and who was there when the case was reported. He said, "A few moments after arrival at the police station, I saw five youths, including a girl of the M.C.A. Youth Section, brought in, with four male youths suffering from head injuries and bleeding from their heads and the female youth suffering from bodily injuries. Subsequently another six M.C.A. youths were brought in suffering from bodily injuries. All the injured persons were made to report to the police station, etc."

Sir, the Honourable Member for Bungsar just now accused us of being undemocratic and that we had been badly beaten in the Jinjang Local Council election. Here is the fact—and I challenge him to deny it. Last year at the Jinjang Local Council election—the only stronghold of the Socialist Front in the whole of Malaya—we lost by 1,400 over votes. One year after that we lost by 400 votes. If not for the ugly fight we would have won all the Jinjang seats. I challenge the Honourable Member to deny this, and I also challenge him to deny that in all Local Councils in Johore the Alliance has won more than 80 per cent in respect of Local Council elections.

Enche' Lee Siok Yew (Sepang): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion by the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong as follows:

"Your Majesty,

We, the Speaker and Members of the Dewan Ra'ayat of the Federation of Malaya in Parliament assembled, beg leave to offer Your Majesty our humble thanks for the Gracious Speech with which the Third Session of the Parliament has been opened.

Sir, I have no intention to participate any more in the debate regarding the

challenge in respect of the Malayan Chinese Youth organisation in this House. Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to refer to the part of His Majesty's Speech concerning the Government's policy to continue to encourage the establishment of small industries and also to encourage the increase in production of other crops such as oil palm, coconut, and coffee. I am particularly happy to hear the assurance that every Ministry concerned will participate to the fullest extent to carry out this important task. This good news will particularly cheer up those depressed coffee planters who are now facing a hard time, as a result of the slump in coffee price and I wish to emphasise that the coffee industry is facing a real crisis; and if the Government does not give it adequate support and encouragement in good time then it will die a natural death.

Sir, the price of coffee seeds in 1952 was about \$280 per pikul, whereas the current price is only about \$75. From these figures, one will appreciate to what extent these coffee planters are suffering. This is the third time that I have brought up this matter with the object of enlisting the sympathy and support of the Ministry concerned in order to save this crop from disappearance. But to date, nothing encouraging has transpired from that Ministry. Due to the poor price of coffee seeds, the coffee planters are gradually transforming themselves into rubber planters, and this trend is certainly not consistent with the Government's policy of diversifying the primary products of our country so that the people will not be solely dependent on rubber. It will be a pity if no efforts are made to check this trend which will only lead to one result, and that is to reduce the coffee industry into a moribund state. Moreover, there are approximately 20,000 people who are dependent on the coffee crop for their daily food. Given a proper measure of encouragement, I am sure that this industry will help to contribute to more diversification of Malaya's economy.

In view of these facts I therefore urge the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to consider the

setting up of a Commission to investigate into such matters as :

- (a) cost of production and the economic price level for coffee seeds;
- (b) what are the factors which cause the price of coffee seeds to slump to the present uneconomic level;
- (c) marketing facilities; and
- (d) what measures should be taken by the Ministry to protect this primary crop and to help it to flourish.

In my opinion, Sir, this matter merits every consideration by the Ministry concerned, as it affects the livelihood of no less than 20,000 people. Therefore, I hope that the Honourable Minister will give due consideration to this matter at an early date.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, referring to public health, all of us are aware that there is a shortage of doctors for quite some time, and, according to the figures available, the ratio is one doctor to every 7,000 of the population. Public Health is a matter of vital importance, Sir, and I therefore urge the Minister of Health and Social Welfare to consider the recruitment of an adequate number of doctors at an early date. It will be realised that the majority of the patients come from poor families and to engage the services of private practitioners is definitely not within their means. But when these poor people are taken ill, the only place for them to go to for treatment is the Government hospital, where they can get free or cheaper medicine. Due to the shortage of doctors, the existing doctors and their staff are not only overworked, but such a situation is also detrimental to the welfare of the sick in that patients have to wait for long hours before their turn to see a doctor finally comes. Such long hours of waiting is certainly a torture to a sick person. May I, therefore, suggest that if all the existing vacancies in the Medical Officers establishment could not be filled locally, expatriate doctors from overseas countries, such as Japan and other countries, be considered for appointment on, say, a three-year

contract. It is known that Japan has surplus doctors, and the professional standard of these doctors is high. The strengthening of the senior medical staff will obviously improve the existing standard of our medical service and will go a long way to help the general public. By reducing the heavy pressure of work on the existing medical officers, Sir, the patients will get considerable benefit, as they will get better attention.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to refer to the matter of Education. I am sure everyone is aware of the comparatively poor examination results as obtained by many of our schools in recent years. I am inclined to think that such poor results are directly due to the present system of automatic promotion for pupils in schools. Personally, I feel that such a system only helps to encourage indolence amongst the pupils and teachers alike. If I were a pupil, I would say to myself: "I shall put away the books; there is no examination to fear for." I also observed that certain teachers do not take the trouble to correct the exercises done by their pupils. Such an attitude on the part of the teachers only help to encourage the boys to take an apathetic attitude towards their lessons, with the result that when the final examinations do come these pupils are caught. What results do we expect in these circumstances? Of course, only 40 per cent. This is indeed a sad thing to happen to a young nation like Malaya whose future is very much dependent on the younger generation now at school. I would attribute such poor achievements of our schools to the present system of automatic promotion, which has the effect of robbing the initiative and the spirit of hard work from the pupils and the teachers. I therefore urge the Honourable Minister of Education to review the present system of automatic promotion in order to determine whether it is justified to alter it for the benefit of our children.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of order. While we are prepared, I am sure, to make allowances for the Honourable Member, I think this is a clear case of reading. It seems to me

that he has got several pages more, Sir. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: Will you try to glance at your notes?

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Sir, I have only the last question which I want to bring up here. Somebody can speak here for a few hours, Sir, but I am taking not more than ten minutes. (*Laughter*).

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of the time taken up by you. The question, which the Honourable Member has raised on a point of order, is that you were reading your speech, which is not allowed in this House, and I am advising you just to glance at it. Do not read it. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lee Siok Yew: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please spare me a few minutes more as I intend to say a few words on a subject which concerns our rural development plan. Everyone will agree with me if I say this: that this Five-Year Plan is indeed a good and comprehensive plan aiming at improving the lot of the rural people in particular. The rural people are cherishing the day when the Plan will bring result home to them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, Sepang, there is a coastal strip. The people say that their most immediate concern is to appeal to the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives to take immediate steps to construct a coastal bund for about a mile in distance in order to prevent further soil erosion in this fishing village where there are over 6,000 people. Each year the sea encroaches upon the dry land of this village to the extent of about 50 feet along the coastal strip where over 100 houses are situated adjacent to the seaside; if the erosion is not checked, then these houses will be swallowed up by the sea in the foreseeable future. Therefore, I trust that the Minister concerned will give urgent consideration to this appeal. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman (Seberang Tengah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun ada-lah mengucapkan tahniah di-atas Titah Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong. Pada penggal

Parlimen yang pertama dan yang kedua, Duli Yang Maha Mulia ada bertitah yang berbunyi—

Sa-suatu chadangan yang baik patut di-sokong oleh semua parti dengan tidak meng-hiraukan dari mana terbit-nya chadangan itu. Semua parti ada mempunyai kewajipan-nya terhadap ra'ayat jelata negeri ini.

Bagitu-lah ucapan Titah di-Raja pada penggal yang pertama dan yang kedua, tetapi pada kali ini, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, berbunyi—

Beta sangat² tertarek hati di-atas perasaan muhibbah yang bertambah² baik di-antara ahli² pehak Kerajaan dan ahli² pehak pembangkang, baik di-dalam Dewan ini mahu pun di-luar

Tetapi, suntok dua hari lama-nya saya telah bersabar mendengar hujah² yang di-keluarkan oleh parti² pembangkang. Nampak-nya ahli² dari parti pembangkang telah pula menunjukkan belang mereka. Mereka menunjukkan sentimen parti untok mengeluarkan hujah² dalam Dewan ini, tetapi pada keseluruhannya dalam ucapan Titah di-Raja ini ada-lah satu Titah yang merupakan satu hasrat yang sa-benar-nya bertujuan hendak membaiki taraf hidup ra'ayat di-negara ini. Sunggoh pun perjalanan parti siasah ada-lah berlainan dasar ideology-nya tetapi kita semua tahu dasar Kerajaan Perikatan-lah yang sa-habis² baik bagi ra'ayat negeri ini supaya mereka dapat hidup dengan aman sentosa dan ma'amor.

Saya sedeh mendengar serangan² daripada parti² pembangkang ia-itu daripada Parti PAS, Parti Socialist Front dan juga PPP. Serangan² yang chukup kasar, lebeh daripada harimau yang ganas terhadap Yang Berhormat Perdana Menteri dan juga Menteri² yang lain. Ini boleh di-katakan saperti pepatah Melayu: "Kuman di-seberang laut kita nampak, tetapi gajah di-tepi mata kita ta' nampak." Mereka chuma mengajar sa-bagai ketam mengajar anak-nya berjalan betul, tetapi mereka sendiri ta' betul berjalan. Dalam Titah di-Raja berkenaan dengan Pembangunan Luar Bandar, saya mengambil peluang di-sini menguchapkan terima kaseh di-atas kejayaan² yang ada yang telah kita nampak di-dalam kawasan kita sendiri. Ini menunjukkan ia-itu rancangan Buku Merah telah pun berjalan dengan chukup lichen dan chukup

sempurna, tetapi pada pihak Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu bahawa rancangan Buku Merah ini ta' sa-suai malah mereka merasa megah dan bangga dengan rancangan Buku Kuning yang ada dalam negeri² Pantai Timor ia-itu Kelantan dan Trengganu. Saya mendapat tahu berkenaan dengan perusahaan yang di-adakan di-sana bahawa Pengerusi Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah telah mendapat allowance motor-car sa-lama 6 bulan sahaja lebih daripada \$4,000 tetapi wakil² ra'ayat di-negeri lain ta' ada satu sen pun mereka dapat.

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: On a point of order—36 (1). Ia berchakap satu perkara berkenaan dengan Pengerusi Tanah dengan perkara Negeri, yang saya tahu berkenaan dengan orang itu.

Mr. Speaker: Jangan chakap berkenaan perkara hak Negeri—hak Federal boleh. State matters ta' boleh. Proceed.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Dalam perkara Titah ini, berkenaan dengan kerjasama Negeri, maka sebab itu-lah saya mengambil kesempatan ia-itu menunjukkan bahawa ada Negeri yang tidak bekerjasama dengan pihak Kerajaan Pusat. Dalam lawatan Yang Berhormat Menteri² Perikatan ka-Pantai Timor ada-lah sa-benar-nya hendak menunjukkan pada ra'ayat di-sana betapa burok-nya dan betapa-kah chuai-nya wakil² daripada Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu terhadap ra'ayat yang telah mengundi mereka itu. Jadi ini bukanlah tujuan Menteri² Perikatan itu hendak menghasut atau sa-bagai-nya sa-bagaimana yang di-tudoh oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bachok mengatakan Yang Berhormat Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri yang ia ia-lah sa-orang Ketua Kongsi Gelap.

Dalam soal pelajaran ada juga Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok menudoh Kerajaan di-atas kelemahan murid² Melayu, oleh sebab sekolah²-nya kecil, rumah² guru ta' begitu elok

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Untuk penjelasan, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, wakil Tanah Merah.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: Ya, wakil Tanah Merah, dan lain² lagi. Ini terserah-lah kepada Jawatan-Kuasa Penyiasat yang telah di-tubuhkan baharu² ini, maka saya perchaya wakil dari Tanah Merah pun telah membuat laporan dan telah pun menghantar—saya rasa kepada pihak Jawatan-Kuasa ini. Ini kita hendak-lah sama² menunggu, sa-hingga kita mendapat segala laporan yang akan di-bentangkan kepada kita nanti.

Di-atas soal pelajaran agama, pihak Parti Islam sa-Tanah Melayu tidak sa-orang pun yang bangun berchakap tadi menguchapkan terima kaseh atau berasa bangga kerana Kerajaan telah menguntukkan dalam meshuarat belanjawan yang lalu sa-banyak \$2½ juta untuk guru² agama di-Sekolah Kebangsaan dan Jenis Kebangsaan. Ini patut sa-kali Parti Islam yang menganut pada ajaran Koran dan hadith itu menguchapkan terima kaseh, tetapi tidak sa-patah pun Ahli itu menyebutkan dan ta' sa-patah pun menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan.

Berkenaan dengan Titah di-Raja tentang soal luar negeri, banyak Ahli² yang telah berchakap, tetapi wakil dari Bungsar mengatakan pendirian Kerajaan Perikatan ini ta' tegas. Saya suka menyatakan dalam manifesto Perikatan ia-itu segala janji² Perikatan telah pun Kerajaan tunaikan, tetapi saya hairan oleh sebab wakil Bungsar tadi dengan terang² menunjukkan belang-nya ia-itu ia bertanya kenapa-kah Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak bersuara kepada Cuba—Castro dan lain² lagi.

Tetapi ia menudoh pula yang Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-bagai “tool Amerika” atau “perkakas” Amerika. Tetapi soal Laos, Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Bungsar tidak menegor, sebab mereka itu selalu pro kominis, pro Russia—tidak pro kominis pun—pro Russia, kerana Russia ada champor tangan di-Laos. Maka dalam perkara ini saya berasa hairan di-atas pendirian dan sikap Socialist Front. Dan juga wakil dari Damansara mengatakan Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak berdiri tegas dan tidak menyokong di-atas perjuangan Angola untuk

menchapai kemerdekaan, dan juga tidak mendesak Kerajaan British supaya membebaskan Jomo Kenyatta ia-itu pemimpin Mau-Mau di-Kenya. Jadi ini semua menunjukkan pendirian masing² parti. Tetapi walau bagaimana pun, saya perchaya dasar luar negeri kita sangat-lah memuaskan, langkah dan pendirian Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri ada-lah tegas, yang mana hampir seluroh dunia telah memberikan ucapan tahniah kepada Yang Teramat Mulia Perdana Menteri, dan yang tidak memberi ucapan tahniah dan berasa tidak puas hati di-atas langkah Yang Teramat Mulia itu ia-lah PAS., Socialist Front dan P.P.P.

Wakil dari Bachok dan Tanah Merah menentang di-atas usaha Yang Teramat Mulia hendak mengadakan satu Pertubuhan Negara Islam ia-itu Commonwealth Negara Islam

Enche' Zulkiflee bin Muhammad: Tuan Yang di-Pertua, on a point of explanation. Saya tidak menentang, saya chuma menengok perkembangannya. Dalam surat khabar hari ini pun ada mengatakan, saya tidak menentang.

Mr. Speaker: Ia kata, ia tidak menentang.

Enche' Othman bin Abdullah (Tanah Merah): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, untuk penjelasan. Wakil Tanah Merah tidak ada menyebut Commonwealth Islam.

Mr. Speaker: Wakil Tanah Merah tidak ada menyebut perkara itu.

Enche' Ibrahim bin Abdul Rahman: tetapi jika tidak menentang pun, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, patut-lah Ahli² Yang Berhormat itu menguchapkan terima kasih, kerana saya tahu PAS juga ada berchadang pada tahun sudah, ia-itu Ketua Pemuda PAS yang telah hadir dalam persidangan di-Cairo, tetapi ia telah keluar, kerana tidak mendapat mandat daripada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, beliau hadir sa-bagai diri-nya sendiri.

Berkenaan dengan keamanan, kita telah banyak mendengar pagi ini tentang Ma Cheng dan Wah Kie. Saya sa-bagai ahli Perikatan, yang mana M.C.A. ada-lah satu badan yang bersama dengan U.M.N.O. dan M.I.C., saya berasa dukachita di-atas tuduhan²

wakil dari Ipoh yang mengatakan pemuda M.C.A. terdiri banyak daripada Mah Cheng dan Wah Kie atau kongsi gelap. Saya suka memberi tahu dalam Dewan ini, ia-itu jangan-lah menudoh pemuda M.C.A. sahaja atau lain² pemuda, tetapi dalam P.P.P juga saya perchaya ada, kerana bukti-nya pada tahun sudah ia-itu sa-hari terdahulu daripada lawatan Yang Amat Berhormat Perdana Menteri ka-Serang Tengah untuk membuka satu chawangan U.M.N.O., polis telah menangkap sa-orang pemuda China dekat dengan Juru ia-itu satu sungai. Pemuda itu ada membawa sa-laras pistol, dan apabila di-pereksa di-dapati pemuda itu ada membawa kad P.P.P.—ahli P.P.P. Jadi yang membela-nya pun ia-lah sa-orang loyer dari Ipoh yang bernama D. R. Seenivasagam. Saya perchaya D. R. Seenivasagam ini ia-lah Setia-Usaha P.P.P.

Berchapak tentang Malayanisation, saya suka menerangkan di-sini ia-itu Kerajaan memang mengambil berat tentang soal ini. Pada pendapat saya lebeh baik ada 100 atau 1,000 pegawai expatriate yang betul² ta'at setia kepada Persekutuan Tanah Melayu daripada 100 atau 90 atau 10 pegawai tempatan yang berpaling kepada Marxism atau Lenin. Jadi di-dalam soal pegawai² ini saya suka menarek perhatian pehak yang berkenaan ia-itu kebanyakan pegawai² tinggi yang ada pada hari ini tidak bekerja dengan begitu lichin dengan pegawai yang di-bawah tangan-nya. Kita dapati pegawai rendah dalam Division III dan IV tidak begitu hormat kepada pegawai tinggi dalam Division I. Dalam perkara ini saya berasa hairan sebab jikalau pegawai tinggi dalam Division I itu orang puteh, kita dapati pegawai rendah dalam Division III dan IV selalu menghormati pada pegawai tinggi itu. Jadi sa-kira-nya perkara ini berjalan terus begitu sahaja maka tidak-lah dapat jabatan yang berkenaan itu berjalan dengan lichin.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Honourable Member who spoke last referred to a paragraph in His Majesty's Gracious Speech where His Majesty has expressed his satisfaction at the feelings of personal

friendliness which exist between both sides of this House. I would like to assure the Honourable Member who spoke last that on our part we have and still will continue to have feelings of the greatest personal friendship with Members who sit on the other side. I do hope that, just because he feels that we have attacked like tigers, he will not consider us as wild animals waiting to devour those who sit in front of us. I would like to assure him that if in return the Alliance attacks us like tigers, it will not affect our feelings, our personal friendship, for the other side. Each one of us, when we attack, does so because we conscientiously believe that, having been returned to this House, it is our duty to attack if we consider that there is reason to attack, and I am sure the Alliance Members expect us to attack when necessary.

Now, let us consider how this unpleasant situation in this House has arisen today. I think the blame must be laid squarely on the Honourable Member who moved the motion before the House. It is a pity that in moving a motion of such importance, the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan should have seized the opportunity to do a bit of propaganda for his political party—and not satisfied with that, he took the liberty of making an attack on Opposition political parties. He singled out the Peoples' Progressive Party for this purpose and in so doing what did he say? I was not here but this is what I have been told: in effect, what he said was, "Look at Menglembu, where the Peoples' Progressive Party is in control. What has happened? The people are living in fear.", and so on. However, I think, if the Honourable Member had paused to consider the duties of an elected member of this House, or even the duties of an Ipoh Town Councillor, he would not have been so rash or hasty to blame the Peoples' Progressive Party for the state of lawlessness that exists in Menglembu, because when a person is elected for a constituency he does not take over the Police duties for that constituency. An Ipoh Town Councillor is not entrusted with law enforcement

duties. We have got limited powers. A Member of Parliament has no power at all if he belongs to the Opposition. The Police are under the control of the Alliance Government, and for any lawlessness, the ultimate responsibility lies on the Alliance Government and the Alliance Government alone. How can it be said of an elected Member of the Opposition: "You were elected for Menglembu; now, look at what happened in Menglembu."? If the situation gets bad in Menglembu, it is due to the lack of efficiency, or perhaps some other reason, on the part of those entrusted with the task of preserving law and order in Menglembu—not the Peoples' Progressive Party.

Now, I would like to refute a few untruths—to put it politely—which were uttered by the Honourable Member for Kluang. One of the untruths, which is more in the nature of a joke, I hope, is that the Peoples' Progressive Party belongs to the Seenivasagam Brothers and, therefore, there are no gangsters, or at least he did not know whether there were gangsters or not in the Peoples' Progressive Party. I do not blame him for it, and I am sure that the Honourable Member for Ipoh does not claim to have such powers—that the two of us alone could have influence in eight State constituencies and five Parliamentary constituencies. The Peoples' Progressive Party is a political party like any other party; it belongs to the members, and we are elected as office bearers annually just as office bearers are elected in any political party. Therefore, I do not think that with the intelligence which one presumes the Honourable Member possesses he could have meant seriously what he did say. (*Interruption*).

The Honourable Member took grave exception to the allegations which were made against the Mah Ching organisation. However, all that he could do was to praise himself and his organisation. He did not really refute any of the allegations that were levelled squarely against the Mah Ching this morning. The Honourable

Member for Ipoh gave the name of a man in Chendrong—and I think Members on the other side will appreciate that whenever the Peoples' Progressive Party makes an allegation it is prepared to substantiate it. We gave the name of a man who is the leader of a youth section in Chendrong new village and that has not been denied. Further we do not say that in this House only. I promise Honourable Members that we will repeat that in Ipoh tomorrow.

The Honourable Member for Kluang says, "It is unfair to attack members of the public who are not here." Again, I assure him that most of the statements made in this House this morning have been made outside this House, and what has not been made outside this House will be repeated outside this House within two or three days.

As for the Honourable Senator Mr. Yeoh Kian Teik, the Honourable Member for Kluang says that he is sure the Honourable Mr. Yeoh Kian Teik will not allow the allegations made this morning to be overlooked. In fact, in regard to the Honourable Senator, some of these allegations have already been made in public and the rest of them will in due course be made in public. We claim no privilege here, although by our Standing Rules and Orders we are entitled to privileges—and indeed I think that in every Parliament the purpose of granting privileges is to enable a Member to say in the House something which he cannot with impunity say outside: that is the purpose of granting the privileges to Members of the House—otherwise there is no meaning. However, we do not take advantage of that. What we say in this House, if challenged, we will repeat outside this House.

The Honourable Member for Kluang asks, "Why is it always that only the M.C.A. get hurt in clashes?" Well, one week ago there was a Local Council election at Chenderiang where the P.P.P. and the M.C.A. were the contestants—and what happened at Chenderiang? At Chenderiang the P.P.P. workers were ambushed in a

section of the new village which has barbed wire around it. They were pelted with broken bottles and they had to creep under the barbed wire and got scratched all over the body. Perhaps, the Honourable Member living in Kluang does not know what is going on in Perak, but the Honourable Member for Ipoh is talking of what he knew and not what he did not know, as the Honourable Member for Kluang was doing.

He took grave exception to the allegation that the M.C.A. was organising a Legal Aid Fund to assist gangsters in the Mah Ching. He said, "No, it is not for that purpose. It is to prosecute people in the P.P.P. and the Socialist Front who may attack the Mah Ching." But perhaps if he reads the newspapers, he will realise that when the man in Chendrong was arrested and detained by the Alliance Police—not the P.P.P. Police—a statement was immediately issued saying that legal aid was going to be offered the man and that in future aid would be available to all members of the Mah Ching who were arrested and detained—and indeed a complaint was made in the Chinese press that members of Mah Ching were persecuted by the Police. Those are the facts and they are recorded in the papers for those who wish to remember.

Now, referring to Jinjang, and I am not speaking on behalf of the Socialist Front, but it has been mentioned, and I think that I should say something on it. The Honourable Member for Kluang assumes that it was all the fault of the Socialist Front, but I must give due credit to the Honourable the Prime Minister, because when he spoke in Jinjang he did not presume to know whose fault it was. He said, "I do not know whose fault it is, but if it happens again it must be declared a black area." Perhaps, the Honourable Member for Kluang has done Mah Ching a disservice by not informing the Honourable the Prime Minister where the fault lay before the matter was raised in this House. Indeed, I do not think that there is any justification for the Honourable

Member for Kluang to be shocked at the revelation made in this House this morning because, if I remember correctly, a few days ago at their own meeting they decided to advise their youths not to wear yankee pants. How did that necessity arise? If they were all decent honourable men, why was it necessary at a meeting openly to say "we have advised our men not to wear yankee pants",

Finally, he made a somewhat serious statement. He said that \$16,000 had been collected and he warned us—he warned the P.P.P.—"in future, if you try to be funny with the Mah Ching, you are going to be convicted or you are going to be prosecuted." Now let me assure the Honourable Member that neither \$16,000 nor \$16 million is going to secure any conviction in a court of law, because in this country convictions are not secured or measured by the amount of money which you have in your Legal Aid Fund. It is the truth and the truth only that counts in a court of law. I hope the day will never come, and I hope the Honourable Member is not anticipating the day when, with money, he could secure convictions against Members of the Opposition.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud (Temerloh): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun pada kali ini ia-lah untuk menentang . . .

Mr. Speaker: Saya chuma hendak mengingatkan—Yang Berhormat tadi sudah berchakap atas usul yang pertama. Jadi jangan di-ulangkan balek kapada perkara itu. Chakap atas pindaan itu sahaja, sebab memberi peluang kapada orang yang belum berchakap lagi.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Saya tidak hendak berchakap atas apa yang saya sudah chakapkan tadi, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tetapi saya menentang atas chadangan ia-itu satu pindaan yang di-bawa oleh wakil dari Bachok. Dalam pindaan itu ia menegaskan kata-nya: "tidak di-sebutkan didalam-nya dengan tegas 'azam Kerajaan Kebawah Duli akan memelihara dasar ke'adilan di-dalam sikap-nya di-dalam

masaalah² antara bangsa." Ini satu daripada pindaan yang saya fikir tidak-lah patut di-buat pada usul yang pertama untuk memberi satu ucapan tahniah kapada Duli Yang Maha Mulia atas ucapan titah baginda itu. Sikap Kerajaan kita terhadap segala bangsa dalam dunia ini yang mana kita ada-lah bersikap bebas dan 'adil. Dalam keterangan yang kita dengar ada-lah asas-nya maka pindaan yang di-buat itu pada fikiran saya ia-lah di-tujukan kapada dua Negeri ia-itu atas kedudukan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu dengan Kerajaan bebas Algeria, dan lagi satu yang saya dengar wakil dari Tanah Merah mengatakan atas sikap Kerajaan kita dengan Kerajaan Siam. Kita bersimpati dengan pemberrontakan Algeria sa-bagaimana kita chontohkan ia-itu kita telah memberi layanan yang baik terhadap wakil yang datang ka-Persekutuan Tanah Melayu sa-bagaimana sambutan² yang besar, dan ucapan² daripada wakil itu kapada kita semua dan juga derma yang diberikan oleh ra'ayat jelata bahkan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Ada-kah tidak ini yang menunjukkan yang kita bersama² dengan Kerajaan Bebas Algeria itu?

Yang kedua berkenaan dengan orang² Melayu di-Selatan Siam yang telah di-sebutkan oleh wakil dari Tanah Merah. Saya perchaya ada-lah segala berita² yang di-dengar oleh kita di-Tanah Melayu ini ia-lah melalui surat khabar dan juga melalui daripada peraih² yang datang dari Selatan Siam yang berasal dari Tanah Melayu. Kita belum tahu apa-kah kedudukan yang sa-benar-nya telah terjadi dalam negeri Siam itu atau di-kenal dengan negeri Thai. Yang pertama hal ini ia-lah hal negeri Thai sendiri. Kita ta' boleh champor. Saya telah melawat ka-negeri itu. Saya tahu bagaimana Kerajaan Siam melayan orang² di-situ. Mereka di-benarkan memileki tanah, mereka di-benarkan beragama bahkan Kerajaan Siam menguntukkan tiap² kaum bagi membuat surau dan membuat masjid. Jadi yang kita dengar bidasan² yang di-katakan oleh wakil tadi terhadap orang² Melayu maka tentu-lah ada sebab² di-sebalek-nya. Tetapi saya perchaya perkara itu tidak benar yang Kerajaan itu menindas seluroh orang²

Melayu yang berasal Melayu di-Selatan Siam itu. Saya telah pergi ka-sana dan saya juga telah berpeluang berchakap dengan orang² Melayu di-sana dan saya mendapat berita bahawa perkara keganasan yang telah terjadi di-atas perbuatan perasaan fanatic itu dan dengan fanatic atau ta'suf perhubungan yang melulu maka dengan sebab itulah perbuatan yang tidak di-kehendaki yang menghalang atan mengancam keamanan negeri itu yang menentang Kerajaan negeri itu, maka Kerajaan Siam

Mr. Speaker: Itu sudah lebeh. Saya benarkan juga tadi, ini sudah lebeh daripada patut dan tidak ada kena-mengena dalam perkara ini.

Enche' Mohamed Yusof bin Mahmud: Jadi saya menegaskan bahawa berita itu ada-lah bohong. Kedua, soal pindaan ini. Ada-lah pindaan yang di-katakan kepentingan negeri ini dalam masaalah antara-bangsa berkenaan dengan hadiah kita \$11 juta kepada Kerajaan Vietnam. Bagi kita penduduk negeri yang bebas yang berjiran, yang berbaik dengan segala negeri yang di-sekeliling kita maka satu kewajipan kita ia-lah untuk memberi bantuan kepada mereka yang meminta bantuan untuk mengamankan negeri itu, bukan untuk memberi bantuan kepada negeri itu bagi mencerubohi negeri lain maka rasa saya tidak-lah patut usul ini dimasukkan untuk di-sampaikan kepada Duli Yang Maha Mulia itu.

Tuan Haji Hasan Adli bin Haji Arshad (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya bangun di-sini bagi menyatakan sokongan saya di-atas pindaan yang di-kemukakan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat wakil dari Bachok sa-bagaimana yang di-tegaskan oleh wakil itu pada pagi tadi bahawa satu daripada perkara yang mendorong pindaan ini di-kemukakan ia-lah supaya Kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu tidak berat menjalankan apa² langkah yang menasabah yang sa-wajarnya kerana menyiasat kekejaman yang di-katakan telah di-hebahkan berlaku-nya ka-atas orang² Melayu di-Siam itu. Tidak-lah maksud saya hendak memanjangkan keterangan itu, tetapi apa yang patut saya ulangkan di-sini ia-lah

perasaan atau keinginan supaya Kerajaan negeri ini mengambil perhatian dan mengadakan langkah atas masaalah penindasan orang² Melayu di-Selatan Siam itu bukan sa-mata² di-timbulkan oleh Ahli Persatuan Islam sa-Tanah Melayu yang bersifat parti pembangkang dalam Dewan ini atau kerana sebab² politik parti ini, tetapi chadangan ini telah di-timbulkan juga daripada beberapa bahagian UMNO dalam negeri ini sa-bagaimana satu berita yang tersiar baharu² ini satu chadangan yang telah di-luluskan oleh UMNO bahagian Kuala Trengganu yang meminta ibu Pejabat UMNO supaya mengambil langkah sa-kurang²-nya menyiasat atau apa langkah yang lain yang wajib atas masaalah kekejaman yang berlaku ka-atas orang² Melayu di-selatan Siam itu.

Kami tahu usul ini akan di-tolak, tetapi kami merasa sangat-lah menasabah kami memohon kepada Perdana Menteri khas-nya atau kepada Kerajaan negeri ini 'am-nya supaya tidak-lah kira-nya memberatkan pada masa yang akan datang menjalankan sa-satu langkah walau pun satu langkah yang paling kecil memerentahkan kepada wakil Duta kita yang ada di-Siam itu bagi menyiasat dan membuat laporan yang lengkap di-atas berita yang di-hebahkan pada masa yang telah lalu.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, beruchap kepada titah ucapan Duli Yang Maha Mulia Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong maka saya suka hendak menyentuh satu perkara yang tersebut dalam titah Seri Paduka Baginda itu ia-itu berkenaan dengan kemudahan atas pelajaran menengah di-negeri ini. Menurut titah Seri Paduka Baginda itu bahawa kemudahan akan di-tambah untuk memperoleh pelajaran dengan menggunakan bahasa kebangsaan sa-bagai bahasa pengantar baik dalam peringkat rendah mahu pun peringkat sekolah menengah. Ini ada-lah satu keazaman yang kami junjong tinggi, tetapi apa yang kami harapkan ia-lah kesungguhan-nya dalam mengisikan dan melaksanakan azam atau kenyataan yang telah di-lapadzkan oleh baginda itu. Oleh kerana, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, tidak sempurna-nya dan tidak lengkap-nya kemudahan² bagi melakukan atau bagi memajukan pelajaran

menengah dalam bahasa kebangsaan ini. Ketidak sempurnaan itu telah menimbulkan beberapa perkara yang tidak puas hati dan ketidak puashatian ini-lah yang telah mendorongkan baharu² ini di-mana telah berlaku satu mogok di-Sekolah Menengah Dato' Abdul Razak, Tanjong Malim, Perak. Terlanjur saya menyebutkan hal ini suka-lah saya memberi pandangan bahawa dalam soal pemogokan penuntut² di-Sekolah Menengah Dato' Abdul Razak itu Kementerian Pelajaran telah melakukan satu kesalahan dengan menutup sekolah itu serta memerentahkan penuntut² itu pulang ka-kampong, sebab saya katakan salah dan silap, oleh kerana ini ada-lah satu kerugian—kerugian yang akan diterima dan menimpa murid² itu dalam pelajaran mereka.

Sa-patut-nya langkah menutup sekolah itu tidak-lah di-jalankan apa lagi menghantar penuntut balek ka-kampong-nya, tetapi apa yang patut di-jalankan oleh Kementerian Pelajaran ia-lah sa-kurang²-nya memberi chuti buat sementara kapada Guru Besar atau Pengetua sekolah itu, yang terang² tidak di-ingini oleh penuntut itu dengan sebab² yang menasabah; itu-lah langkah yang patut di-buat, bukan-lah dengan menghantar penuntut² itu balek ka-kampong-nya. Saya perchaya bahawa satu penyiasatan akan di-jalankan di-sekolah itu, dan hendak-nya penyiasatan itu ada-lah satu penyiasatan yang 'adil dan rapi yang tidak akan menganiaya nasib penuntut² Melayu itu dalam lapangan pelajaran mereka.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda ini dalam masa-lah pelajaran telah di-sebutkan bahawa dua perkara yang besar dalam hal Pelajaran akan di-ambil berat. Pertama, menaikkan had umur berhenti sekolah dan yang kedua memberi pelajaran perchuma kapada kanak² negeri ini pada masa yang akan datang. Saya rasa kedua² perkara ini tidak-lah chukup, sa-kurang²-nya ada perkara yang besar yang patut di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan pada tahun ini, ia-itu memberi pelajaran menengah yang chukup, mengadakan kelas yang chukup bagi beribu² anak² Melayu yang lulus dalam pelajaran rendah di-

negeri ini yang tidak dapat peluang melanjutkan pelajaran-nya dalam sekolah menengah. Sunggoh pun dalam Titah Seri Paduka Baginda telah di-sebutkan berkali² ia-itu Sekolah Lanjutan akan di-adakan kerana menampung kekurangan kelas pelajaran bagi penuntut yang telah tamat sekolah rendah, tetapi satu perkara yang patut di-insafi oleh kita bersama Kementarian Pelajaran khusus-nya, ia-itu ibu-bapa orang Melayu khas-nya tidak puas hati dan mereka merasa tidak-lah chukup dengan Sekolah Lanjutan. Apa yang mereka mahu ia-lah kelas pelajaran menengah bagi mereka yang telah lulus sekolah rendah.

Saya yakin, Tuan Yang di-Pertua, sa-kira-nya masalaah menampung hasrat ibu-bapa Melayu dalam pelajaran menengah ini bagi anak mereka tidak di-isi dan di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan negeri ini atau oleh Kementerian Pelajaran negeri ini, maka masa-nya akan tiba, kita akan melihat ibu-bapa Melayu—kerana negeri ini negeri demokrasi sa-bagaimana yang di-katakan oleh Menteri—akan mengadakan tunjok perasaan (picket), bukan sahaja di-hadapan Pejabat Pelajaran Daerah bahkan akan di-hadapan Kementerian Pelajaran, hatta di-rumah Menteri Pelajaran atau Menteri Penolong Pelajaran—saya tidak menyuruh supaya ibu-bapa buat demikian, tetapi masa-nya akan tiba yang perkara ini akan berlaku.

Tuan Yang di-Pertua, ini-lah satu daripada perkara yang besar yang saya rasa patut di-ambil berat oleh Kerajaan negeri ini.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin (Tanjong):

Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the Honourable Member for Bachok brought the amendment on the motion I expected discussion to take place on the subject of foreign affairs. However, speaker after speaker spoke and they spoke on something other than foreign affairs.

Mr. Speaker: I must warn you that they are quite in order. Although we are debating the amendment, Members of this House are at liberty to speak on the original motion. Otherwise I would have stopped them. You need not comment on that.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am merely explaining my confusion; and having realised that we can speak on the original motion I gather courage to stand up to speak on the original motion because you, as Speaker of this House, Sir, have ruled that we can do so. When the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan moved the humble Address to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong I noticed that he was trying to adopt the procedure of the British Parliament whereby he tried to be as non-controversial as possible, and he referred to his constituency. But unfortunately his plans misfired. The Honourable Member for Ipoh took great exception to his reference to Menglembu and as a result of that we had a very interesting discussion on thugs and secret societies.

The Honourable Member for Larut Selatan also took a great deal of trouble by his eloquent speech to create the impression that he is extremely modest, because in his speech he has told this House that he is not going to flatter himself by saying that he is the most outstanding of the Alliance Back-Benchers. In the course of the debate, we had the opportunity of listening to eminent Alliance Back-Benchers, such as the Honourable Member for Kluang Utara, and also the eminent Member for Sepang, and I feel that the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan is overdoing it by saying that he is not going to flatter himself. Even if he were to say that he is going to flatter himself by saying that he is the most eminent of the Alliance Back-Benchers as far as speech-making is concerned, I for one will not say that he is boasting, because to be the most outstanding need not necessarily mean that he is good. So, the very fact that the Honourable Member for Larut Selatan has been chosen two years in succession to make this Address of Thanks to His Majesty is, perhaps, a testimony of the fact that as far as the Alliance is concerned he is considered to be pretty good and that the Alliance is having great difficulty to find somebody else to take his place, so much so that in spite of the blunders, in

spite of the misfire, last year as well as this year, the Alliance next year may find that it still, in spite of all these, has no alternative but to call upon him again to deliver the Address.

Mr. Speaker: A very long preamble! (*Laughter*).

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall now come to the Speech of His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong. In view of the fact that a great deal of time has been spent during this debate on the question of thugs and secret societies, perhaps, it is appropriate for me, first of all, to refer to the Ministry of Internal Security. I do this for two good reasons: firstly because the subject has been discussed at great length during this debate and secondly because the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security is present in the House tonight and listening attentively to what I am saying. So, I shall seize this opportunity of commencing my comments on the Ministry of Internal Security.

Sir, in the Gracious Speech, great emphasis has been laid on the question of peace and security in this country and the determination of the Government to maintain appropriate steps and measures for the purpose, and one paragraph went on further to say, and I quote:

"In order to commemorate the successful termination of the Emergency and to record this country's appreciation of the sacrifice and service of the security forces and of those who bore their part in the campaign, the Government intends to erect a worthy monument depicting the victory of our forces over the enemy and the triumph of democracy over communism. This monument will stand, together with a fitting memorial to those who gave their lives in this glorious cause, in surroundings of dignity and beauty in the Lake Gardens in Kuala Lumpur. It will be completed by Merdeka Day, 1962, at a cost of over one million dollars. It is the intention of my Government, which is providing approximately half this sum, that the people of this country should be given an opportunity of showing their tangible appreciation of its historic significance by making their contribution towards this permanent record of the glorious services of our Security Forces, the Commonwealth Forces and the civilian population."

I must say here, Sir, that whilst agreeing to the erection of a memorial to commemorate the termination of the Emergency and victory of democracy over communism, I feel that such a large sum of money should be spent on some useful purpose. Surely one can commemorate the memory of those who died for a glorious cause in a more appropriate and more useful manner. One can build, perhaps, a school for the blind or a school for the deaf with this tremendous sum of money rather than to build a monument that will serve no useful purpose to the community. By building some useful school or something of that sort, we can still commemorate the memory of those who died for the cause of democracy. It does not mean that we cannot do so—to build a memorial—but I for one cannot see the logic of the expenditure of such a sum of money for a monument. And, above all, who is going to build this monument; are they going to be craftsmen of Malaya who are skilled in Arts; or is it going to be a Malayan product made by Malaysians? Unfortunately, I cannot see anywhere in the speech to tell us something about this monument that is going to cost us over \$1 million. It merely says that the “monument will stand, together with a fitting memorial to those who gave their lives, in surroundings of dignity and beauty.” But it says nothing about where the memorial is going to come from and who is going to make the memorial, but I believe, Sir, that the decision to have this memorial came very abruptly. If I am not wrong, Sir, from reports, I believe that the idea of having a memorial struck the Prime Minister when he visited the United States. When the Honourable the Prime Minister visited the United States, he was shown around various places of interest and among the things shown to him was the famous Iwo Jima memorial. Sir, according to the reports, the Prime Minister was so impressed with the Memorial that he placed an order for a similar memorial to be made by the same people for Malaya. So, you see, Sir, that we will be spending this very large sum of money on a memorial

that is to be made in America, a memorial with American ideas, a memorial which will be erected in the spirit of the Americans.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I feel that the question of erecting a memorial in a country like Malaya, which has just achieved independence, should be to see to it that it is one for national pride, and national craftsmen should be encouraged at all costs. Apart from the fact that I oppose the erection of a memorial which is of no utility, if the Honourable the Prime Minister feels strongly enough that such a memorial is necessary, then I feel that the people of this country should be called upon to make it. The people of this country should be called upon to design it and, I would suggest, that the memorial should be made from materials produced in this country. It is only by so doing that we can demonstrate to the people of the world that we are proud of what our people and our country can produce.

During the colonial regime, whenever a memorial was erected, it is understandable that it was copied piece-meal from colonial countries. We have statues in Kuala Lumpur and in various parts of Malaya which are not unlike statues in London, Birmingham or in Edinburgh. But we have now attained independence and we must have our own ideas as to what is appropriate as a memorial in our own country. If one goes to Japan, we will see something characteristically Japanese in the form of a memorial; you have the Yasukuni Shrine and various things which are typically Japanese; you go to India, you will see various memorials which are typically Indian—and of nowhere else; and people from countries all over the world flock to Japan and India to have a look at the beautiful memorials which are indigenous. Why should it be that in this country, after attaining independence, no attempt has been made whatsoever to encourage our local people, local craftsmen, to pursue this art? We can only do so by encouraging them and in

order to encourage them we must make use of.

Mr. Speaker: You have been repeating too much.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: I am sorry, Sir, I was unaware that I have been repeating.

Mr. Speaker: I am only reminding you.

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: Sir, in the light of what I have said, if it is not already too late, perhaps, something could be done about this matter. If a memorial we must have, let us have something that will have some utility to the people of this country.

It is interesting to hear of the Emergency coming to an end; it is very interesting to hear that we are building memorials; but it is my earnest hope that if democracy has already triumphed over communism, let us hope that the Honourable the Minister of Internal Security will see to it that we in this country can enjoy all the freedoms of democracy. Let us hope that he can see his way to amend the Internal Security Ordinance. During the course of this debate, we have heard of speeches with regard to thuggery and gangsterism. I would appeal to the Honourable Minister that if he must use arbitrary powers, such powers be confined to thugs and secret society gangsters, irrespective of the fact that they are members of Mah Ching or the M.C.A.

An HONOURABLE MEMBER: Or the Socialist Front!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: and that his fondness of using arbitrary powers should not be directed towards members of political organisations, particularly members of opposition political organisations. Let us hope that now that we are going to have a memorial it will be one to remind us that we are living in a democracy, that he will see to it that as far as speech, association and assembly is concerned he can see his way towards lifting the

very drastic restrictions on the freedom of assembly, freedom of publication and freedom of speech, because I believe that he is also the Minister of the Interior and that is under his jurisdiction.

Sir, in my capacity as the General Secretary of the Labour Party, I had the misfortune of receiving letters from his Secretary reminding me that my Party and Divisions of my Party should not publish newsletters, because according to his definition, he considers newsletters to be newspapers, and newspapers according to the Printing Press Ordinance requires a permit, and according to the definition of "newspaper" in the Printing Press Ordinance, everything can be construed as a newspaper. If my party holds a meeting and make certain decisions, and if I should decide to cyclostyle such decisions in the form of a newsletter for circularisation to my members, according to the Ministry it is a newspaper and I must apply for permission before I can publish it. I put it to this House, Sir, that this is a definite restriction on the liberty of a person to publish and, as a result of this, it is almost impossible for political parties to put forward its views to convince others.

On one occasion, we had a Conference in Johore Bahru, and, because publishing costs in Johore Bahru are more expensive than in Singapore, we decided to publish our report and to get it printed in Singapore.

Dato' Dr. Ismail: Shame!

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: But when the parcel of annual reports was sent back from Singapore, it was stopped by the Ministry, and we were told that we could not collect our annual reports without getting permission from the Ministry of the Interior. So, as a result of that we have to submit copies for scrutiny, and after a great deal of difficulty we managed to get the report into the Federation of Malaya. This I submit, Sir, is unnecessary hindrance on publication. It seems to me that as

far as the Ministry is concerned, they make no differentiation whatsoever. However.

Mr. Speaker: Time is up. Are you going to finish?

Enche' Tan Phock Kin: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The meeting is adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Adjourned at 11.00 p.m.