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Friday
18th December, 1964

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

OFFICIAL REPORT

**FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF MALAYSIA**

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MALAYSIA
DEWAN RA'AYAT
(HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES)

Official Report

First Session of the Second Dewan Ra'ayat

Friday, 18th December, 1964

The House met at 9.30 a.m.

PRESENT:

- The Honourable Mr Speaker, DATO' CHIK MOHAMED YUSUF BIN SHEIKH ABDUL RAHMAN, S.P.M.P., J.P., Dato' Bendahara, Perak.
- „ the Minister of Home Affairs and Minister of Justice, DATO' DR ISMAIL BIN DATO' HAJI ABDUL RAHMAN, P.M.N. (Johor Timor).
- „ the Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications, DATO' V. T. SAMBANTHAN, P.M.N. (Sungei Siput).
- „ the Minister of Transport, DATO' HAJI SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR, P.M.N. (Pontian Utara).
- „ the Minister of Commerce and Industry, DR LIM SWEE AUN, J.P. (Larut Selatan).
- „ the Minister for Welfare Services, TUAN HAJI ABDUL HAMID KHAN BIN HAJI SAKHAWAT ALI KHAN, J.M.N., J.P. (Batang Padang).
- „ the Minister of Labour, ENCHE' V. MANICKAVASAGAM, J.M.N., P.J.K. (Klang).
- „ the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, ENCHE' SENU BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Kubang Pasu Barat).
- „ the Minister of Lands and Mines, TUAN HAJI MOHD. GHAZALI BIN HAJI JAWI (Ulu Perak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of National and Rural Development and Assistant Minister of Justice, ENCHE' ABDUL-RAHMAN BIN YA'KUB (Sarawak).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' SULAIMAN BIN BULON (Bagan Datoh).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, ENSKU MUHSEIN BIN ABDUL KADIR, J.M.N., S.M.T., P.J.K. (Trengganu Tengah).
- „ the Assistant Minister of Education, ENCHE' LEE SIOK YEW, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Sepang).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL GHANI BIN ISHAK, A.M.N. (Melaka Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL KARIM BIN ABU, A.M.N. (Melaka Selatan).
- „ WAN ABDUL KADIR BIN ISMAIL, P.P.T. (Kuala Trengganu Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHIM ISHAK (Singapore).

- The Honourable WAN ABDUL RAHMAN BIN DATU TUANKU BUJANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAUF BIN A. RAHMAN, K.M.N., P.J.K.
(Krian Laut).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAZAK BIN HAJI HUSSIN (Lipis).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL SAMAD BIN GUL AHMAD MIANJI
(Pasir Mas Hulu).
- „ Y.A.M. TUNKU ABDULLAH IBNI AL-MARHUM TUANKU ABDUL
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- „ TUAN HAJI ABDULLAH BIN HAJI MOHD. SALLEH, A.M.N.,
S.M.J., P.I.S. (Segamat Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (Bachok).
- „ ENCHE' AHMAD BIN ARSHAD, A.M.N. (Muar Utara).
- „ CHE' AJIBAH BINTI ABOL (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ALI BIN HAJI AHMAD (Pontian Selatan).
- „ DR AWANG BIN HASSAN, S.M.J. (Muar Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' AZIZ BIN ISHAK (Muar Dalam).
- „ ENCHE' JONATHAN BANGAU ANAK RENANG, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ PENGARAH BANYANG ANAK JANTING, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SEONG YOON (Setapak).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN SIANG SUN (Bentong).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA THYE POH (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHIN FOON (Ulu Kinta).
- „ ENCHE' C. V. DEVAN NAIR (Bungsar).
- „ ENCHE' EDWIN ANAK TANGKUN (Sarawak).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI ABDUL MAJID
(Johor Bahru Timor).
- „ DATIN FATIMAH BINTI HAJI HASHIM, P.M.N.
(Jitra-Padang Terap).
- „ ENCHE' GEH CHONG KEAT, K.M.N. (Penang Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HAMZAH BIN ALANG, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Kapar).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFI BIN MOHD. YUNUS, A.M.N., J.P.
(Kulim Utara).
- „ ENCHE' HANAFIAH BIN HUSSAIN, A.M.N. (Jerai).
- „ ENCHE' HARUN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Baling).
- „ WAN HASSAN BIN WAN DAUD (Tumpat).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN TO' MUDA HASSAN, A.M.N. (Raub).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN MOHD. NOORDIN, A.M.N., P.J.K. (Parit).
- „ ENCHE' HUSSEIN BIN SULAIMAN (Ulu Kelantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI HUSSAIN RAHIMI BIN HAJI SAMAN
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- „ ENCHE' IBRAHIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN (Seberang Tengah).
- „ ENCHE' ISMAIL BIN IDRIS (Penang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' JEK YEUN THONG (Singapore).
- „ PENGHULU JINGGUT ANAK ATTAN, Q.M.C., A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KADAM ANAK KIAI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' KAM WOON WAH, J.P. (Sitiawan).

- The Honourable ENCHE' EDMUND LANGGU ANAK SAGA (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SAN CHOON, K.M.N. (Segamat Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' LEE SECK FUN (Tanjong Malim).
- „ ENCHE' LIM HUAN BOON (Singapore).
- „ DATO' LIM KIM SAN, D.U.T., J.M.K., D.J.M.K. (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' LIM PEE HUNG, P.J.K. (Alor Star).
- „ DR MAHATHIR BIN MOHAMAD (Kota Star Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' T. MAHIMA SINGH, J.P. (Port Dickson).
- „ DATO' DR HAJI MEGAT KHAS, D.P.M.P., J.P., P.J.K. (Kuala Kangsar).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. DAUD BIN ABDUL SAMAD (Besut).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED IDRIS BIN MATSIL, J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P. (Jelebu-Jempol).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. TAHIR BIN ABDUL MAJID, S.M.S., P.J.K. (Kuala Langat).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED YUSOF BIN MAHMUD, A.M.N. (Temerloh).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ZAHIR BIN HAJI ISMAIL, J.M.N. (Sungai Patani).
- „ WAN MOKHTAR BIN AHMAD (Kemaman).
- „ TUAN HAJI MOKHTAR BIN HAJI ISMAIL (Perlis Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' MUHAMMAD FAKHRUDDIN BIN HAJI ABDULLAH (Pasir Mas Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI MUHAMMAD SU'AUT BIN HAJI MUHD. TAHIR, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' HAJI MUSTAPHA BIN HAJI ABDUL JABAR, D.P.M.S., A.M.N., J.P. (Sabak Bernam).
- „ ENCHE' MUSTAPHA BIN AHMAD (Tanah Merah).
- „ DATO' NIK AHMAD KAMIL, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.M.J.K., P.M.N., P.Y.G.P., Dato' Sri Setia Raja (Kota Bharu Hilir).
- „ ENCHE' NG FAH YAM (Batu Gajah).
- „ TUAN HAJI OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH (Hilir Perak).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN ABDULLAH, A.M.N. (Perlis Utara).
- „ ABANG OTHMAN BIN HAJI MOASILI, P.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' S. RAJARATNAM (Singapore).
- „ TUAN HAJI RAHMAT BIN HAJI DAUD, A.M.N. (Johore Bahru Barat).
- „ ENCHE' RAMLI BIN OMAR (Krian Darat).
- „ RAJA ROME BIN RAJA MA'AMOR, P.J.K., J.P. (Kuala Selangor).
- „ ENCHE' SANDOM ANAK NYUAK (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SEAH TENG NGIAB, P.I.S. (Muar Pantai).
- „ ENCHE' D. R. SEENIVASAGAM (Ipoh).
- „ ENCHE S. P. SEENIVASAGAM (Menglembu).
- „ ENCHE' SIM BOON LIANG (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' SIOW LOONG HIN, P.J.K. (Seremban Barat).
- „ ENCHE' SNAWI BIN ISMAIL, P.J.K. (Seberang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' SNG CHIN JOO (Sarawak).

- The Honourable ENCHE' SOH AH TECK (Batu Pahat).
- „ ENCHE' SULEIMAN BIN ALI (Dungun).
- „ ENCHE' TAJUDIN BIN ALI, P.J.K. (Larut Utara).
- „ ENCHE' TAI KUAN YANG (Kulim Bandar Bharu).
- „ ENCHE' TAMA WENG TINGGANG WAN (Sarawak).
- „ DR TAN CHEE KHOON (Batu).
- „ ENCHE' TAN CHENG BEE, J.P. (Bagan).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TOH HONG (Bukit Bintang).
- „ ENCHE' TAN TSAK YU (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' TIAH ENG BEE (Kluang Utara).
- „ PENGHULU FRANCIS UMPAU ANAK EMPAM (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YEOH TAT BENG (Bruas).
- „ TUAN HAJI ZAKARIA BIN HAJI MOHD. TAIB, P.J.K. (Langat).

ABSENT:

- The Honourable the Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports, Y.T.M. TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN PUTRA AL-HAJ, K.O.M. (Kuala Kedah).
- „ the Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of National and Rural Development, TUN HAJI ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO' HUSSAIN, S.M.N. (Pekan).
- „ the Minister of Finance, ENCHE' TAN SIEW SIN, J.P. (Melaka Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives, ENCHE' MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI (Kedah Tengah).
- „ the Minister of Health, ENCHE' BAHAMAN BIN SAMSUDIN (Kuala Pilah).
- „ the Minister for Local Government and Housing, ENCHE' KHAW KAI-BOH, P.J.K. (Ulu Selangor).
- „ the Minister for Sarawak Affairs, DATO' TEMENGGONG JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, P.M.N., P.D.K. (Sarawak).
- „ the Minister without Portfolio, ENCHE' PETER LO SU YIN (Sabah).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN, Assistant Minister (Kota Star Utara).
- „ ENCHE' ABDUL RAHMAN BIN HAJI TALIB, P.J.K. (Kuantan).
- „ TUAN HAJI ABDUL RASHID BIN HAJI JAIS (Sabah).
- „ DATO' ABDULLAH BIN ABDULRAHMAN, Dato' Bijaya di-Raja (Kuala Trengganu Selatan).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN ABDULLAH (Kelantan Hilir).
- „ TUAN HAJI AHMAD BIN SAAID, J.P. (Seberang Utara).
- „ O.K.K. DATU ALIUDDIN BIN DATU HARUN, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' E. W. BARKER (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' CHAN CHONG WEN, A.M.N. (Kluang Selatan).
- „ ENCHE' CHEN WING SUM (Damansara).
- „ ENCHE' CHIA CHIN SHIN, A.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' FRANCIS CHIA NYUK TONG (Sabah).

The Honourable TUAN SYED ESA BIN ALWEE, J.M.N., S.M.J., P.I.S.
(Batu Pahat Dalam).

- „ ENCHE' S. FAZUL RAHMAN, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ DATU GANIE GILONG, P.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' GANING BIN JANGKAT (Sabah).
- „ DR GOH KENG SWEE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' STANLEY HO NYUN KHIU, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' IKHWAN ZAINI (Sarawak).
- „ DATO' SYED JA'AFAR BIN HASSAN ALBAR, P.M.N.
(Johore Tenggara).
- „ ENCHE' KHOO PENG LOONG (Sarawak).
- „ DATU KHOO SIAK CHIEW, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' KOW KEE SENG (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' AMADEUS METHEW LEONG, A.D.K., J.P. (Sabah).
- „ DATO' LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S. (Sarawak).
- „ DR LIM CHONG EU (Tanjong).
- „ ENCHE' LIM KEAN SIEW (Dato Kramat).
- „ ENCHE' JOSEPH DAVID MANJAJI (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHD. ARIF SALLEH, A.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' MOHAMED ASRI BIN HAJI MUDA, P.M.K.
(Pasir Puteh).
- „ ORANG TUA MOHAMMAD DARA BIN LANGPAD (Sabah).
- „ DR NG KAM POH, J.P. (Telok Anson).
- „ ENCHE' ONG KEE HUI (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' ONG PANG BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' OTHMAN BIN WOK (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' QUEK KAI DONG, J.P. (Seremban Timor).
- „ TUAN HAJI REDZA BIN HAJI MOHD. SAID, P.J.K., J.P.
(Rembau-Tampin).
- „ DATU DONALD ALOYSIUS STEPHENS, P.D.K. (Sabah).
- „ PENGIRAN TAHIR PETRA (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' TAN KEE GAK (Bandar Melaka).
- „ DR TOH CHIN CHYE (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' TOH THEAM HOCK (Kampar).
- „ ENCHE' WEE TOON BOON (Singapore).
- „ ENCHE' YEH PAO TZE (Sabah).
- „ ENCHE' STEPHEN YONG KUET TZE (Sarawak).
- „ ENCHE' YONG NYUK LIN (Singapore).

PRAYERS

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

BILL

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

Order read for resumed consideration in Committee of Supply (Thirteenth Day).

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

Resumption of debate on Question:

That the sum of \$207,092,979 for Heads S. 33 to S. 40 stand part of the Schedule.

Mr Chairman: Ahli² Yang Berhormat, saya suka hendak memberitahu masa kita ini hingga pukul 11.30; sa-lepas itu di-beri peluang kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri menjawab. Jadi kalau pukul 11.30 chuma ada dua

jam sahaja, terpaksa-lah saya minta kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat berchakap hanya sa-lama 15 minit sa-orang supaya ramai dapat berchakap, itu-lah sahaja pesanan saya.

Enche' Abdul Karim bin Abu (Melaka Selatan): Tuan Pengerusi, menyambong ucapan saya petang sa-malam, tugas polis tidak siapa pun boleh menafikan sangat-lah berat, lebeh² lagi dalam keadaan negeri kita dharurat ini tambahan pula berjadi² askar² Indonesia mendarat ka-tanah kita ini. Tuan Pengerusi, polis dalam kawasan saya, Melaka Selatan, pernah berjaga sa-lama 24 jam terus kerana pada masa ini, sa-lain daripada polis menjalankan kewajipan-nya saperti biasa, polis juga kena mengawal dan bekerjasama dengan pasukan Pengawal Kampong. Saya selalu mengikuti pegawai² polis dengan tidak mengira sa-hingga pukul 3 pagi menjalankan tugas masing². Tuan Pengerusi, di-Melaka kita semua tahu, pencheroboh² ejen Indonesia telah di-tangkap dan di-tawan kerana menchuba membuat khianat kepada tanah ayer kita ini. Ejen² ini ada di-tangkap dengan mempunyai senjata. Ini ada-lah dengan bijak pasukan polis kita.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya merasa hairan mendengar ucapan wakil PAP pada petang sa-malam ada menyebut²kan Perdana Menteri Singapura di-escort oleh polis. Sa-tahu saya polis ini bukan suka sangat hendak escort orang. Jadi nyata-lah pada kita wakil Singapura hendak menafikan Perdana Menteri Singapura ini berjalan tidak di-escort oleh polis. Pada hal kita semua tahu sa-hingga datang ka-Parlimen ini pun Perdana Menteri itu minta di-escortkan oleh polis. Tuan Pengerusi, kalau wakil PAP Singapura menyebutkan Perdana Menteri-nya saya suka juga menyebutkan Ketua Menteri negeri Melaka, pernah berjalan pada pukul 3, 4 pagi dengan tidak ada sa-orang polis pun escort-nya sebab kerana kejujuran-nya kepada ra'ayat negeri itu, dia tidak merasa bimbang nyawa-nya terancham. Tuan Pengerusi, saya bukan sahaja memberikan tahniah kepada polis di-Malaya ini bahkan kepada polis Singapura juga yang telah menjalankan tugas-nya semenjak Kerajaan Perseku-

tuan mengambil aleh kuasa polis, jarang² kita dengar di-Singapura ada rompak samun, churi dan lain². Ini ada-lah dengan kecekapan polis kita. Tuan Pengerusi, saya sangat simpati kepada polis, terutama sa-kali kita dapat saksikan dalam Dewan ini, polis ada berjaga. Saya chadangkan polis yang menjaga Dewan ini supaya diberikan uniform—pakaian sa-ragam. Kerana polis yang ada berjaga di-sini nampak semua-nya pakai pakaian kebangsaan. Dia kena menukar pakaiannya tiap² hari. Saya tidak fikir polis yang menjaga ini banyak pakaian kebangsaan kerana Ahli² Dewan ini sendiri, saya takut² sa-rupa dengan saya, pakaian kebangsaan-nya kurang. Untuk mengelokkan kedudukan Dewan kita ini, saya rasa patut-lah polis yang mengawal di-sini kita dapat berikan pakaian yang sa-ragam.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-lain daripada itu saya beralah kepada muka 54—Penjara. Saya di-beritahu pehak wadar gaji-nya sangat-lah kecil dan wadar ini telah berjuang kerana kenaikan gaji-nya tetapi belum-lah mendapat layanan daripada pehak yang berkenaan. Tugas wadar juga sangat-lah munasabah, menjaga orang² tawanan, orang² salah. Kira-nya dapat, patut-lah Pasukan Wadar ini di-naikkan gaji-nya mengikut Jabatan² lain yang telah di-beri peluang naik gaji.

Tuan Pengerusi, sekian-lah, terima kaseh.

Wan Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak berchakap sedikit sahaja dalam peruntukan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri ini dan perkara yang pertama hendak saya sentoh ia-lah S. 34—Polis di-Raja Malaysia, dan saya rasa bahawa Polis di-Raja Malaysia ia-lah satu Angkatan Polis yang boleh kita banggakan sa-bagai suatu kebanggaan negeri ini dan dalam dunia sa-belah sini. Sa-panjang yang saya telah lihat sendiri di-beberapa buah negeri lain, Pasukan Polis kita ada-lah yang terbaik sa-kali dalam segala segi, berbanding dengan India, berbanding dengan lain² negeri, tetap-lah Pasukan Polis kita, Pasukan Polis yang terbaik dan atas peranan yang mereka telah

lakukan sa-lama ini, mereka memang patut di-beri pujian yang sa-baik²-nya. Dalam pada itu, saya rasa, tidak kena pada tempat-lah permintaan saudara saya Wakil dari Melaka Selatan untuk kenaikan gaji baharu Polis² itu kerana sa-panjang kita tahu mereka baharu sahaja mendapat kenaikan gaji yang di-timbangkan oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Dalam Negeri kita.

Memperkatakan tentang Polis ini, Tuan Pengerusi, mahu tidak mahu, timbul-lah soal Malaysianisation dan kita tahu bahawa pegawai dagang yang ada dalam Pasokan Polis ada menjalankan kerja dengan memuaskan hati sa-bagai pegawai dalam Pasokan Polis dan dalam Special Branch. Tetapi pertanyaan tidak dapat hendak di-elakkan ia-lah bila-kah masa-nya akan tiba untuk menchapai penoh Malaysianisation dalam Pasokan Polis di-Raja. Kerana sekarang ini hingga angkatan bersenjata kita sendiri pun, Pemerintah Tertinggi-nya atau Panglima-nya telah dapat di-sandang oleh anak negeri sendiri dan kita berasa megah kerana ini. Maka saya merasa perlu-lah jaminan di-beri oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri tentang had masa yang Polis kita ini akan memakai atau perlu memakai Ketua Polis Negara daripada bukan anak negeri. Demikian pula-lah pegawai² dalam Special Branch, sungoh pun Ketua-nya dan Timbalan-nya maseh di-pegang oleh anak negeri, tetapi maseh ada lagi sa-bilangan pegawai² di-dalam Special Branch dan kita juga inginkan mendapat jaminan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri akan tempoh masa-nya bahawa jawatan² itu sa-penoh-nya akan di-penohi oleh anak negeri.

Pada muka 20, Tuan Pengerusi, ada tersebut tentang jawatan Guru Ugama dalam Polis dan saya rasa ada 14 orang Guru Ugama dalam Polis dengan ada dua tingkatan gaji-nya. Satu tingkatan gaji \$73.00 sa-bulan, satu tingkatan gaji \$94.00 sa-bulan. Dalam seluroh Tanah Melayu, sa-kurang²-nya pada masa ini, semua negeri telah mengambil langkah untuk mengubah Scheme Gaji Guru² Ugama dan saya rasa perlu-lah perkara ini mendapat timbangan daripada Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri bagi memperbaiki lagi

tingkatan gaji Guru Ugama Polis ini, kerana dengan memberi \$73.00 sa-bulan tentu tidak berpatutan sangat, dengan peranan mereka mengasoh semangat dan jiwa Anggota Pasokan Polis itu pada sa-tiap masa. Saya tengok di-sini tukang kayu pun dalam Polis dapat \$166.40 sa-bulan. Jadi untuk Guru Ugama dapat \$73.00 sa-bulan atau paling tinggi \$94.00 sa-bulan, saya rasa tidak sesuai dengan peredaran dan perubahan masa pada masa sekarang ini dan perlu-lah perkara ini di-timbangkan sa-mula oleh Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri.

Saya beredar kapada S. 35, Tuan Pengerusi, Imigresen. Kita semua telah perhatikan dengan rasa lega bahawa kawalan kemasokan orang² asing sangat-lah memuaskan hati yang hanya tidak beberapa kerat orang² asing di-benarkan masuk dalam masa sa-tahun, tidak sampai pun 5,000 orang. Kita berharap, dan seluroh negeri berharap, bahawa kawalan yang baik dan ketat ini akan terus di-jalankan oleh Pejabat Imigresen kerana ini-lah dia satu perkara yang dapat menjamin ketenteraman dalam negeri kita sendiri.

Suatu perkara, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah tentang kemasokan bagi orang² bekerja dalam perusahaan², sharikat² dan bi-dang² lain. Memang ada had dan syarat yang baik yang di-buat oleh Kerajaan, tidak di-benarkan mereka yang kurang gaji-nya daripada \$1,200 sa-bulan masuk. Tetapi macham² helah ada di-jalankan oleh sa-tengah² sharikat atau perusahaan itu untuk memasokkan orang² mereka sendiri dalam negeri ini menjalankan perusahaan atau sharikat mereka. Ini-lah satu segi yang saya berharap sangat pehak Pejabat Imigresen dengan arahan Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya memerhati dengan chermat tentang perkara ini, supaya segala helah² dan tipu daya yang chuba hendak di-jalankan oleh pehak² yang berkenaan daripada sharikat dan perusahaan itu tidak dapat masuk, tidak dapat men-chelah dan segala pekerjaan yang dapat di-kerjakan oleh anak negeri, walau pun gaji-nya lebeh daripada \$1,200 mesti-lah di-berikan kapada anak² negeri dan di-sekat sama sa-kali orang bukan anak negeri dari luar negeri.

Ada sa-gulungan kechil, Tuan Pengerusi, atau sa-bilangan yang tidak sa-benar-nya daripada orang² yang menjadi penduduk negeri ini yang bukan bekerja menjadi executive, atau menjadi pegawai tinggi dalam sharikat dagang, tetapi menjalankan kerja kasar, kerja buroh-kah, kerja apa-kah, yang telah lama dudok di-sini, tetapi oleh kerana, barangkali memikirkan yang mereka senang hendak balek sa-sudah habis kerja, sudah simpan duit banyak—sa-puloh, dua puloh, dua puloh lima, atau tiga puloh tahun, kalau hendak ambil kera'ayatan negeri ini, hendak balek ka-negeri-nya susah. Mereka walau pun telah bekerja dan dapat mengechap nikmat dan madu dari negeri ini, tidak mahu menukar kera'ayatan-nya. Maka saya merasa bagi sa-gulungan yang sa-demikian ini tidak ada sebab lagi bagi kita untuk menyimpan mereka, kerana ra'ayat kita sendiri—untuk kerja yang kechil² ini, kerja buroh ini banyak yang tidak mendapat pekerjaan, sedangkan mereka ka-mari hanya bekerja untuk beberapa lama, memerah dan menchari faedah mengumpulkan duit, habis itu chabut mereka itu membawa segala simpanan-nya itu ka-negeri-nya. Dia hanya merasa yang sedap, tidak hendak merasa yang sakit. Ini satu perkara yang saya minta mendapat lebeh perhatian, kerana ini bukan satu gulungan yang kechil yang ada dalam negeri ini pada masa ini dan mereka ini kadang² mendatangkan perkara² yang tidak tenteram kapada perasaan ra'ayat negeri ini.

Tentang imigresen ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya teringat pada masa ini di-Pejabat Imigresen sendiri ada satu peristiwa—peristiwa work-to-rule, atau kerja perlahan². Saya sendiri baharu minggu ini hendak pergi mengambil paspot—tidak mahu di-terima buat paspot. Mereka membantah bukan kerana gaji kurang, bukan kerana gaji di-potong, tetapi kerana konon-nya ta' suka satu orang yang tertentu datang di-lantek oleh Kerajaan menjadi Ketua Pejabat ini. Saya berharap bahawa memang Trade Union di-tubuhkan untuk kebajikan ahli²-nya, dan saya merayu-lah jangan-lah kira-nya Trade Union ini di-pergunakan untuk faedah

sa-orang yang tertentu yang akan membawa benchana yang burok kapada negeri kita sendiri.

Dua hari yang lepas, sa-buah kapal terbang datang ka-mari. Pelawat² datang, sampai tiga jam baharu boleh terbang dengan layanan yang endah ta' endah—satu kesan bagaimana mereka merasa dalam hati terhadap negeri kita sendiri. Kalau perkara ini berthabit dengan mogok, kerana hendakkan gaji, atau kerana layanan Kerajaan kasar, atau sa-bagai-nya, barangkali ada simpati kita, tetapi kerana kepentingan sa-orang yang tertentu sahaja di-pergunakan, di-perkudakan, di-pertonggangkan oleh union ini, maka saya sangat berdukachita, dan saya harap perkara ini tidak akan berulang lagi dan berharap pehak ahli² union itu akan menimbangkan balek langkah yang ada ini.

Saya beredar pula, Tuan Pengerusi, pada muka 104—Pesurohjaya Pendaftaran Negara; Pendaftaran Negara dan permintaan menjadi warga negara. Ada satu syarat, antara syarat²-nya yang banyak itu—masa tinggal sekian lama dan berbagai² keadaan lain, dan satu syarat lagi ia-lah Ujian Bahasa. Saya minta-lah perhatian yang berat di-berikan kapada Ujian Bahasa ini, kerana sungutan banyak saya dengar. Kadang² Ujian Bahasa itu chinchai² sahaja—“Mana mari?”, “Duduk mana?”, dapat jawab itu habis. Kita harus berchermat menjalankan Ujian Bahasa ini, kerana Ujian Bahasa, sungoh pun di-katakan “Simple Malay” yang di-kehendaki lulus, tetapi simple Malay bukan hanya untuk menjawab “Mana dudok?”, atau “Siapa nama” sahaja. Jadi, itu-lah perkara yang sangat perlu di-titek-beratkan dalam kita menapis dan menyaring dan menguji orang² yang hendak menjadi warga negara ini, kerana soal bahasa ini ada-lah bahasa alat perpaduan bagi negara kita—bukan soal kechil soal bahasa ini. Jadi, kalau kita hanya mengambil ringan atas perkara ini, banyak-lah rugi-nya dan banyak-lah orang yang tidak dapat hendak bertutor dengan bahasa negeri ini dapat di-terima menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini.

Saya berbalak pada muka 5—Penapis Filem. Sadikit sahaja—dua tiga patah. Saya berharap Lembaga Penapis Filem ini hendaklah lebeh berjimat dalam menapis filem² yang hendak di-tunjokkan di-negeri kita ini. Satu perkara yang saya rasa ganjil, ia-itu ada satu filem yang di-larang di-tayangkan di-Singapura—tidak di-luluskan oleh Lembaga Penapis Filem Singapura, tetapi boleh dan di-benarkan dan di-luluskan oleh Lembaga Penapis Filem di-Kuala Lumpur. Keadaan yang sa-macam ini tidak harus berlaku dan ini dapat di-chapai hanya dengan lebeh berchermat-nya Lembaga Penapis Filem ini di-dalam menapis filem²—sa-tengah² filem yang di-buat di-Amerika, atau di-Peranchis, atau di-Italy, hanya sesuai untuk negeri mereka yang penoh dengan kelonggaran moral dan segala²-nya itu tidak sesuai dengan negeri kita yang penoh dengan kesuchian peradaban timur dan kehalusan jiwa timur.

Ini sayugia harus kita timbangkan dalam menapis dan menyaring filem² yang hendak di-tunjokkan di-negeri ini, apa-tah lagi sekarang ini, bukan sahaja filem di-panggong², bahkan alat talivishen pun yang filem² itu di-tunjokkan dan kesan-nya, pengaroh-nya, dan jalan-nya sudah meluas, dan ini-lah dia tempat panggong wayang itu, Tuan Pengerusi, salah satu kiblat-nya kepada anak² muda, dan banyak ilham² di-ambil oleh anak² muda kita yang belasan tahun daripada filem² ini. Maka ini ada-lah merupakan satu segi yang sangat mustahak kita ambil perhatian yang berat. Kita tidak mahu bahawa kita membuka jalan kepada anak² muda kita ini menerima rachun² dengan sa-chara halus dalam jiwa mereka yang akan merachuni fikiran mereka dan moral mereka itu.

Akhir-nya sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, muka 4—Penchegehah Rasuah. Pejabat Penchegehah Rasuah ini, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah jaminan keselamatan kita ia-itu safety valve kepada kita. Jadi, apa yang saya harapkan ia-lah segala chabang pentadbiran bila ada sahaja terdengar desas-desus tentang rasuah, patut-lah di-siasat dengan segera, di-ambil tindakan saperti mana yang diperlukan oleh keadaan yang ada dan

ini yang penting—sa-boleh²-nya di-umumkan hasil penyiasatan itu. Kerana kadang² sa-tengah orang terdengar ada desas-desus perkara ini ada rasuah di-satu pejabat-kah, di-satu orang-kah, di-satu pehak-kah, dia hampir sa-paroh perchaya sunggoh pun siasatan di-jalankan, hasil-nya kata tidak ada, tetapi hasil itu tidak di-ishtiharkan, tidak ada siapa yang tahu, keraguan itu maseh ada dan maseh timbul. Jadi sebab itu hasil penyiasatan itu jangan-lah di-simpan².

Kemudian, Tuan Pengerusi, urusan menchegehah rasuah di-Singapura. Agak kurang jelas pada saya ada-kah ia di-serahkan kepada kuasa Kerajaan Singapura? Dan kalau demikian, maka saya menganjorkan supaya perkara ini di-kaji sa-mula.

Ada beberapa perkara yang kechil, Tuan Pengerusi, yang kita tidak bimbang menyerahkan kepada Kerajaan Singapura, tetapi tidak soal rasuah ini—soal “corruption” ini.

Kerajaan Petir Singapura selalu menepok² dada bahawa ia ia-lah konon-nya sa-buah Kerajaan yang tidak “corrupt” dan konon-nya tidak boleh di-hinggapi sa-barang jenis korupsi, konon-nya. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu kenyataan yang jelas di-Singapura, Tuan Lee Kuan Yew ia-lah Perdana Menteri Singapura dan ia-lah juga sa-orang “partner” kanan dalam sa-buah perusahaan peguam di-Singapura yang bernama “Lee and Lee”, di-mana turut dalam-nya saudara-nya dan isteri-nya. Perdana Menteri Singapura sa-telah memegang teraju Kerajaan Singapura telah menjadi “partner” yang tidak “active” lagi dalam perusahaan peguam-nya itu dan tentu-lah apa yang berlaku dalam perusahaan peguam-nya itu sekarang di-luar pengetahuan-nya sama sa-kali. Tetapi telah menjadi buah mulut orang ramai Singapura, Tuan Pengerusi, pada masa ini bahawa sa-suatu urusan yang hendak di-lakukan dengan Kerajaan Singapura, sama ada dalam menguruskan sa-suatu hal dengan Kerajaan Singapura, atau hendak membuka perusahaan baharu di-sana atau bagi

mendapatkan sa-suatu terlaksana, sa-suatu yang di-bawah kuasa Kerajaan Singapura, maka urusan itu mudah berjaya bila urusan itu di-lakukan menerusi perusahaan peguam "Lee dan Lee" tadi. Perusahaan peguam "Lee and Lee" itu sa-olah²-nya merupakan satu penawar besar—sa-olah²-nya merupakan satu ubat yang mujrab. Ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tuturan buah mulut orang ramai di-Singapura. Dan saya katakan sa-kali lagi tentulah Perdana Menteri Singapura tidak tahukan hal ini.

Itu-lah pula sebab-nya saya merasa perkara ini di-tinjau kembali oleh Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri. Kuala Lumpur tidak boleh memejamkan mata-nya sama sa-kali. Kalau urusan menchegeh rasuah di-Singapura sa-mata² kerana Singapura di-bawah Kerajaan Petir yang konon-nya kebal terhadap korupsi ini, kawalan terhadap menchegeh rasuah mesti-lah di-lakukan dengan rapi dan keras serta tidak boleh di-benarkan berselerak penyelenggaraan-nya bahkan hendak-lah di-pusatkan dengan kemas dan menyelurohi. Terima kasih.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on a number of Heads, and I would like to start off with Royal Malaysia Police, S. 34.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am standing up not to say that the Police Force is not doing any good in this country, because that would be a mis-statement. It is a fact that the Police Force is doing considerable good in the performance of their duties, and the large majority of Police personnel are carrying out their duties efficiently and properly.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the last Honourable speaker compared the Royal Malaysian Police Force with the Police Force of India and said that this Police Force is much better than the Police Force of India. Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not know what experience the last Honourable Member has had of the Police Force of India and whether he ever was in India, but it is possible that he did; if he went to India, committed some unlawful act, and then found the Police Force of India rather hard on

him, there may be some reason for his saying so—but I do not know. However, I think it is most unjust to say things of such a nature in relation to what is called a friendly country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, however, as a matter of policy, I ask the Honourable Minister to consider these points which I am going to put forward for the future and to do something to make this Police Force work more efficiently on the lines which, I say, are required. Now, on the question of investigations. Investigations in the administration of justice are carried out by the Police. To be effective and to be just and useful, investigations must be quick and must be thorough. Now, I can do no better than quote an example to show how investigations in many cases are protracted for no apparent reasons, and for no explainable reasons, logical reasons, in each case. Now, let us take one example of a case which I know is under Police investigation for a long time. A sum of \$31,000 was given to the Kerling Hindu Temple Building Fund by the Social and Welfare Lotteries Board. Now, a sum of \$5,000 and \$3,000 were sent to the President of the Kerling Branch of the Malayan Indian Congress, Mr K. S. Maniam. A cheque for \$15,000 was handed over to the Temple authorities by Senator Mr Athi Nahappan of the Malayan Indian Congress on behalf of the Board. By the end of 1962, and I ask Honourable Members to note the date 1962, another cheque for \$8,000 was forwarded to the same Mr Maniam. The Temple received only \$23,000—until the end of 1964 only \$23,000 out of \$31,000 was actually received by the Temple. The Lotteries Board sent a letter to the Temple, an official letter to the Temple authorities, on the 24th of December, 1963, stating that the total amount distributed was \$31,000. The statement of accounts for 1963 showed a receipt of \$23,000. Inquiries revealed that the first two payments, made up of \$5,000 and \$3,000 in 1962, were not handed over to the Temple authorities by Mr Maniam. The Temple Committee discussed this matter at a meeting held on the 1st of March, 1964, and 7th of June, 1964. In 1964 a petition was sent

to the Honourable Minister who moved these estimates, alleging that criminal breach of trust had been committed. No action was taken, at least to the knowledge of the petitioners. In the meantime reports reached the Police Department, that is, in 1963. This was confirmed by the investigating officers who went, took possession of all the Temple books and documents that were necessary and then investigation commenced. Now, on that investigation, this point I make—that investigation has been dragging on and dragging on, and it is still dragging on to such an extent that in October and November this year compromise proposals were made by the Malayan Indian Congress Officials and, finally, Mr Maniam had now paid up \$7,250, leaving a balance of \$750 still unaccounted for and unpaid to the Temple.

The Temple Committee wants to know why this is so, and an article was put in a Tamil daily asking why this is so and why a criminal breach of trust is being condoned, or the Police are allowing time to deliberately compromise or compound a criminal breach of trust, an offence which cannot, under the laws of the country, be compounded, either with or without the permission of the court. I hope the Honourable Minister will, if possible, give us some indication of this case and also tell us whether it is possible to see to it that either ministerial or political influence will not interfere with Police investigations in this country, because in this case it is clear that it is through the intervention of people like Senator Athi Nahapan and other Malayan Indian Congress officials, who attempted to compromise and compound what obviously was a criminal offence proved by documents—and the Social Welfare Lotteries Board has, in fact, been partly compounded after Police investigations started. If so, then I say action should be taken against Senator Enche' Athi Nahappan for compounding a criminal offence and a felony.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the next point on the question of Police investigation is the question of this constant allegation which we make of torture of prisoners

and detainees, when they are under detention. Now, I realise, Mr Chairman, Sir, that it is not the policy of the Government or of this Ministry to torture prisoners or detainees. I am not suggesting that—I am not alleging it—but I am saying that it does happen, and that what we say on this side of the House should be taken with a considerable degree of importance, because we have been proved to be right, proved by judicial authority to be right; and here I would like to ask the Honourable Minister to give us an answer to this problem of a detainee in Sarawak who died whilst in detention and in respect of whose death an inquest was held in Sarawak, where the coroner made an observation that his death was in circumstances of great suspicion, where he criticised senior Police officers for trying to suppress evidence and where he returned an open verdict, thereby meaning that that prisoner could have been murdered or otherwise. What action is the Central Government taking? Is any inquiry being instituted, or are they satisfied with the findings of the coroner and, if so, what action is being taken against those senior Police officers who tried to suppress evidence in this matter? Now, that is one example. Therefore, I ask the Honourable Minister to see that things of that nature shall not happen in this land, and if it does happen action must be taken against those responsible for it, because it is becoming more and more clear that such things do happen, and are being tolerated by the authorities supreme in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to the question on the Board of Film Censors, Head S. 33. I only have this to say: that it is surprising to me that the last Honourable Member gave this House an indication, or painted a picture, that America and, I suppose he also means England, are depraved morally and their films are only suitable for depraved countries like England and America. It seems strange that at the same time we, who are supposed to be such a clean, cultural country, should go to these depraved countries to save it from the Indonesian

confrontation. I think that would answer the Honourable Member who said so. When you need their help, you go to them, and then you say they are dirty, depraved and they are no use to anybody.

Sir, I now come to the most important Head under which I am going to speak—Anti-Corruption Agency, Head S. 33. Mr Chairman, Sir, the Anti-Corruption Agency, as it is now set up, is useless to a large extent. Whilst I do not oppose the estimates for the Anti-Corruption Agency, I say its present set-up is not serving the purpose which the people expect it to serve, because the Anti-Corruption Agency is now so closely linked up with the Ministry concerned, thereby with the Cabinet, and in so close association with the “higher-ups” of the administration, that reports of corruption against the “higher-ups” in the administration, including Ministers and others, go uninvestigated, or not properly investigated, by the Anti-Corruption Agency. Now, I must really have reasons for saying this. In nine out of ten cases, the Anti-Corruption Agency never receive reports which are sent, perhaps, even to the Prime Minister and that became glaringly clear in a recent case, where it was disclosed that the complaint was made to the Honourable Prime Minister, and that complaint was never forwarded by the Prime Minister to the Anti-Corruption Agency for investigation and it came in for comment. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, it is known throughout this country that to get an investigation started, let us say against a Minister, is a difficult thing, a very difficult thing; and I am sure the Honourable Minister in charge of this Ministry will agree with me, if we take our minds back to the last Parliament which sat here; Enche’ Abdul Aziz bin Ishak made an allegation that the Deputy Prime Minister had tried to engineer a physical violence or murder of himself. He walked out of this Chamber, went to the Police station and made a report alleging, according to him, that the Deputy Prime Minister was involved in an attempt of physical violence.

Enche’ Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid (Kuala Langat): Tuan Pengerusi, untuk penjelasan.

Enche’ D. R. Seenivasagam: Penjelasan, I do not give way, Sir. Now, was there an investigation into that report? If there was and if it was found to be untrue, why has Enche’ Abdul Aziz bin Ishak not been prosecuted for laying a false information? There is only one answer: either he is prosecuted or those responsible on the truth of his complaint should have been prosecuted, but neither has been done. I hope we will get an explanation whether an investigation was carried out and what were the results of those investigations, because it was a serious allegation and that is the policy which I suggest is the draw-back of the setting-up of this Agency. An investigation must be thorough, thorough to the extent that somebody must be brought to court. When a complainant lodges a false complaint, or if his complaint is sufficiently strong with evidence backing it up, then those responsible should be prosecuted in courts; and I hope that the Honourable Minister will answer that so that the whole nation will be glad.

Coming back to Anti-Corruption, Mr Chairman, Sir, it is now clear to this nation that corruption is rife, and it is rife at many levels. In fact, I would say at all levels—from top to bottom. We have an Anti-Corruption Agency which I say is an ineffective organ, and I would suggest we should follow the Scandinavian countries and follow India, where they have an Anti-Corruption Agency, or Anti-Corruption Commission, consisting of absolutely independent men outside the Police Force but capable of carrying out investigations similar, I would say, to our Election Commission—completely independent—a small committee where you can make reports against Ministers, against high officials in the Government, against Police personnel, where an independent inquiry will be carried out—and that was the procedure which was started in the Scandinavian countries and has been adopted in India and is working satisfactorily in those countries and it will no doubt work

satisfactorily here—at least you will have a semblance, of more than a semblance of a fair and impartial investigation.

Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said, unless and until we get an organisation capable of working without fear or favour, there will be no proper or thorough investigation of allegations which are being made against persons. It is today known by sworn testimonies that there are Ministers in this country who buy properties and put them in other names, who pay for those properties and put those properties in the names of other persons. That is a reason we ask that the Prime Minister asks his Cabinet colleagues to disclose their assets and the Prime Minister refused to do so. To whom then are we going to report—the Anti-Corruption Agency? They will start investigating the man who reports it; they will not investigate the report that he makes. That is what happens. That is what has happened where reports have been made. They investigate the man who makes the report—with which joget girls does he go dancing when he goes to Pahang and how many joget girls does he take to the Rest House. Those are the investigations the Anti-Corruption Agency makes. They do not investigate the report he makes. Therefore, Mr Chairman, Sir, I appeal once more to the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs to recommend the setting-up of an independent body to investigate these allegations which are made from time to time. That is all, Mr Chairman, Sir.

Enche' Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid: Tuan Pengerusi, sa-belum saya menyentuh dalam beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan Kementerian Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri, saya suka menjelaskan kedudukan yang telah disampaikan oleh Yang Berhormat daripada Ipoh berkenaan dengan perkara yang berlaku di-dalam Rumah yang berbahagia ini ia-itu bekas Ahli Yang Berhormat Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak menuduh kepada Yang Amat Berhormat Timbalan Perdana Menteri dalam perkara tersebut, saya telah terlibat di-dalam perkara itu. Yang Berhormat itu telah mengatakan bagi pihak

yang berkenaan tidak langsung menyiasat. Saya jelaskan di-sini, perkara ini telah di-siasat, saya telah terlibat dalam perkara tersebut. Ini perkara hanya durjana. Kalau hendak di-ambil tindakan, hari ini boleh saya ambil tindakan, tetapi yang lichen itu tidak terkena. Saya tidak bagi jalan

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Sir, on a point of order. Sit down.

Enche' Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid: Awak tidak ada kuasa suroh saya dudok.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Sir, on a point of order, you sit down.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: You sit down! (*Interruptions*).

Mr Chairman: Order! Order! (*Interruptions*).

Mr Chairman: What point of order did you raise just now?

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: The point of order is that Members must behave themselves in a proper manner in this House. I want to ask whether it is in order for the Member to shout more than it is necessary?

Mr Chairman: What order?

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: Standing Order 36 (5)—Members must conduct themselves in a becoming manner.

Mr Chairman: Well, he was raising his voice, otherwise his words might not be heard!

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam: I was referring to his conduct, Sir.

Mr Chairman: I think I can allow him to raise his voice as much as he likes! (*to Enche' Tahir*) Please continue.!

Enche' Mohd. Tahir bin Abdul Majid: Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Mr Chairman, thank you very much. First and very briefly, to remove some of the cobwebs which have been thrown up in relation to the legality or illegality of the Conference of Trade Unions which was held in Singapore, I would like to make these

points. Firstly, the N.T.U.C. has been distinguished for its scrupulous adherence to law and order as against the attitude taken by communist-dominated trade unions. We appraised ourselves of the legal position from our lawyers who assured us that there was no illegality in calling a closed door Conference of Delegates. Secondly, Sir, there is no misunderstanding on this point between the Police Force in Singapore and the trade union leaders—I mean trade unions affiliated to the N.T.U.C. and the democratic trade union leaders. They have always had cordial and co-operative relations with them, and we expect to continue to have these co-operative and cordial relations. There was no intention on the part of anyone to sour up relations with the Police—that is a communist tactic, and we are not communists. That should suffice to remove once and for all the misunderstanding which has been thrown up by this rally which was held. It was perfectly legal. To call it illegal would be a pre-judgment, pre-judging the Police, pre-judging whatever action that may be taken in Court by anybody. That is all I wish to say, Sir, on that.

Next, I would like to deal with Head S. 35, Immigration, Sub-head 1, item (1), Controller of Immigration. Sir, I do not wish to discuss the merits or demerits of the action taken by the Immigration Services Union because that would lay me open to the charge of interfering in trade union matters in Malaya. But, Sir, I can speak on what I think are the reasons for the dissatisfaction which exists among serving officers in the Immigration Department; and these reasons, Sir, speaking as a trade unionist, seem to me valid and cogent reasons.

The Malaysian Trade Union Congress in a resolution, which they adopted at their Conference recently, criticised, what they call, the Government's increasing tendency to replace professional Departmental Heads with M.C.S. officers, Common User M.C.S. Service. My investigation, Sir, which I offer to the Honourable Minister for what it is worth, is as follows.

Mr Bigley, the Controller of Immigration, is due to leave on 31st December. Mr Bigley on 16th September, 1963, held the appointment as the Controller of Immigration, Federation of Malaya—that was a Superscale H post. On 17th September, 1963, Mr Bigley was promoted as Controller of Immigration, Malaysia on Superscale D and confirmed, I believe, on the very same day. Mr A. S. Machado, who was on Superscale J, I believe, as Deputy, Controller, took over as Controller, States of Malaya, on 17th September, 1963 and he was placed on Superscale E. Sir, with Mr Bigley leaving the post vacant from Superscale D, the Government's intention appears to be to get somebody from the Common User M.C.S. In this connection, the name of the present Registrar-General of Citizens, who is now on Superscale G, has been mentioned. Sir, with all respects to the Registrar-General of Citizens, Enche' Ibrahim bin Ali, it does appear that he has no experience of immigration and here you have senior serving officers with considerable experience—the Deputy Controller of Immigration, Superscale J, Mr Machado; junior to him, I believe, is Mr Nobel of the Singapore Immigration Department—people with considerable experience and knowledge of Immigration who could well fill this post and discharge their duties efficiently and with authority. Therefore, Sir, a situation has been created in which serving officers in the Immigration Department feel that they are being completely bypassed for an officer from the M.C.S. who does not know anything probably about immigration and will take quite a long time to study the responsibilities of his job from his juniors. We do not want a situation which existed, I believe, some time ago when a very, very senior person, administrator of the Railways Department, did not know what a fishplate was. He thought it was *piring ikan*—that is what I was told. This, I believe, is the basic ground for discontent. Perhaps the Minister is not aware of these grouses and it is my hope that he will take a personal interest in this in order to remove dissatisfaction and discontent in this Immigration Service,

because the best organised department can come to grief if its officers feel that they have been displaced or bypassed in favour of somebody else who is less qualified to do the job than they themselves.

Now, Sir, I would like to touch very briefly on Head S. 34, on the Police generally. Sir, this time it is not Singapore or anything. I agree with what the Member for Ipoh has said, that the Police Force in the country by and large is doing a very good job. The Honourable Minister of Home Affairs yesterday gave us the reasons why it was necessary to expand the Police Force and, no doubt, those reasons are very cogent and very valid. But, Sir, what I would like to suggest to the Honourable Minister—this has come from my own constituents in Bungsar—is that apart from expanding the Police Force, attempts should also be made to increase the efficiency of the Police Force, particularly in that Section which deals with criminal investigations. My constituents tell me, Sir, that there have been several robberies in which the culprits have not been tracked down and it seems to some of them, and they suggested, that perhaps the number of uncaught thieves and robbers is probably greater than the number of those who have been caught and convicted. In this respect, I hope to communicate to my constituents an assurance from the Honourable Minister that steps will be taken to increase the efficacy of the Police Force in relation to criminal offences, petty thefts, robberies and so forth. Thank you very much, Sir. I have't taken 15 minutes.

Che' Ajibah binti Abol (Sarawak): Tuan Pengerusi, di-sini saya suka hendak berchakap sedikit berkenaan dengan S. 35 ia-itu Imigeresen. Di-dalam negara kita Malaysia ini, sudah tentu tidak ada beza-membeza di-antara ra'ayat² di-wilayah²-nya dan tidak ada sekatan² di-antara ra'ayat² untuk mengunjongi di-wilayah² dalam Malaysia ini. Ini memang sangat² di-kehendaki oleh kita, kerana ini-lah akan membawa kemesraan yang lebih rapat juga dengan kunjong-mengunjong di-

antara ra'ayat dalam Malaysia ini ka-wilayah yang lain, maka dapat-lah mereka memandang lebih dekat bagaimana keadaan wilayah² saudaranya yang lain. Tetapi, Tuan Pengerusi, chuma ada gangguan sedikit ia-lah ra'ayat² di-wilayah² Malaysia ini maseh lagi di-kenakan paspot kepada mereka, ia-itu umpama-nya kami di-Sarawak hendak mengunjongi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini, atau Singapura, atau Sabah, maka kami tidak dapat berangkat dengan segera, melainkan dengan menunggu paspot, saperti mengambil gambar dan sa-bagai-nya.

Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, ketika itu perasaan ra'ayat² itu ada-lah berasingan dan maseh lagi memikirkan diri kami saperti juga orang asing. Dari itu saya bermohon dan berharap kepada Kerajaan Pusat, hendak-lah memikirkan untuk menghapuskan paspot ini supaya jangan di-kenakan ra'ayat² dalam Malaysia ini untuk mengunjongi wilayah² di-dalam-nya, sa-bagai chontoh saperti ra'ayat di-Singapura dapat dengan bebas-nya mengunjongi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ini dengan tidak di-kenakan paspot, dan bagitu-lah juga sa-balek-nya. Sekian, Tuan Pengerusi.

Enche' Tan Cheng Bee (Bagan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to touch generally on the role of the Police Force. Sir, when we were debating the general policy of the Supply Bill, I spoke about "Operation Service" in Government Departments. I remember, Sir, that this Operation Service was initiated by the Police Department and whether it is still in existence or not I am not very sure, but I would like to ask that, if it is not in existence now, the Police again initiate this Operation Service in view of the Emergency and the stresses and strains that can make the police personnel and the public unduly uneasy and give rise to a lot of misgivings. This Operation Service would ease the misgivings.

Turning to the Police Force, I understand, Sir, that the O.C.P.D., Butterworth, is to be transferred. Sir, this officer came to Butterworth only about four or five months ago and he has been doing very good work. He is

young and energetic and I believe he has been able to deal with most of the thugs and gangsters, so much so that most of these thugs find it very difficult to make a living. Sir, I am not trying to interfere with the work of the Police, but if it is possible to retain this O.C.P.D. in Butterworth a little longer I am sure that most of the undesirable elements and thugs in the District of Butterworth, which covers the constituencies of Bagan and Seberang Utara, would be suppressed.

Sir, coming to the Inspectorate, I would like to make a plea for the revision of the salary scales of the Inspectorate in the Royal Malaysia Police Force. I understand, Sir, that the salary scales of the rank and file and subordinate police officers have been revised last year and that the claims of the Police Inspectorate for a revision of their salary scales since 1947 have not been favourably considered, Sir, the maintenance of law and order in this country is the responsibility of the Police and in this respect I feel, Sir, that the Inspectorate play an essential and prominent part. Sir, unlike other branches of the public service, the duties of a police inspector, and for that matter every police officer, are regulated by law and they are on call and on duty round the clock. Sir, they have no fixed hours, no Sundays or holidays; whether it rains or shines, whether it is a religious holiday or a day of rejoicing, the Inspectors are at work in the city, in the jungle, and even in the sea. Sir, the work of the Inspectorate, on which the daily peace and security of the country depends, is most exacting and demanding: for instance, vigilance, smartness, constant loyalty, impartiality, unimpeachable integrity and uprightness of character are required—and, above all, courage. It calls for much sacrifice of their leisure hours, and during this critical period of the confrontation and the state of emergency, the demand of their time, energy and patience is more pressing. Sir, a happy and contented corps of Inspectors, who form the backbone of the Police Force, is an asset to the security of the country and the nation; and I therefore urge the Government to

consider setting up a committee to review their salary scale, as they have been making their claims since 1947.

Sir, turning to National Registration, Head S. 39, I would like to say this. Many of my colleagues have spoken about the shortage of registration clerks in the districts. Sir, some of these registration clerks have to serve two or three districts and they have got to travel from place to place within a week and the strain and pressure of work is much too great for them—and I have known of cases where a few of the clerks down in my area have fallen sick due to overstrain. Sir, although the Department may feel that it is not wise to take in temporary registration clerks for this purpose, I feel, Sir, that for the sake of easing pressure they should consider taking in a few temporary registration clerks to go from place to place and ease the tension that is being created nowadays.

Sir, coming to Immigration, Head S. 35, I think one or two other speakers have already touched on this. Sir, there seems to be some discontentment among the officers of the Department over the placing of an M.C.S. officer to take over the appointment of the Controller on the retirement of Mr Bigley. Sir, the practice in any Government Department is that, normally, an officer is put there to understudy the officer who is supposed to be going on leave or going on retirement, and, in this respect, Sir, I am sure one of the officers in the Department must have been put there to understudy the Controller. I feel, Sir, that these officers of the Immigration Department must have a good cause for this discontentment, and I would urge the Minister to intervene and look into this matter. Thank you.

Enche' Lee San Choon (Segamat Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, I have been framed as a liar in this House by the Honourable Minister of Labour from Singapore and I am grateful, Mr Chairman, Sir, to be given this opportunity to clarify. May I, with your permission, repeat the relevant parts of

my speech to which Mr Jek Yeun Thong was referring. I quote:

"In the case of Mr Lee Kuan Yew, he earns a salary of a Prime Minister, enjoys the most expensive millionaire's golf game. He is also known to be fond of very expensive drinks after a Westernised hearty meal and travels in an expensive car with 42 bodyguards and have 21 secretaries to write his irresponsible speech. If he is a have-not, then who are the haves."

This is the relevant part of my speech. Mr Chairman, Sir, although I did mention in my speech that he had 42 bodyguards, I did not say they were supplied by the Police. This is again another proof of P.A.P.'s specialty in twisting, distorting, with a view to mislead the people. It is obviously the guilty conscience of the P.A.P. Member that made him jumped to a wrong conclusion. Everybody knows that in Singapore the Works Brigade, which is paid by the Singapore Government, is actually a P.A.P. Party instrument.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam (Ipoh): On a point of order. I rise under Standing Order 36 (1) which reads "A Member shall confine his observations to the subject matter under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto." Mr Chairman, Sir, my objection is that the Works Brigade is not part of this Ministry nor is there any estimate dealing with the Works Brigade.

Mr Chairman: I allow that Order. (To Enche' Lee San Choon) You must keep to the subject matter.

Enche' Lee San Choon: I submit to your ruling, Sir. I am just taking a little time to reply to what has been mentioned in this House on this particular Head. As I said, the Works Brigade, which is paid by the Singapore Government, is actually a P.A.P. Party instrument, and they go anywhere the P.A.P. bosses go. Regarding golf, I must clarify that I am not in anyway against people playing golf. Our Honourable Minister of Home Affairs plays golf—he plays golf to keep fit. I am not against that. It is really a good game. What I really want to point out is the bad hypocrisy of the P.A.P. propaganda. While living in the way of life nowhere near the have-nots they attempt to mislead the people

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): On a point of clarification. Is it a sin to live the life of a have? (Laughter).

Enche' Lee San Choon: That is what I am trying to tell you. I hope you will listen carefully. I will tell you. While living in the way of life nowhere near the have-nots they attempt to mislead the people into a so-called democratic socialism and thereby splitting the country wide open. A class struggle, which is the main aim of the P.A.P. policy, Sir, is dangerous. I therefore am determined to expose the P.A.P. hypocrisy and prevent a class struggle between the so-called "haves" and "have-nots" which if allowed to materialise will destroy the whole basis of the country's unity, prosperity and happiness.

Sir, lastly, I must say the M.C.A. has effectively represented the Malaysian Chinese and is the symbol of democracy which is against the P.A.P.'s concept of totalitarian socialism. As long as we continue to expose the P.A.P. hypocrisy, the P.A.P. would never succeed in their subtle and sinister motive of splitting the Alliance. Thank you, Sir.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I will not take long in my speech. I must thank you for this privilege of addressing this House. Mr Chairman, Sir, I shall be a little more definite.

First, I shall touch on item (35) under Anti-Corruption Agency on page 4. Mr Chairman Sir, I think many Members of this House have already brought up cases of corruption to the notice of this House, in particular of corruption in the Forestry Department. Mr Chairman, Sir, in the course of the last few weeks, I have received several letters—unfortunately, most of them were unsigned on corruption in that Department. I do not know whether the Anti-Corruption Agency, instead of waiting for information to come, will look for evidence and investigate such allegations. Sir, none other than a very prominent Alliance backbencher has spoken on it although he has no business to speak on that particular estimate, and he did speak on it. I do not wish to bring to the attention of the Minister concerned on this aspect

of Government administration. There have been plenty of allegations, and if the Minister so desires to know I can turn over all these letters I have received or let him have photostat copies of them. They are very revealing on corruption in the various aspects of Government administration.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to page 13, item (56)—Sixth Mile Camp. If you look at the allocations for it, you will find that the allocation for 1964 is a mere \$20,000 but the allocation for 1965 has shot up 10 times to \$2,000,000. Mr Chairman, Sir, I can see the bare figures, but I shall be very grateful if the Minister concerned will give us some details of this sharp rise.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, if the Honourable Member had been here when I made my speech he would know the details on that particular rise.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Mr Chairman, Sir, I was here when the Honourable Minister made his speech. Unfortunately, perhaps, I had a night and I did not quite hear him. (*Laughter*) I shall, however, try to get an official transcript of his speech and look into it.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to page 15, item 28, in connection with Polis Di-Raja Malaysia. I notice that allocations from item 28, Expatriation Pay, has gone up three-fold. I am really puzzled, because I suppose we are going to Malayanise the whole Civil Service, including the Police Force, and I find this increase in expatriation pay. Is it because we are taking more expatriates into the Police Force, or is it because this sum indicated includes those from Sabah and Sarawak? I do not know. Perhaps the Minister can elucidate on this when he replies because, as it is, there are more expatriates and it might give rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Police Force.

Now, I move to item (57) on page 17—*Pegawai Penerangan Polis* or Police Information Officer. Mr Chairman, Sir, I believe this Police Officer who is supposed to be the P.R.O. with the fourth estate, i.e., with the Press, has seldom, if ever, met the Press and, as such, this valuable *perhubungan*

between the Police and the Press is being missed by the Press at least. Crime, Mr Chairman, Sir, is a very important matter in the life of this country. Crime, whether it is sensational or not, is the very life-blood of the Press of this country; and if the Press in this country are kept in the dark about the crime situation in this country, then one can wonder if the people in this country are also kept in the dark—about robbery, murder, rape and the like. I am told this Officer spent most of his time producing magazines—on what magazines, I do not know—and that the Press have to go to the O.C.C.I., Selangor for a briefing, perhaps, for two to three minutes a day on the crime situation. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a fantastic state of affairs. You have the P.R.O.; you do not make use of him. You get the O.C.C.I. who, perhaps, is not so skilled or well-versed in public relations and besides he has got his very important job to do and naturally devotes only two or three minutes a day to the Press and the Press feels frustrated and this Officer, the O.C.C.I., also feels frustrated, because he thinks, "Well, this is not my job. What is the P.R.O. doing down there—sitting in his air-conditioned office maybe?"

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to page 26. I have looked at it very carefully and I see that there is no post for a Public Relations Officer for Singapore. I have looked very carefully under *Kaki-Tangan 'Awam* (Civilian Staff) and although there is this post for the Malayan Police, there is none for Singapore. However, Mr Chairman, Sir, I do know that the Singapore Police Force has a Public Relations Officer and he is a very efficient officer in his work, because he meets the Press twice a day, and therein lies the difference. The Press in Singapore are well briefed on crime situation and although there is such a post it is not shown here in the Estimates. I do not know whether some bright M.C.S. officers have slipped a note to the Minister regarding this post, or whether the Minister is aware that this post is not shown in the Estimates—maybe it is hidden in some other estimates, but I can only see what is printed here. Mr Chairman, Sir, I

only wish the Minister concerned will look into this matter and see that the Police Information Officer in Kuala Lumpur tries to emulate his colleague in Singapore, if not, go better than that.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to page 42, Head S. 35—Immigration. Mr Chairman, Sir, it is no secret that there is a work-to-rule in that Department, and I have no doubt that all of us in this House are aware that this work-to-rule, if continued for any length of time, may well paralyse our tourist trade and will paralyse any movement in and out of the country. The crux of the problem is a very simple one, Mr Chairman, Sir. The M.C.S. again wants this big plum in the Immigration Department and the serving officers there, the professional officers concerned, quite naturally, object to it. That is so, as was pointed out, Mr Chairman, Sir, because this does not only happen in the Immigration Department but also in the Social and Welfare Department, in the Medical Department and, perhaps, in other Technical Services where their officers also object to M.C.S. officers being poised on the top of the list when a top post falls vacant, because they see no prospect of going to the top—especially when an M.C.S. officer who is very raw or has no experience at all in immigration work is poised on the top there. I hope the Minister concerned will also look into this and not let the Prime Minister's Department settle that matter.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now wish to talk generally on the subject of detention camp. Mr Chairman, Sir, I have already in an adjournment speech brought to the notice of this House the unsatisfactory conditions in the . . .

Mr Chairman: May I remind the Honourable Member that we have come to a gentlemen's agreement that each speaker should speak only for 15 minutes and you are nearly that time now.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: I will try and finish it as early as possible, Mr Chairman, Sir.

I have in an adjournment speech brought to the notice of this House

and to the Minister concerned the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the Detention Camps. The rations are not enough for a large number of the inmates and there is a lack of accommodation, of recreational facilities and of reading materials, in particular, of books and magazines in the National Language. There is a great desire on the part of the inmates to learn the National Language, but that has not been catered for. Mr Chairman, Sir, this itself had been admitted by the Minister when he spoke of the Detention Camp in Kuching. I hope that, when that Camp is completed the inmates who are now enjoying the hospitality of His Majesty's Government in Batu Gajah and the like will be transferred back to Kuching, so that their relatives can have a little more peace of mind and can have greater opportunities to visit these detainees.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now wish to come to page 58, Pulau Senang Settlement. I notice that there is provision for 1964 although under Special Expenditure on page 83 there is no provision at all for this item. After the rioting, murder and arson in that island, I thought the then State Government had abandoned it. I would like to have a clarification from the Minister on this. I presume this penal Settlement is still catering for what was originally sought to, that is to cater for the hardened criminals in this country. I do not know. The then Federation Government had been looking high and low for such an island. Perhaps, some of these people may be sent there, but I hope that this Pulau Senang Settlement may not be turned out into a "Devil's Island" with all the horrors that have happened in the Devil's Island.

In conclusion, I just wish to reiterate what I have said earlier, that is, the use of undue force in some instance of interrogation, not only by the Police but also of political detainees. There have been instances where detainees have been interrogated during the day and night; there have been instances where they have been asked to stand up and sit down, as a form of physical exercise in the cell maybe; and there have been instances of solitary confinement I notice from the press that the

Secretary to the Ministry concerned has promised an investigation into the allegations made by the Honourable Member from the Barisan Sosialis. I do commend this to the Minister concerned.

Enche' Hussein bin To' Muda Hassan (Raub): Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap panjang kerana menghormati masa. Saya terlebih dahulu menguchapkan sa-tinggi² tahniah dan sa-tinggi² kehormatan kepada Menteri yang memegang Kementerian ini di atas jasa baik-nya melancarkan dan mengamankan negara kita dan telah menakutkan orang yang chuba hendak mengachau dalam negeri kita dan kepujian ini harus di-beri kepada Menteri itu.

Dalam muka 7 Kepala 33—Senoi Pra'ak. Saya suka menarik perhatian Yang Berhormat Menteri ini berkenaan dengan Pasokan Senoi Pra'ak. Pasokan Senoi Pra'ak ini, bagaimana pengetahuan saya, telah di-tubuhkan beberapa tahun dahulu, tetapi pada fikiran saya pada masa ini sa-patut-nya di-hapuskan sahaja Pasokan ini dan di-masokkan ka-dalam tentera biasa kita. Senoi Pra'ak di-tubuhkan oleh orang yang dahulu daripada kita, tetapi pada masa sekarang tidak mustahak lagi dan kita pada masa sekarang sa-patut²-nya di-satukan sahaja supaya mereka ini sakalian bersama² mempertahankan negara kita masa terancham ini dan juga untuk memasokkan perasaan kaseh masra atau persaudaraan di-antara bangsa² yang kaseh kapada tanah ayer kita Malaysia ini.

Dalam muka surat 14 Kepala 34—Polis di-Raja Malaysia. Saya terlebih dahulu menguchapkan sa-tinggi² penghargaan di-atas Ahli² Pasokan Polis yang telah gugor di-mana² tempat kerana berjuang mempertahankan kedaulatan negara kita. Polis kita ada berikhidmat yang boleh saya katakan gilang-gemilang tidak ada bandingannya perkhidmatan mereka dan telah membuat jasa banyak dalam mengamankan negara kita. Tetapi saya suka memberi pandangan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri, dalam negara kita yang sedang aman ini, ada satu puak yang chuba melaga²kan di-antara satu

puak dengan puak lain. Maka ini saya harap Polis hendak-lah awasi. Terbit-nya satu pergaduhan dan tumpah-nya darah dalam negara kita ini, puak itu-lah yang bertanggung-jawab. Bagaimana Wakil daripada Bagan berchakap berkenaan dengan "Operation Service" kita berharap lancharkan balek sa-baik²-nya, kerana di-dapati pada masa kelancaran Operation Service ini dahulu banyak mendatangkan faedah kapada kita sakalian.

Muka surat 31 Kepala S. 34—Elaun Runchit Bagi Orang² Polis. Di-kawasan saya ada 3 tempat—dua tempat itu sejok dan satu tempat jauh di-hulu. Sunggoh pun saya dapati Polis² yang berkhidmat di-situ akan di-berikan uniform kerana menahan sejok dan lain² tetapi saya harap beri-lah elaun kerana barang² makan mahal saperti di-Cameron Highland dan Bukit Fraser lebeh sadikit, tolong timbangkan elaun untuk mereka berkhidmat sa-lama mereka dudok di-situ. Sunggoh pun saya tahu ada giliran mereka itu pergi berkhidmat di-situ sa-lama 2 bulan, 3 bulan atau 6 bulan. Polis² yang berkhidmat di-Bukit Fraser, anak² mereka terpaksa tinggal di-Raub, tompang di-rumah² orang kerana bersekolah. Jadi ini-lah elaun² patut kita fikirkan. Kalau ada, terima kaseh-lah.

Berkenaan dengan Pejabat Imigresen, saya tidak hendak sebut lagi.

Sekian sahaja ucapan saya, terima kaseh.

Tuan Pengerusi: Saya kurang dengar, chuba chakap kuat sadikit.

Enche' Hussein bin Toh Muda Hassan: Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak hendak berchakap lagi. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Siow Loong Hin (Seremban Barat): Mr Chairman, Sir, whilst discussing the estimates under the Ministry of Home Affairs this morning, I would like to bring to the notice of this House a matter of great concern to the general public, and I hope the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs will take immediate steps to try and remedy it. I refer, Sir, to the operation of pin-tables which is rampant all over the country. Though we have taken steps to control the operation of pin-tables

by making it illegal and have confined the privilege of operating pin-tables to sporting and social societies, and despite steps taken to control the operation of pin-tables embodied in the Gaming and Public Amusement Ordinances, illegal operation is still rampant all over the country.

It would appear, Sir, that the solution to this problem is to strengthen the present Ordinances. I am given to understand that at present, according to procedure, arrests are made under the Public Amusement Ordinance and prosecution is carried out under Section 407 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In order to carry out an arrest, an observation period of 7 days is necessary. This would necessitate the using of agent provocateur by the police in order to establish the fact that pin-tables are being operated. On conviction, though the operator is fined by the Court, the pin-table machine is returned to the operator.

This present law is most unsatisfactory as the arrest and prosecution is no deterrent to the operators. As the pin-table machines are again returned to them, it only creates a vicious circle without an end to it. Due to the ineffectiveness of this section of the Ordinance, it is no wonder that the operation of pin-tables is increasing in numbers all over the country.

Local authorities like Town Councils and Municipal Councils have included in the conditions laid down when issuing licences for coffee-shops and stalls a clause forbidding the installation of pin-table machines on the premises. Failure to comply would result in the cancellation of such licences. Chairman of Town Boards, under the Town Board Enactment (FMS Cap. 137) are also empowered to impose conditions of such a nature in the issuing of licences in Town Board Areas, but unfortunately this is not widely imposed. Hence we find the operation of pin-tables in almost every small town or village.

Mr Chairman, Sir, what is required, in my opinion, is the introduction of a law by which the mere possession of a pin-table is an offence and, on conviction

by the Court, the pin-table machine must be confiscated and demolished. Unless we enact such a strict law to this effect, I can see no way by which we can stem out this vicious racket.

The operation of pin-tables is one of the causes of increasing juvenile delinquency in this country, and the fact that they are allowed to operate under one guise or another encourages the operation of protection gangs by the operators. Recently there was an incident in Mantin where the protection gangs came to the rescue of an operator when members of the M.C.A. wanted to have the pin-tables removed from a place of operation. Suffice it for me to say that this action of the M.C.A. members was taken because of the inability of the police to take any effective action. I myself have reported cases of such illegal operation in places like Nilai to the police, but apparently they are helpless to stop these operators.

This ineffectiveness of the police to take strong measures only encourages operators to be more daring in their operation. The existing laws have in a way impeded the effectiveness of the police to take quick and immediate action.

There is a further point which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister for consideration, and that is the matter of the legal definition of a "pin-table"—the differentiation of a pin-table and a fruit machine, or what is more widely known as the "one arm bandit". According to explanations given to me, a pin-table is an electrically-operated machine, whereas a fruit machine is a hand-operated machine. But I was informed that the legal definition given was that a pin-table machine and a fruit machine are one and the same. This legal definition has apparently caused great concern to the police, especially in the interpretation of the terms "pin-table machine" and "fruit machine" in licences issued by the Treasury to sporting societies. Due to this definition, there have been cases of misuse of licences issued by the installation of a pin-table whereas a fruit machine was approved.

This privilege of allowing sporting societies to operate pin-tables or fruit machines was given because of representation made by them to enable them to collect funds by this means for the promotion of sporting and cultural activities. This, in my opinion, is no longer a valid reason in a number of sporting and social societies, for it is known that members belonging to such societies are using this coverage to make money out of the operation of such machines for their own purpose. There should be a stricter control in the operation of such machines in sporting and social societies, especially in checking that such a privilege given to them is not abused. Most important for us is to find out who are operating such machines, the Club or Society or an individual or syndicate operating on behalf of the Club or Society.

Mr Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that the operation of pin-tables and such like machines is an evil racket which will in the long run be detrimental to society especially to the youth, I would therefore urge the Minister to take immediate steps to enact a stronger set of laws which will help to eradicate this racket at present existing in this country. And in order to eradicate this racket, there must be a total ban imposed on the operation of such machines in all spheres of society. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah (Bachok): Tuan Pengerusi, dengan izin Tuan, saya mohon masuk champor di-dalam perbahathan ini, ia-itu yang pertama S.33 berkenaan dengan Kementerian Dalam Negeri. Saya terlebih dahulu menguchapkan terima kaseh kepada Kerajaan Perikatan yang dengan bijaksana-nya, pandai memilih sa-orang Menteri yang memegang jawatan itu yang pada fahaman saya mempunyai peribadi dan sifat² yang memang layak bagi memegang jawatan itu, erti-nya dia tidak boleh di-main²kan dalam perkara ini, dan dia selalu serious, dan saya yakin personality yang sa-macam ini dapat memegang jawatan yang sa-macam ini, maka saya minta dalam Dewan ini supaya dia kurang serious sedikit, sebab saya

hendak berchakap—ini sa-bagai satu perkara yang mustahak.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya perchaya, Yang Berhormat Menteri kita akan memberikan perhatian kalau ada dua tiga perkara sahaja yang saya hendak berchakap, ia-itu yang pertama ada satu kejadian—saya tidak tahu sama ada perkara ini betul atau tidak, dan saya harap saya tidak di-chabar berchakap di-luar nanti—akibat-nya susah, ia-itu di-Polis Station Binatang, nama-nya Binatang di-negeri Sarawak. Barangkali, sahabat saya dari Sabak Bernam pun ingat lagi, ia-itu ada satu kejadian yang berlaku pada sa-orang Iban, dia mempunyai duit palsu—note. Kemudian dia pergi tukar, tidak di-terima wang itu, apabila dia tidak di-terima bergaduh-lah dia dan dia meminta orang yang tidak mahu menerima wang itu pergi report di-balai polis. Apabila di-report di-Balai Polis, hamba Allah yang mempunyai wang ini yang dia tidak tahu palsu tadi di-tangkap dan di-letakkan dalam lokap. Jadi, duit-nya pun ta' laku, dia pun kena tangkap. Jadi, saya rasa ini ada-lah satu perkara yang amat patut di-beri perhatian kapada ra'ayat² kita yang tempat-nya jauh daripada bandar

Dato' Haji Mustapha bin Abdul Jabar (Sabak Bernam): Untuk penjelasan sedikit—saya hendak memberi penjelasan berhubung dengan cherita yang di-dapati oleh sahabat saya dari Bachok itu saya sendiri tidak tahu.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Dia selalu lupa, Tuan Pengerusi. Dia pergi sa-kali dengan saya, jadi dia kata dia lupa, itu-lah sebab saya kata, barangkali dia ingat (*Ketawa*).

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, ada lagi satu kejadian penyeksaan di-Balai Polis Sibu sendiri. Saya pergi ka-sana tidak-lah menjadi pegawai intelligence, tetapi saya rasa ra'ayat di-sana, ra'ayat Malaysia, patut di-bela walau pun dimana mereka itu berada, ia-itu sa-orang yang di-katakan di-shaki menyimpan barang² churi dan dia ini telah di-bawa ka-Mahkamah. Dalam process investigation dia mengaku yang ia bersalah. Apabila di-hadapkan ka-Mahkamah, Hakim yang membicharkan itu naik

hairan, kerana dia mudah sangat mengaku, dan apabila di-tanya mengapa kamu mengaku, kata-nya, dia buka baju-nya dan tunjukkan kalau saya tidak mengaku saya mati, tengok-lah bekas² torture yang ada pada saya.

Jadi, ini, Tuan Pengerusi, tentu-lah berlawanan dengan kehendak dan sifat dan kepolisan kita bagi negara Malaysia ini, dan saya harap perkara itu dapat di-siasat sa-jauh mana perkara itu berlaku. Ini bukan sahaja tertanggung dari segi polis, tetapi saya rasa tertanggung juga dari segi keamanan dalam negeri apabila ra'ayat kita dapat hidup dengan tenteram.

Di-samping itu ada satu lagi cherita saya terpaksa kena sampaikan. Benda ini susah juga sebab bila Menteri tekan saya sunggoh², nanti saya hendak jawab payah, tetapi ada satu perkara yang berlaku ia-itu orang² saya ini banyak kena tangkap. Jadi, bila orang² ini diperiksa, pandai juga lebai² PAS ini menjawab diri-nya, tetapi dalam cha-kap² itu, kata pegawai itu bagini-lah pa' haji, kalau hendak senang ambil form UMNO, sains masuk-lah (*Ketawa*), jadi keluar ini, selesai. Jadi, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara ini tentu-lah tidak patut, sebab Pegawai Polis tidak menjalankan parti politik, dan saya rasa kalau ini-lah amalan berapa banyak nanti orang² PAS yang UMNO dapat, yang lari pun ada dan yang orang kecek pun ada. Jadi, berapa lama parti kami ini hendak hidup kalau macham itu chara Menteri buat.

Sa-lain daripada menjaga keselamatan dalam negeri, saya menganjorkan juga Menteri ini menjaga dalam Dewan ini, sebab saya tengok tadi sudah dekat² hendak bergaduh. Itu berlaku kepada kerusi yang jauh. Kalau saya dengan sahabat saya yang dekat ini tidak sempat orang hendak sabar saya tumbok dia dahulu (*Ketawa*) dan saya memang tunggu masa hendak chari fasal dengan dia. Ini patut kita jaga supaya jangan menjatuhkan Dewan ini kepada tempat budak² bermain, sabagaimana, Tuan Pengerusi, kata hari itu. Ini sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, yang saya hendak sebutkan dalam perkara ini.

Mr Chairman: Saya suka mengingatkan Ahli Yang Berhormat tolong pendekkan, barangkali ada sa-orang berdua lagi yang hendak berchakap.

Enche' Abu Bakar bin Hamzah: Dalam perkara itu selesai, Tuan Pengerusi. Sekarang saya hendak berchakap berkenaan dengan Lembaga Penapis Filem. Sa-lain daripada apa yang di-sebutkan oleh sahabat saya dari Kuala Trengganu Utara ia-itu ada berlaku-nya filem² intelligent atau peropaganda Israel yang di-tunjokkan dalam negeri ini. Jadi, filem² itu dalam cherita-nya itu bukan sahaja memperopandakan hak politik orang Israel, tetapi juga perkara² yang di-tayangkan itu berlawanan dengan polisi luar negeri kita di-sini. Jadi, ini pun patut-lah kita perhatikan sa-lain daripada kita hendak menengok bahawa filem² itu menjatuhkan moral atau lain² tetapi juga dari segi politik yang kita kajikan pada masa ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu berkenaan dengan Bahagian Peperangan Saraf. Peperangan Saraf boleh jadi dengan majallah, radio dan bermacam² lagi, tetapi yang saya dapat mengikuti dalam radio Peperangan Saraf kita itu sudah menjadi cherita lawak² sahaja, jadi tidak berkesan kepada orang luar dan kita dari dalam pun sa-bagai mendengar satu cherita lawak² sahaja, pada hal yang di-maksudkan Peperangan Saraf ini ia-lah sa-bagai Psychological Warfare yang boleh memberi kesan dalam pengertian itu. Ini terhadap keluar dan ka-dalam pula. Saya mengshorkan supaya di-perhatikan ia-itu bukan sahaja kita hendak menolak tuduhan² dari luar tetapi juga Peperangan Saraf itu di-lakukan di-kalangan mashakarat kita dari dalam sendiri supaya orang tenteram daripada kejadian² yang berlaku sekarang ini supaya jangan pula berlaga dengan yang kita sebut negara kita aman, damai dan dudok tidak takut, padahal sekarang ini orang kita takut, bukan sahaja dalam masharakat bahkan dalam Dewan ini pun saya tengok tadi sudah jadi satu macham dan tidak tentu. Jadi ini mencherminakan kedudukan masharakat yang banyak di-luar. Ini-lah keperibadian dan ketokohan masharakat Malaysia ini sampai

ka-dalam Dewan. Dan ini bukan satu peace atau bukan satu keamanan, tetapi violence atau kachau-bilau.

Yang akhir sa-kali berhubung dengan gaji mata-mata. Baharu² ini mata-mata sudah naik gaji, tetapi masalah gaji ini bukan-lah masalah naik tangga-gaji itu, tetapi pembelaan kepada orang² itu yang patut mendapat elaun² tambahan sa-kurang²-nya dalam zaman dharurat dan konferantasi ini, dan apabila selesai dharurat dan konferantasi itu boleh-lah elaun itu di-potong.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya faham daripada ucapan Yang Berhormat Menteri mengatakan ia-itu hendak di-besarkan lagi Pasokan Polis ini untuk menghadap keadaan yang ada sekarang ini. Saya tidak bersetuju di-besarkan Pasokan Polis, sebab apabila Pasokan Polis di-besarkan, erti-nya kita terpaksa menanggung gaji-nya sampai kepada penshen-nya, tetapi lebih baik-lah kita perbesar lagi Pasokan Pertahanan, kerana askar itu mempunyai undang² berkhidmat yang berlain daripada Pasokan Palis. Saya bimbang apabila di-besarkan lagi dengan chara kita menggunakan S.C. seperti masa dharurat dahulu, apabila mereka itu perkhidmatan-nya tidak di-kehendaki lagi, maka mereka itu akan menjadi satu beban lagi dengan sa-chara tidak langsung kepada Parlimen ini. Boleh jadi S.C. yang lama dahulu yang kita tidak mahu lagi khidmat-nya di-champorkan pula dengan S.C. atau pun mata-mata yang kita hendak ambil. Yang berlebihan itu akan boleh menyebabkan jatuh-nya Kerajaan apabila mereka itu menuntut satu² benda. Jadi, ini amat-lah mustahak di-fikirkan sa-belum daripada kita menjalankan pembesaran bagi pasokan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak bertanya Menteri Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ini—beliau tidak mahu tengok saya—saya hendak tanya bila lagi agaknya pa² lebai PAS yang kena tangkap itu hendak di-lepaskan, sebab sudah lama sangat. Jadi, ini pun, Tuan Pengerusi, patut di-fikirkan, kita sekarang ini dalam perpaduan hendak menjalankan Peperangan Saraf, kemudian tangkap orang² PAS ini masukkan dalam tahanan dan ajak masuk UMNO

dan bermacam² lagi. Saya rasa ini tidak patut. Saya dapat chontohkan di-tempat saya, saya rasa arahan daripada Yang Berhormat Menteri ia-itu sa-orang yang di-buang daerah. Pegawai Polis di-situ ia-itu O.C.S. menulis mengatakan orang ini baik. Jadi, saya terima kaseh di-atas kelichinan dan kebaikan perjalanan polis itu, tetapi saya hairan O.C.S. di-situ sudah memberi surat mengatakan orang ini baik tetapi dia di-buang juga daerah. Jadi saya tidak tahu mana satu hendak pegang. Saya harap orang² yang tidak terlibat dengan criminal—saya tidak masuk champor dengan orang criminal, nanti Yang Berhormat Menteri silap faham pula, tetapi orang yang di-tangkap di-bawah politik atau pun di-bawah Undang² Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, yang kita tidak fikir orang² itu boleh membuat kachau di-tempat itu, sa-mata² dia itu sentimen politik dan mempunyai pengaruh. Saya rasa negeri kita yang demokratik ini tidak patut-lah di-tahan mereka itu, lama²-nya 5-6 bulan, ini sampai sa-tahun. Anak²-nya ada di-rumah, mereka teringat akan anak²-nya di-rumah. Apa kata kalau terjadi satu hal berlaku dalam negeri ini pemerentahan ini dapat pada tangan orang lain, Menteri² kita kena tahan macham itu juga 5-6 bulan atau sa-tahun, masa itu saya rasa susah juga. Jadi, sebab ini-lah saya rasa dalam keadilan kita—Peperangan Saraf dari dalam ini—polisi yang lebih menarek hati masharakat lebih patut di-banyakkan daripada kita menolak tuduhan² yang merupakan sandiwara. Sa-kian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Mr Chairman: Because of the number of Honourable Members wishing to speak, I allow the debate to continue till 12.00 noon.

Enche' S. P. Seenivasagam (Menglembu): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to give my support to the suggestion made by the Honourable Member for Ipoh this morning. In addition to what has been said, I would strongly advocate the setting up of an independent body to investigate complaints which may from time to time be made against the Police in respect of improper treatment of persons in their

custody. The present procedure is that a man is taken into custody and, whatever happens to him, he remains in the custody of the Police. And we have seen cases of people being produced in court. He tells the magistrate, "I was assaulted by the Police", and the magistrate calls in the Police officer and says, "Give this man a chance to make his report"; and the man is taken back to the same Police station where he was supposed to have been assaulted, in the custody of Police officers, who were supposed to have assaulted him. Who on earth is going to make a report at the risk of a further assault, at the risk of having his report incorrectly recorded, because probably a Chinese Police constable takes down a report from a Malay and might write it down wrongly, or vice versa? Now, all that is a very, very unsatisfactory state of affairs and that is one reason why you find in the courts in Malaya that it is a rarity—it is a very, very rare instance indeed—where you find a Police officer is ever convicted of an offence of assaulting a prisoner in his custody. We all know that walls have no ears, and the only witness to such an assault could have been the walls, and they can never speak. Now, what is the remedy for such a situation? The remedy, of course, is that the person arrested, or taken into the custody should not be detained for one moment longer than necessary. If he is arrested for an offence, and if it is a bailable offence, straightaway release him on bail, because under the laws of this country, under the laws of any civilised nation, the man is not to be detained so that he may be compelled to testify against himself, or to provide evidence against himself. That is the principle enshrined in effect by the United Nations Charter. That is the principle which is broken every day in this country.

There is a Section known as Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that is the bible for Police officers in this country. A man is arrested today and tomorrow morning he is taken to the magistrate in chamber, not in open court. The Police officer

usually says, "I want to detain this man pending further investigation". That order is given automatically. Before this man has the chance to see his lawyers, that order is given. The man is detained for 14 days, detained by this Police officer who wants to make the investigation. I would suggest for the serious consideration of the Honourable Minister that whenever a Police officer seeks an order under Section 117, the order for remand should be that the person be detained in a prison, and not a police station. That is one effective way of keeping the hands of Police officers and detectives away from the man who is in their custody. That, I believe, is the practice in India as a result of long, long experience—that is the practice, I believe, in India.

Now, the second thing is this. Although this matter has been raised over and over again in this House, I regret no effective action appears to have been taken. As soon as a man is arrested, he should, at least within a period of 24 hours after his arrest, be allowed to see his relatives, or at least one relative, who may wish to go to see him, or his lawyers who may also wish to see him. That privilege or rather that right—I do not say that is a privilege but it is a right in any democratic country—is denied to prisoners in this country very often. Now, I would qualify that by saying that that right is denied in places outside the bigger towns. For example, in Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur the poor relatives can always rush up to a lawyer, and the lawyer could phone up the O.C.P.D. and fix up an interview. Where the people suffer most are in the smaller towns. They are slammed into Police lock-ups and the poor relatives from outstation have to rush to Ipoh, to ask some lawyer to phone up the O.C.P.D. and point out to the O.C.P.D. that he should allow the relatives of some detainee to go and see him. Now, that should not be so. What is the motive of the Police wanting to detain a man in their own lock-up? I can see no logical motive. If a man does not want to speak, you cannot get him to talk by locking him

up—that is a form of torture. If a man does not want to speak, you do not make him speak by making him sit on a block of ice—that is another form of torture. Then, why do the Police want to keep these people in their lock-ups? Yet they are very, very anxious that the man should be remanded in the lock-up. I have known of cases where I have asked for men to be sent to a prison, but the Police say, “No, they should be in the lock-up.” Is that itself not suspicious? Therefore, I would ask that a new set of rules be drawn up to provide for the proper detention of accused persons in custody before they are released on bail.

Another very, very important aspect of the administration of justice is this question of statements being made to Police officers being admissible in evidence. Under a number of Enactments and Ordinances, in particular under the Emergency Regulation as it was then—and I suppose as it will be or is now—statements made by persons arrested to a Police officer will be admissible in evidence against him. Let us say that, basically although objectionable, in the exigency of the situation the Government argues that it cannot get better evidence. What then is the safeguard against false statements being produced in court? I invite anybody on the Government side—anybody, including the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Home Affairs, perhaps even after consulting the Attorney-General—to tell me, or tell this House, what are the safeguards against producing a completely false statement against a prisoner, when he appears in court. The position is this: all that is needed is for the Police officer concerned to sit down and typewrite a version which he thinks is applicable to the accused, or what the accused should say, produce it in court, and say, “This is the statement made by the accused to me.” That is sufficient to hang a man. Note that the signature of the man who made the statement is not required by law. Further, it must be noted that there is no permanent record. It is not made in a bound book, just loose

pieces of paper which may be typed at leisure by any Police officer, if he believes that this is what the accused should say to him. Now, what is the safeguard against that? Not a 100 per cent safeguard, but one of the safeguards would be that it should require the signature of the man who is supposed to confess and, secondly, that a copy of that statement should immediately be made available to the man who is supposed to have made it, so that when a lawyer goes to see him he can produce the statement and say, “This is the statement I made”, or “This is the statement I was forced to make”, so that we can raise the matter at the earliest possible moment. As the law now is, it is open to abuse and it is, in fact, being abused.

Now, in view of your desire, Mr Chairman, Sir, that we should speak as short as possible, though there are many other aspects on which I could touch on, I do not wish to touch on them except on one point. This morning a reference was made to an allegation made by Enche' Abdul Aziz bin Ishak against the Honourable Deputy Prime Minister. The point raised was this. We are not suggesting that the allegation made against the Deputy Prime Minister is true. It may be true; it may be false. But the point raised is this. If the Police are effective, if there has been no interference from any higher source, what we want to know is this: if Enche' Aziz has made a false complaint against the Deputy Prime Minister by making a complaint at the Police Station, we want to know why Enche' Aziz has not been prosecuted in a Court of Law?

Tuan Haji Rahmat bin Haji Daud (Johor Bahru Barat): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka memberi sedikit penerangan ia-itu perbahathan dalam perkara ini hanya sampai pukul 12.00 tengah hari sahaja lepas itu Kementerian lain, sebab hari ini kita habiskan sa-hingga pukul 12.00 sahaja.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, terima kaseh sebab saya di-beri peluang. Saya tidak berhasrat hendak menyentoh dalam masaalah ini, chuma satu, dua, tiga perkara sahaja.

Pertama saya hendak berchakap S. 33 Butiran (43) muka surat 5, Lembaga Penapis Filem. Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyokong bagaimana di-chadangkan oleh sahabat saya daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara supaya Lembaga Penapis Filem ini barchermt pada mengizinkan filem² yang hendak di-tayangkan di-dalam panggong kita sekarang ini. Chuma saya sukachita mengeshorkan bahawa filem yang berchorak perompak, gangster, cowboy, yang menunjukkan pertarongan senapang, saya fikir patut-lah kita kurangkan di-tunjokkan di-panggong² kita. Sebab masa ini dalam masaalah kita sekarang ini, negeri kita dalam menghadapi keadaan yang sukar, kita tidak tahu barangkali ada musoh kita berkeliaran dapat pengajaran daripada filem itu nanti, boleh mengambil contoh bagaimana pengkhianat yang telah berlaku di-Singapura, di-Melaka dan lain² tempat di-dalam negeri kita dan juga dari dalam tempat² lain dalam seluroh Malaysia.

Yang kedua, apa yang saya minta Lembaga Penapis Filem ini supaya meletakkan satu syarat, ia-itu sa-barang filem yang menggunakan bahasa asing supaya di-adakan sub-title dalam bahasa kebangsaan. Sekarang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sub-title dalam bahasa China ada di-rakamkan pada pergambaran itu. Atas segi perniagaan, kita tahu orang China ada banyak menecong, jadi kerana menarek atas segi keuntongan, saya tidak-lah hendak menahan. Tetapi apa yang saya kemukakan, Tuan Pengerusi, atas segi kebangsaan. Jadi tidak berapa susah jikalau Lembaga Penapis Filem ini meletakkan satu syarat, sa-barang filem yang menggunakan bahasa asing supaya semua sub-title-nya ada dalam bahasa kebangsaan.

Yang ketiga, Tuan Pengerusi, saya hendak menyentoh Sub-head 36 muka surat 52 Pechahan Kepala 1—Penjara. Mengalir pandangan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah kapada Penjara Pudu. Saya tidak mengatakan bahawa penjara pada waktu ini tidak mustahak, tetapi apa yang saya mengalirkan pendapatan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, kedudukan (siting) penjara itu sudah tidak kena pada tempat-nya. Saya berharap pada

Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya menimbangkan masaalah ini, kedudukan penjara Pudu itu di-ubah kawasan luar bandar.

Pada satu ketika Penjara Pudu itu di-sebut University Kuala Lumpur. Jadi saya tidak hendak menyentoh bahawa sama ada mustahak atau tidak penjara di-adakan—itu soal lain. Apa yang saya hendak sentoh ia-lah kedudukan penjara itu mustahak kita ubah dan tempat² itu boleh kita gunakan bagi faedah² yang lain. Tidak susah, sebab apa, baharu² ini Pengkalan kapal Terbang kita pun, kita pernah pindahkan ka-tempat yang lebeh jauh, apa salah-nya Penjara Pudu ini yang menjadi buah mata orang yang senentiasa baik dalam kota bagini, bila kita pusing sahaja kita nampak satu benda yang kita fikir patut sudah tidak ada dalam negara kita ini, tetapi oleh sebab keadaan² yang mesti mengadakan, apa boleh buat. Tetapi chuma yang kita mahu supaya tempat kawasan Penjara Pudu ini di-ubah.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyentoh satu masaalah sadikit sahaja Head 34 Sub-head 34 muka surat 16. Saya mengeshorkan supaya Angkatan Polis Wanita di-besarkan. Saya puji kerja mengadakan Angkatan Polis Wanita dan apa yang saya mahu, saya mengeshorkan kapada tuan supaya Angkatan ini di-besarkan meliputi semua bandar² yang ada di-seluroh Malaysia ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu saya suka juga merayu kapada Angkatan Polis kita yang berkhidmat di-Sabah dan di-Sarawak, kerana baharu² ini Menteri Pertahanan kita telah mengumumkan akan memberi sagu hati yang lebeh kapada Askar² kita yang berkhidmat di-Sabah dan Sarawak. Dalam pada itu saya suka bisekkan supaya Menteri Yang Berhormat ini menimbangkan juga faedah² Polis kita yang berkhidmat di-saberang laut.

Saya telah berchakap di-dalam Dewan ini, sa-belum Dewan ini pindah ka-Rumah yang mulia ini ia-itu berhubung dengan pakaian atau uniform Polis kita. Sudah tiba masa-nya supaya kita menyatukan uniform Polis di-seluroh Malaysia ini. Kalau kita

pergi ka-Singapura kita nampak lain pakaian-nya, di-Sabah lain, di-Sarawak lain dan Polis di-Tanah Melayu ini pun, jikalau saya tidak silap ingatan saya, ini pun Polis yang ada ini Polis tiruan daripada uniform Polis yang datang dari Palestine dahulu, bila Lieutenant Polis itu datang sini pada masa itu dan di-sesuaikan uniform itu. Jadi kita rasa kita patut-lah mengubah pakaian Polis ini. Saya berasa insaf dan berasa patut di-ambil perhatian ia-itu tidak padan dengan pakaian kuning (khaki) yang kita lengkapkan kepada Polis ini. Mereka telah menjokkan perkhidmatan yang baik, patut negeri ini berterima kaseh atas khidmat Pasokan Polis. Jadi sa-bagai terima kaseh kita kepada Polis, saya mengeshorkan kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri ini supaya dapat di-timbangkan.

Tetapi dalam pada itu saya menyentoh sadikit, Tuan Pengerusi, ini masaalah yang kechil sahaja. Di-luar² bandar sekarang ini, masaalah menukar senapang daripada bapa kepada warith yang dekat. Pegawai Polis Negeri kadang² tidak ada kuasa, dia tidak benarkan. Kalau tuan mahu sila-lah merayu perkara ini kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri. Mengapa masaalah tukar senapang ini pun sampai kepada Menteri Yang Berhormat. Saya tidak mengatakan berhak atau tidak, senapang di-tukar daripada bapa kepada anak atau kepada warith yang dekat. Hanya yang saya menitek beratkan pertukaran senapang ini mesti di-luluskan oleh Menteri Dalam Negeri. Saya berharap Pegawai Polis Negeri boleh mengambil langkah ini, boleh mengambil tindakan ini sa-bagai mewakili pihak Menteri Yang Berhormat.

Dan yang akhir, Tuan, saya hendak berchakap fasal Jabatan Perchetakan. Saya rasa Jabatan Perchetakan ini sadikit sangat peruntokan-nya, dan dia pada hari ini tidak boleh membendong semua sa-kali perchetakan Kerajaan. Jadi, saya berseru-lah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya Jabatan Perchetakan ini di-perbesarkan, berupaya menyelenggarakan semua urusan chetak Kerajaan. Pada hari ini kita dapat tahu chetakan² Kerajaan ada yang di-hantar ka-*Straits Times* dan

lain² penerbitan macham Buku Directory Telephone ini pun *Straits Times* yang buat, oleh sebab kita tidak ada kemampuan, tetapi kalau sa-kira-nya kita perbesarkan jabatan ini, kita boleh menyelenggarakan semua sa-kali. Tetapi apa yang saya bisekkan sadikit dalam masa hendak menchari² ini pun, nanti kita di-pertudoh bahawa kita chuma memuatkan pada *Straits Times* sahaja. Memang *Straits Times* ini kalau kita sebut masaalah—dia tidak besarkan, kalau berita pun chuma dua baris sahaja, tetapi kalau berita daripada Petir umpama-nya, habis penoh. Jadi, sekarang ini, Tuan Pengerusi, chuba kita alehkan ka-tempat lain sadikit—banyak lagi kita hendak beri sama² supaya keadaan ini sama rata, saimbang. Saya tidak tahu fasal apa, tetapi yang saya tahu yang menguruskan *Straits Times* itu orang yang dihormati oleh Kerajaan negeri ini

Mr Chairman: Kalau Ahli Yang Berhormat belum habis, boleh-lah pendekkan supaya dapat sa-orang lagi berchakap dalam masa lima minit, kalau tidak, ta' dapat-lah!

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Tuan Pengerusi, saya pendekkan. Pendaftaran Negara—dengan sebab saya hendak pendekkan ini, saya terpaksa berchakap lebeh chepat sadikit.

Tuan Pengerusi, Lembaga Pemeriksa Bahasa ini patut di-adakan dan berchermat sadikit, sebab apa kita berkehendakkan ra'ayat yang baik. Kalau Penapis Pemeriksa Bahasa ini tidak kita gunakan dengan chermat-nya, kita akan mengeluarkan ra'ayat yang tidak bagitu faham bahasa Melayu-nya.

Lagi satu saya hendak menegor sadikit sahaja, kalau sa-kira-nya kita hendakkan kad baharu, kalau hantar kepada Negeri—lambat dapat, tetapi kalau kita melalui terus ka-Ibu Pejabat dengan ada akuan sa-orang dua pegawai kanan, J.P., mithal-nya, mudah sahaja dapat—mengapa? Kalau saya salah, tolong betulkan, tetapi saya mempunyai keterangan dalam perkara ini. Jadi, bagi pihak Negeri nampak-nya tidak ada buat apa, apa kata dia, kata dia sahaja, sebab ini dengan kehendak orang atas, orang Kuala

Lumpur, tolong-lah saya harap Pengerusi Perkhidmatan ini tengok² sedikit, sebab dia jangan terus² sahaja—ini melibatkan tidak chermat bagi pegawai² Negeri menjalankan perkhidmatannya. Terima kaseh, Tuan, saya fikir saya sudah habis.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu):

Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyentuh sedikit sahaja, kerana masa pun sudah tidak ada, hanya dalam masaalah peranan surat² khabar dalam negeri ini, ia-itu saya mengharapakan pehak Kementerian ini betul² mengawasi berita² yang keluar dalam surat khabar dalam negeri ini supaya jangan ada berita² itu akan mengkhianati, atau menjatuhkan sa-sabuah negara jiran mithal-nya; surat khabar *Straits Times* dalam masa Asian Games yang di-adakan di-Jakarta dahulu, pehak Indonesia telah tidak membenarkan Pasokan Israel hadhir mengambil bahagian di-dalam pertandingan itu, dan surat khabar *Straits Times* ini telah menghentam Indonesia dengan sa-berat²-nya mengatakan Indonesia ini, pada hal masa itu Malaya—sekarang Malaysia—dengan Indonesia ini belum berconfrontasi, belum pun di-dalam keadaan bagini, tetapi surat khabar *Straits Times* ini telah pun mengambil bahagian yang hangat menghentam Indonesia, kerana tidak membenarkan Israel masuk dalam Asian Games ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, kita bersetuju, kalau negara ini bermusuh dengan negara Indonesia, semua surat² khabar ini menyokong Kerajaan, tetapi dalam keadaan negara belum berconfrontasi, maka sa-buah surat khabar itu mero-sakkan perpaduan di-antara sa-buah negara dengan sa-buah negara yang lain. Kita tahu surat khabar *Straits Times* ini kepunyaan taukeh² Yahudi. Dia tidak berchakap sa-bagai ra'ayat Malaysia, tetapi dia berchakap sa-bagai bangsa Yahudi yang benchi kepada Indonesia, kerana tidak membenarkan orang² Yahudi masuk di-dalam pertandingan itu. Ini-lah, Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengharapakan, pehak Kementerian Keselamatan Dalam Negeri, kalau betul² mahukan keamanan, surat khabar *Straits Times* ini sudah lama patut di-haramkan.

Yang kedua, Tuan Pengerusi, jawatan Inspector-General Police bagi Malaysia ini sudah hampir sa-tahun sa-tengah kita membentok Malaysia dan sudah sa-patut-nya jawatan Inspector-General Police ini di-tukarkan kepada bangsa Malaysia sekarang. Kita tidak mahu bahawa ra'ayat Tanah Melayu ini berchakap sa-belum Malaysia terbentuk, orang Melayu yang menjadi Commissioner of Police, tetapi bila Malaysia di-bentok sa-orang orang puteh di-ambil menggantikan, meletakkan lebeh tinggi daripada orang² Melayu itu lagi untuk menjadi Inspector-General.

Tuan Pengerusi, banyak orang sudah berchakap di-dalam dan di-luar Dewan ini, ia-itu Kementerian ini maseh mendewa²kan bahasa Inggeris dalam serba-serbi-nya. Kita tahu ada banyak bahagian² yang ta' boleh menggunakan bahasa Melayu, tetapi ada bahagian² yang boleh menggunakan bahasa Melayu, mithal-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, dua tahun lagi bahasa Melayu akan di-rasmikan sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan. Apa fasal dan apa mustahak-nya bagi pehak Kementerian ini mengambil Inspector² baharu itu daripada mereka² yang lulus Darjah Sembilan, yang lulus School Certificate, boleh-kah atau tidak pehak Kementerian ini mengambil mereka² yang sudah pun bekerja, mithal-nya pangkat Sergeant boleh dinaikkan mereka itu ka-pangkat Inspector, kerana kita hendak menggunakan bahasa Melayu sa-bagai bahasa kebangsaan dua tahun lagi. Ini patut di-lakukan daripada sekarang. Jawatan Inspector ini sudah sa-patut-nya di-isikan oleh orang² yang berpangkat sergeant.

Tuan Pengerusi, sa-perti yang semua di-kehendaki, saya dan Yang Berhormat Menteri sendiri pun berkehendakkan bahawa Pasokan Polis Malaysia ini menjadi pasokan yang betul² bebas, yang tidak boleh di-peralatkan oleh siapa². Ini-lah yang di-kehendaki oleh pehak Yang Berhormat Menteri sendiri dan pehak saya pun begitu juga. Kita tidak mahu ada orang berkata bahawa pehak polis ini menjadi alat bagi satu² pehak, menjadi alat bagi satu pehak dalam masa kempen pilihan raya—kita tidak mahu mendengar ini lagi, dan ini ada-lah menjadi

tanggung-jawab Yang Berhormat Menteri ini, tanggung-jawab yang amat bebas bagi membuat sa-suatu, jangan ada orang berkata bahawa Polis Malaysia ini menjadi alat kepada sa-siapa.

Perkara yang akhir sa-kali, Tuan Pengerusi, perkara tidak puas hati, jangan timbul di-dalam Pasokan Polis ini. Mithal-nya saya bawa satu cherita, sa-orang pegawai polis sudah bekerja 18 tahun, dia di-tukarkan sa-banyak 24 kali dan saya baharu terima surat daripada pegawai itu, tetapi saya tidak dapat hendak menerangkan nama orang itu. Dia mencheritakan bahawa dia sudah bekerja 18 tahun dan di-dalam masa 18 tahun itu, telah di-tukarkan sa-banyak 24 kali. Ini satu benda yang tidak betul. Sa-patut-nya, patut-lah Kementerian ini menimbang-kan bagaimana anak² mereka yang hendak bersekolah—ta' mudah hendak bersekolah dari satu tempat ka-satu tempat, dan dia ini baharu sahaja balek daripada Sabah.

Tuan Pengerusi, masa yang di-had-kan kepada saya sa-bagai Ahli yang akhir sa-kali berchakap sa-banyak itu, maka sa-banyak itu-lah saya berchakap. Terima kaseh.

Mr Chairman: Persidangan ini di-tempohkan hingga pukul 4.30 petang ini.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, can I raise as a matter of urgency the question of privilege under the Standing Orders? I understand, during my absence this morning, that a Member from Kuala Trengganu raised the question of corruption in Singapore and, in particular, a firm connected with me. I suggest that there are two courses of action for this House: one that the Committee of Privileges investigate this allegation which has been made and either exonerate me and condemn the Member, or that the Member repeats this charge outside this House without privilege. It is a matter of grave import both to the integrity of my own self and the State Government which I head. Standing Orders bear out, Mr Speaker, Sir, that when no procedures are laid in our Standing Orders, the practice of Parliament in Westminster will be followed; and if you will refer to Erskine May you

will find that a member, who alleges that there has been a breach of privilege of this House, has a right to lay an immediate complaint before the Committee of Privileges for it to be investigated. I am, of course, quite open to the other suggestion that the Member repeats his remark outside.

Mr Speaker: I will take this matter up again when the House resumes at 4.30 p.m.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: As you wish, Mr Speaker.

Sitting suspended until 4.30 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 4.30 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

EXEMPTED BUSINESS

(Motion)

The Minister of Home Affairs (Dato' Dr Ismail): Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to move,

That the proceedings of the Committee of Supply on Heads S. 41 to S. 44 of the Schedule to the Supply Bill, 1965, this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 until 9.30 p.m. or until the question has been put thereon, whichever is the earlier.

The Minister for Welfare Services (Tuan Haji Abdul Hamid Khan): Sir, I beg to second the motion.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolved,

That the proceedings of the Committee of Supply on Heads S. 41 to S. 44 of the Schedule to the Supply Bill, 1965, this day shall be exempted from the provisions of Standing Order 12 until 9.30 p.m. or until the question has been put thereon, whichever is the earlier.

COMPLAINT BY THE HONOURABLE ENCHE' LEE KUAN YEW RE-SPEECH OF THE MEMBER FOR KUALA TRENGGANU

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore): Mr Speaker, Sir, before the adjournment I raised the question of privilege arising out of a speech made by the Member for Kuala Trengganu earlier this morning, making allegations of corrupt practices and other questionable practice in which I was supposed to have been involved. I ask for your ruling, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Mr Speaker: I have referred the matter regarding your complaint this morning with regard to the statement by the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu which, in your opinion, is constituted a breach of the privilege of the House. I am to inform the House that I have gone through most carefully the original transcript—(To Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: I believe you have a copy of it?).

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: I have.

Mr Speaker: I have found that the speech has not in any way reflected on the integrity of the Honourable Member (*Applause*). I am, therefore, satisfied that a *prima facie* breach of privilege has not been committed by the Honourable Member for Kuala Trengganu.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: Mr Speaker, Sir, at a subsequent date I will have to table a motion to debate your ruling in accordance with Standing Orders. But if your ruling were correct, Mr Speaker, Sir, then obviously the Member for Kuala Trengganu will have no difficulty in repeating what he said here outside the privilege of this Chamber, and I am quite sure he would support your ruling by bravely sailing forth out of this Chamber to repeat his wild allegations.

Mr Speaker: Well, you are at liberty, if you are not satisfied, to submit a written petition to the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges. If you are not satisfied with the ruling I have just made, then we will go over the matter again.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: As you wish, Mr Speaker, Sir.

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Yang di-Pertua, saya berharap dapat berchakap sedikit atas ulasan daripada Enche' Lee Kuan Yew sa-kejap tadi. Saya berterima kasih di-atas keputusan Tuan Yang di-Pertua yang ada-lah "*fair*" dan "*impartial*", dan saya merasa bahawa pihak P.A.P. boleh mendapat jaminan bahawa kami akan menelanjangkan segala kepinchangan yang dilakukan-nya itu, bila datang masa kempen (campaign) nanti, sa-puluh kali

ganda lebih daripada apa yang telah di-perkatakan dalam Dewan ini (*Tepok*).

THE SUPPLY BILL, 1965

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Heads S. 43-S. 40—

Debate resumed.

Dato' Dr Ismail: Mr Chairman, Sir, first I would like to thank those Honourable Members who have praised the Royal Malaysia Police Force for its efficiency and for the good work that it has done, both in trying to maintain law and order and in trying to meet this Indonesian aggression. I would have been much happier if that feeling, or if that sentiment, is or was supported by an Honourable Member who is not only an Honourable Member of this House but also a Minister of the Government of Singapore. Of course, when he made the statement concerning the Singapore component of the Royal Police Force, he was speaking in his capacity as a Member of Parliament, but being a Minister of the Singapore Government his speech could not but affect the morale of the Singapore component of the Royal Malaysia Police.

Now, Sir, the Honourable Mr Jek Yeun Thong praised the Singapore Police, when it was a State Police, for its efficiency, its cleanliness and its courtesy to the members of the public. This, he said, has changed since it has become one of the components of the Royal Malaysia Police Force. Now, Sir, by his specified reference to the incident at the Victoria Memorial Hall and his statement that the emergency powers had been abused by the Central Government, he gave me the impression that the Singapore component of the Royal Malaysia Police Force has become the instrument by which the Federal Government denied the people of Singapore their freedom. Sir, I would like to remind the Honourable Member that I am quite conversant with the state of affairs of the Singapore Police before Malaysia Day, because from the time Singapore

achieved its status of internal self-government to the time when it became part of Malaysia, I have served in the Internal Security Council of Singapore. The Honourable Member is no doubt aware that the subject which kept on recurring on the agenda of that Council was the Singapore Police. His indirect reference that the Singapore component of the Royal Malaysia Police has now become an instrument of the Central Government to suppress freedom is a slur on that Police Force.

Enche' Jek Yeun Thong: Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of clarification—In my speech I have only said that in the past the Police Force in Singapore was an instrument of the colonial Government and that since then it has changed, and has changed for the good. I never said that after Malaysia Day the Singapore Police has gone down. In fact, I have said it has done a very good job—for instance, in the cracking up of the kidnap gangs in Singapore. I think that is what I have said in my speech about the Singapore Police; and after discussion with the Singapore Prime Minister, I found out that I was mistaken and I sincerely wish, with your permission, Mr Chairman, and the permission of the Minister concerned, to withdraw what I have said regarding the issue of the permit to the N.T.U.C. to hold a rally. Thank you, Sir. (*Applause*).

Dato' Dr Ismail: Well, Sir, since the Honourable Member has retracted what he said about the Singapore Police, it is not my intention, for example, to make this a political issue. However, I am deeply concerned with the efficiency of the Police Force. If the Honourable Member's statement will restore the confidence of the Police, then I am more than satisfied. But nevertheless, I have to mention about this incident at the Victoria Memorial Hall, because I must give, at least, the Police version of what actually happened. I am subject to correction, of course, but this is what I was told happened.

Now, Sir, the original intention of the N.T.U.C. was to hold a rally at the National Theatre on the 14th December, 1964, but a permit was

refused by the Police. Here, Sir, I would like to state that in this case the Police has absolute discretion on whether or not to issue a permit—the Police is not subject to Ministerial direction at all. Now, Sir, as the permit was not issued, the organisers decided to hold a meeting of delegates at the Victoria Memorial Hall. No permit was issued for this meeting and the Police following past practice informed the organisers that that meeting was illegal and that action by summons for an offence under the Minor Offences Ordinance would be instituted against the organisers. The Police were, however, informed that the permit was not required and that the organisers have sought legal advice earlier on this point. Now, the police were not aware of this and the meeting was, therefore, covered by the Police. Here I must inform the House that in the past the Victoria Memorial Hall, situated at Empress Place, had been deemed to be a place of public resort and any meeting or assembly held therein had to be covered by a permit issued by the Police under rule (2) of the Minor Offences (Assembly and Procession) Rules of 1961. I would like to give a list of those people who used the Hall during the period of 1961, 1962 and 1963:

Year		Number of points issued		Particulars
1961	...	9	...	To discuss union matters
1961	...	2	...	To discuss religious matters
1962	...	16	...	To discuss union matters
1962	...	8	...	To discuss political matters
1962	...	4	...	To discuss religious matters
1963	...	5	...	To discuss union matters
1963	...	1	...	To discuss political matters
1963	...	3	...	To discuss religious and other matters

This was, Sir, the practice before Malaysia, and even after Malaysia as late as April 1964 permits had been issued for meetings held in this Hall. The Police, therefore, in the case of this meeting on Monday, were merely following previous practice and were performing their duty in good faith when they informed the organisers that this meeting was illegal. It was only after the meeting in question was over that

the legal opinion was given by the State Advocate-General of Singapore on the 16th December that the Victoria Memorial Hall is not a place of public resort and therefore no licence was required for the meeting of a registered trade union, which is confined to members only. Honourable Members will therefore note that this legal opinion was only given later and therefore the Police were in the right when they went up to the Victoria Memorial Hall on Monday last and told the organisers that the meeting was illegal. The Police, as I said before, were only following past practice and were therefore acting in good faith.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair (Bungsar): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of information. I must congratulate the Honourable Minister for having given, for the first time in the House, an absolute correct version of what actually happened. I thank the Honourable Minister very much indeed. (*Applause*).

Dato' Dr Ismail: Now, as regards this question of bodyguards, I was not aware of the barrage that went on between the two sides of the House. However, as far as the Police are concerned, I would like to give the facts and say that it is correct to say that there are 42 members of the security guards in Singapore. These 42 people consist of 33 regular detective sergeants, who are known as security officers, plus 9 temporary police constables. It is, however, not correct to say that all these 42 security guards were allocated to the Prime Minister of Singapore. I think this mistake has been corrected by the Member for Segamat Selatan. The Prime Minister of Singapore is allocated with 2 sergeants plus two temporary police constables as personal bodyguards on a twenty-four hour on-and-off duty, i.e., two bodyguards per day, which is the same as other Ministers in Singapore. The present strength is just enough to cover for bodyguards, security duties and bodyguards for visiting V.I.Ps.

Sekarang saya mengambil peluang menjawab tegoran yang di-datangkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kota Star Selatan. Ahli Yang Ber-

hormat daripada Kota Star Selatan itu telah membentangkan ia-itu dia mengatakan dalam Alor Star kerjasama antara polis dengan Town Council tidak-lah berapa erat. Mengikut Undang² Council bye-laws, kata-nya polis tentu-lah mesti bekerjasama dengan Town Council. Dan dia telah menyatakan umpama ia-itu berkenaan dengan traffic light—sa-bagaimana traffic light itu telah di-tubuhkan tidak ada pegawai polis yang menjaga-nya. Saya mengambil berat-lah atas tegoran ini dan saya suka-lah juga mengatakan kepada Yang Berhormat itu, pada masa ini kerja polis terlampau-lah berat dan kaki-tangan polis banyak-lah hendak di-gunakan kepada barang² yang lebeh berat. Jadi, boleh jadi berkenaan dengan Town Council atau pun Local Council yang lain² polis tidak dapat menolong, tetapi saya akan memberi satu assurance kepada Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang polis ini akan menolong dengan sa-berapa upaya pada masa hadapan dan saya akan memberi satu instruction kepada semua C.P.O.

Ahli Yang Berhormat dari Melaka Selatan, Ahli Yang Berhormat itu telah menyatakan gaji ahli² polis dari pegawai rank and file yang telah dinaikkan itu di-minta di-naikkan lagi sa-telah kenaikan yang telah di-dapati oleh mereka. Saya sangat-lah mengucapkan tahniah kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat ini berkenaan dengan gaji ini dan berkenaan dengan susah payah dia mengambil berat atas soal gaji—condition of service atas kaki-tangan polis ini. Saya sendiri pun telah mengambil berat dalam hal ini kerana Polis telah bekerja kuat dan berkhidmat dalam negeri ini dan bagi Kementerian saya sentiasa mengkaji soal gaji dan service condition bagi ahli² Polis Field Force. Dalam tahun 1963, bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengetahui ia-itu gaji Ahli² Polis daripada rank and file telah pun di-kaji dan pada masa sekarang ini bagi Kementerian saya sedang menengok atas soal hendak mengadakan Unified Salary Scale kepada semua sa-kali Polis di-Raja ini dan saya harap, kalau sa-kira-nya ada kemungkinan, dia akan memberi faedah kepada kaki-tangan Polis.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Melaka Selatan juga telah membawa

soal gaji Warders dan meminta Kerajaan mengkaji soal ini. Memorandum berkenaan dengan gaji ini telah pun di-hantar kepada authority yang berkenaan dan benda ini telah di-kaji dan akan di-hantar kepada Review Commission, bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat telah ketahuⁱ akan di-tubuhkan tidak berapa lama lagi.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Melaka Selatan juga meminta, kalau boleh, ia-itu pakaian yang di-pakai oleh Polis² yang menjaga ketenteraman dalam Rumah ini patut-lah seragam atau beruniform. Kita di-sini mengikut peratoran Parlimen di-negeri² yang berdasarkan demokrasi ia-itu mengikut teradisi ini tidak-lah ingin Polis² ini di-beri uniform dalam Majlis atau Bangunan Parlimen. Pegawai² Polis yang bertugas dalam Majlis ini hanyalah dengan pinjaman untuk menjaga ketenteraman dalam Majlis ini dan dalam masa ia bertugas mereka hanyalah menjalankan arahan dari Tuan Speaker sendiri. Jikalau kita mengadakan Polis² beruniform dalam bangunan Parlimen ini, nanti pula bagi pehak yang menentang mengatakan yang kita ini hendak menjadi dictator dan hendak menakutkan pehak² Pembangkang.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara, tegoran-nya yang pertama ia-itu ia-lah atas soal pepereksaan bahasa (language) dari orang² yang meminta hendak menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini. Ahli Yang Berhormat itu tentu-lah tahu ia-itu atas pepereksaan orang² yang hendak menjadi ra'ayat negeri ini, pepereksaan itu ia-lah di-bawah anjoran Language Board atau pun Lembaga Bahasa yang diangkat oleh Menteri mengikut Rule 5 dalam Citizenship Rule 1964. Bagaimana yang di-ketahuⁱ ia-itu elementary dan sufficient adequate knowledge of Malay Language, siapa yang menyoal, terjemahan, elementary, sufficient atau pun adequate, itu ada-lah mengikut terjemahan Rule 6, 7 dan 8 dalam Citizenship Rule 1964. Jadi pepereksaan itu ia-lah mengikut Undang² yang telah di-chatitkan.

Ahli Yang Berhormat Kuala Trengganu Utara juga mengatakan yang dia telah berpuas hati dengan control atas orang² asing masuk ka-dalam negeri ini

dan dia berharap restriction atau menyekat orang² asing masuk itu akan berpanjangan. Saya suka memberi tahu kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu polisi ini akan di-jalankan sa-masa kita menjadi Kerajaan dalam negeri ini.

Yang kedua dia mengatakan ia-itu berkenaan dengan perkembangan industry dalam negeri ini ia-lah di-gunakan oleh sebab orang² dagang masuk dalam negeri ini. Saya suka-lah mengatakan ia-itu orang² yang berkelayakan atau expert dan orang² yang menjadi specialist dalam satu² hal sahaja-lah yang di-beri masuk dalam negeri ini dan bagi tiap² kali di-beri permit kepada orang² yang masuk ia-lah di-hadkan sa-hingga pada masa orang² kita boleh mengambil tempat mereka ini menjadi pakar² dalam industry itu dan juga saya suka menyatakan ia-itu bagi Kementerian Perdagangan dan Perusahaan sentiasa mengkaji permintaan² orang² yang hendak masuk dalam negeri berkenaan dengan industry ini. Bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketahuⁱ ia-itu satu Jawatan-kuasa yang di-ketuaⁱ oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri telah pun di-adakan pada bulan September, 1963, supaya menjalankan polisi hendak memalaysianationkan dalam Perdagangan dan Perusahaan dan kita puas hati yang kemajuan telah di-chapai dalam hal ini.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Kuala Trengganu Utara juga berchakap meminta berkenaan dengan soal Penapis Filem. Dia meminta supaya lebih kuat lagi di-buat atas censorship ini dan dia mengatakan ia-itu sa-paroh filem² daripada Amerika itu tidak patut-lah di-tunjokkan dalam negeri ini. Saya suka menyatakan kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat ia-itu darjah yang di-ikuti oleh Lembaga Penapis Filem sangatlah memuaskan hati dengan pekerjaan Lembaga ini, banyak filem² yang tidak patut di-tunjokkan telah tidak di-beri kebenaran supaya di-tunjokkan. Dalam pada itu juga ada juga sa-paroh² filem yang juga telah di-lepaskan sungguh pun di-fikirkan tidak berapa baik, tetapi ini tidak-lah banyak.

Now, I come to the observations made by the Honourable Member for

Ipoh. He said that investigations by the Police must be quick and thorough—I think those are the words he used, “quick and thorough”. Then he cited the case about the Kerling Hindu Temple. I am afraid that I will have to take some time to enquire into this case. But as regards the question that investigations should be quick and thorough, as far as I am concerned, I am quite satisfied that the Police are doing their best to be quick and thorough. Of course, that is a matter of opinion. He also brought up the question of the case of the detainee who died in Sarawak and he asked, “Is the Government taking action against the Police officers who suppressed evidence?” Mr Chairman, Sir, investigations into the allegation that the Police officers were lying were made, but there was not enough evidence to charge any particular officer or officers on this matter. I hope that in future the Coroner will be more specific, so that we can take appropriate action departmentally.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh also brought up his pet subject of anti-corruption. I think we must acknowledge that he is a specialist on this subject. But like all specialists, he tends to be somewhat myopic: the specialists tend to exaggerate the importance of their specialities that they put things out of proportion. Now, it is admitted that in this country there is corruption. But the degree of corruption in this country is such that it does not hinder the progress of this country. If this country is really corrupt, how can you explain the prosperity which we have experienced since independence? How can you explain the confidence which foreign investors have in this country? How can you explain the fact that the Alliance Government has become the Government ever since independence—and, in fact, even before independence? Sir, we must be fair—we admit that there is corruption. The very fact that there is this Anti-Corruption Department is an admission by the Government that we want to get rid of whatever little corruption there is in the country and we are doing our best. But that is an entirely different matter

from saying that corruption is rife from top to bottom. So, I think we must excuse the Honourable Member for Ipoh because, as I have said, specialists tend to exaggerate the importance of their speciality.

The Honourable Member for Ipoh also criticised that the present set up of the Anti-Corruption Agency is not satisfactory as it is too closely associated with the Ministry and the higher ups. He mentioned that recently one case regarding corruption was referred to the Prime Minister but that the Prime Minister did not refer it to the Anti-Corruption Agency. Then he referred to the recent report to Police by Enche' Aziz Ishak, the former member of Parliament, about the Deputy Prime Minister wishing to do bodily harm to him, and he asked, “Was an investigation made?”.

Now, Sir, the Anti-Corruption Agency—of course, the Honourable Member being a specialist must realise it—does not investigate cases of corruption. Its function is preventive in that it introduces and advises counter measures against corruption. The investigation is made by the Police, as corruption is a criminal offence. As regards Enche' Aziz Ishak's allegation against the Deputy Prime Minister, the matter, on the order of the Attorney-General, had been investigated by the Police and the Attorney-General decided that the allegation was unfounded, but he could not take criminal proceedings against Enche' Aziz because Enche' Aziz received the information from another person which Enche' Aziz believed to be true but which, in fact, was false.

Enche' D. R. Seenivasagam: On a point of information. May I ask whether the Attorney-General intends taking action against the person who gave false information to Enche' Aziz Ishak? There is a law to deal with such persons.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I will pass on that information to the Attorney-General. Thank you.

Mr Chairman, Sir, now I come to the Honourable Member for Batu. I think he is just a general practitioner in this

field of anti-corruption as opposed to the Member for Ipoh. So whatever mistakes he may have made, we may have to give him a certain amount of latitude. He alleges there is corruption in the Forestry Department and he said that he received several letters on this. What surprises me is this: if he has got evidence or complaints of corruption in Government Departments, I think it is his duty as an Honourable Member to bring it to the attention of the Anti-Corruption Agency.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: On a point of clarification. I was merely seeking the advice of the Minister concerned, because lots of these letters are unsigned (*Laughter*). If they were signed, if there was an address with the name and signature, I would have straightway sent them to the proper authorities. But lots of these letters were unsigned and therefore I was seeking the advice of the Minister concerned.

Dato' Dr Ismail: I receive a lot of these unsigned letters too. So, it is a matter of discretion. If you feel that you believe in them and you can help the Police by tracing the anonymous writers, then do your duty as a good citizen of this country. Further than that, I cannot help the Honourable Member, because that is one of the responsibilities—of course, we have privileges as Members of Parliament, and so you are inundated with these letters, anonymous or otherwise.

Then the Honourable Member for Batu asked about the 6th Mile Camp. I would tell him to refer to my speech. I think there is not much to explain. It is a detention camp. Well, we want to make a good work of it and to treat these detainees as they should be treated in a civilised democratic country. Then he asked why is it that expatriation pay has gone up three times. Well, Sir, to a studious man like him, it should be obvious that in this year's Budget we have put all the components of the Royal Malaysian Police under one heading "Royal Malaysia Police", while formerly they were put separately under the various States. Hence, the increase of three times.

Then the Honourable Member for Bungsar mentioned the question about the difficulties in the Immigration Department—about the employees of the Immigration Department not being satisfied with the appointment of the Controller of Immigration, Malaysia. I can do no more than draw his attention to the press statement issued by the Permanent Secretary to the Prime Minister's Department. Of course, I am aware of this thing, but I do not want to go into the *pros* and *cons* of it, because what we are trying to do is to settle this matter in the interests of the country, especially at this time when the Immigration Department is really a very important department because if the Immigration Department breaks down then you can be sure that saboteurs and subversionists can come into this country. So, I hope we can come to an amicable settlement on this question of dissatisfaction among the employees of the Immigration Department.

Sekarang saya suka-lah hendak menjawab kepada Ahli Yang Berhormat, Che' Ajibah binti Abol daripada Sarawak, ia-itu dia merayu tentang sekatan di-dalam Malaysia, dan saya bersetuju dengan dia di-dalam negeri² di-Malaysia ini patut ta' usah ada-lah sekatan, atau perjalanan di-antara satu negeri dengan satu negeri yang lain, tetapi saya suka menyatakan, ia-itu tidak ada sekatan, chuma ada control sahaja, ia-itu control ini ia-lah dengan kehendak Kerajaan Sabah dan Sarawak atas orang² yang hendak masuk ka-Sabah dan Sarawak. Bagi kita di-Tanah Melayu ini, kita tidak sa-kali² hendak menyekat orang² Sabah dan Sarawak itu datang ka-mari, dan atas soal paspot ini, ia-itu di-kehendaki membawa paspot, jikalau belayar atau terbang daripada Borneo, atau pun dari Sarawak ka-mari, ia-itu mengikut undang² bila kita menyeberang sahaja, di-katakan international order, terpaksa-lah kita membawa paspot.

The Honourable Member for Bagan requests that Operation Service be revived by the Police. Now, Mr Chairman, Sir, Operation Service was introduced by the former Commissioner of Police during the height of the

Emergency to foster better relationship between the Police and the public. This was a very great success and the Police decided to adopt Operation Service. Hence, the motto "Bersedia Berkhidmat". Every effort has been made, is being made, and will be made by Senior Police Officers to see that the members live up to the motto. To further ensure that the already good public/police relationship is maintained, Police Week is held annually. During this period members of the public are invited to call at police stations and other establishments and see for themselves the work that the Police do. This has proved a very great success and we will continue with it.

Now, the Honourable Enche' Tan Cheng Bee also raised the question of the salary of Inspectors. He says it needs revision—according to him the last revision was in 1947. Now, the salary of Inspectors was last revised in 1957, not 1947. A claim for revision has been submitted to the Police Council and it would be considered by the Salaries Review Commission of which I have mentioned earlier.

I think I have, somehow or other, not finished with the Honourable Member for Batu, because he makes such lengthy and varied speeches that in my reply I got the whole thing jumbled up. So, I go back again to the Member for Batu. He said that he hoped that when the Sarawak Detention Camp was ready, the Sarawak detainees would be transferred back to Sarawak. I in no way implied that when those detainees were transferred to Batu Gajah they were transferred because of lack of accommodation. I said they were transferred, because they were the hard core and that they would contaminate the others there, if they were allowed to remain there. However, I will keep an open mind on this, and if I find that the detention camp in Sarawak is conducive to the return of these detainees, I certainly will try to do it, because I am trying to be as humane as possible on this matter of detention. Then as regards his allegation that the detainees in Singapore are being ill-treated by the Special

Branch, I think it has been announced that an investigation is being made into this, and I shall inform the Honourable Member of the result.

Then, he said that, there was a post of Police Information Officer in the Estimates of the Peninsula component of the Royal Malaysia Police, but it appeared that this officer was not very accessible to the press. He noted that press statements were issued by Police Officers, e.g., O.C.C.I., in Singapore—he could not pinpoint such a post and press conferences were held as often as twice a day and he hopes the situation would prevail in the Peninsula. Sir, the Police Information Officer, formerly known as Police Liaison Officer, liaise with the press on public matters on behalf of the Commissioner of Police and not on behalf of the Chief Police Officer. Chief Police Officers are not provided with Information Officers, and press conferences or briefings are given by Police Officers to whom such authority is delegated. The Police Information Officer does provide information to the press if and when there is information to be given to the public. Then, I think, the last point he has brought up was the question of Pulau Senang.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): May I ask the Honourable Minister concerned the other point that I raised. Although there is a Police Press Officer in Singapore it is not stated in the Estimates. May we have an explanation for that?

Dato' Dr Ismail: I will make a search of that, probably it is hidden somewhere. I will communicate to the Honourable Member. As you know, the estimate for the Police is such a huge estimate. I will be grateful if the Honourable Member will be contented if I communicate with him on this; and if other Honourable Members are interested, I will communicate with them too. I apologise for not being able to answer him on the spot.

Now, Sir, coming back to the question of Pulau Senang. The opening of Pulau Senang depends on the outcome of the inquiry. The date of this inquiry is not fixed yet. At the moment only

a skeleton maintenance staff is sent out regularly to Pulau Senang for cleaning, etc., and no one is detained on the island at the moment.

Now, I come to the Honourable Member for Menglembu. He referred to assaults by police, and suggested that persons arrested on bailable offences should not be detained for one minute longer than necessary. He said that the order for remand should be for remand in prison and not in police station lock-up in accordance with the practice in India. Then, of course, he mentioned that as soon as a person was arrested and put in a police station action should be taken by the Police to allow his close relatives to visit him. He said that there is no safeguard against police officers producing a false statement in court purported to have been made by an accused persons, that as the law stand it is admissible even without the signature of the accused, and he suggested that such a statement should be signed by the accused, and a copy of the statement be made available to the accused.

Sir, I would like to say this is for the information of other Honourable Members, not to the Honourable Member because he is quite conversant with it: Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code states, briefly, that when a person is arrested and detained in custody and it appears that the investigation cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by Section 28 of that C.P.C., and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well founded, the Police officer making the investigation shall forthwith transmit to a Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary relating to the case and shall at the same time forward the accused to such Magistrate. Now, section (ii) of 117, C.P.C., empowers the Magistrate, whether he has jurisdiction or not to try the case, from time to time to authorise the detention of the accused in such custody as the Magistrate thinks fit for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole. Now, the law also states that the Magistrate must record his reasons for awarding police custody. That is what

the law says and this practice has been followed in this country for a long, long time and has been found very satisfactory. Now, in cases where specific charges had been framed against the accused within twenty-four hours of the arrest, he or she is produced in open court and the Magistrate normally commits the accused person to prison custody. Even on occasions like this, if Police custody is desired for investigation purposes, e.g., taking the accused to the scene of crime, etc., the police can apply for police custody and it is entirely up to the Bench whether to grant this or not.

Now, in regard to allegations of assault by Police officers or any other malpractices, they are so few that no specific records are available for this purpose. The House is assured that cases in this country against Police officers are dealt with departmentally or by the courts of the country and most serious view is taken, and where most serious view is taken the law, in fact, in its application as it stands, is very satisfactory. No departure from the law has ever come to our minds.

Now, I think, I come to his question about "as soon as a person is arrested and put in a police station, action should be taken by the police to allow his close relatives to visit him". I think the answer is that this will be arranged if and when investigation has been completed.

Now, his last suggestion about no safeguard against Police officers to produce a false statement in court. I am glad to have his suggestion. I must thank the Honourable Member for it, and will consider it.

Ahli Yang Berhormat daripada Lipis mengatakan Pudu Prison ini supaya di-pindahkan daripada tempat-nya yang mana prison ini boleh di-gunakan oleh lain². Chadangan sa-macham ini memang-lah sedang di-kaji dan Kementerian saya tengah menchari di-mana-kah tempat yang lain patut di-tubuhkan Pudu Prison ini.

Berkenaan dengan Penapis Filem, saya sudah jawab tadi bagitu-lah jawapan saya kapada Yang Berhormat itu.

The Honourable Member for Seremban Barat raised the question of fruit machines and pin-tables. He said that they are operated illegally and that action must be taken.

Sir, the fruit machines—I think they are normally called “one-arm bandits”—are legally ruled as a lottery in the terms of the Lotteries Ordinance, 1952. The policy regarding these machines is that permits to operate them will only be provided to *bona fide* sports clubs and social clubs, and that the machines must be the exclusive property of the clubs concerned and not on hire from a third party. The licensing authority for these machines is the Ministry of Finance.

Now, as regards pin-tables, they can be operated and licensed under the Theatres and Places of Public Amusement Ordinance, 1936 and licence has to be obtained from a District Officer. The Police are always on the watch and look-out for persons operating these machines illegally, and I wish to assure the Honourable Member that the Police are fully alive to this problem and are doing their best to eradicate this illegal practice.

Now, Sir, I think I have come to the last Honourable Member. Berkenaan dengan Yang Berhormat dari Pasir Mas Ulu, ucapan dia sunggoh pun kelakar tetapi menggigit juga, Tuan Pengerusi. Yang pertama dia kata minta I.G.P. ini kenapa-kah lagi di-gunakan orang puteh. Saya telah beri tahu ia-itu bagi sementara yang mana menubuhkan Malaysia, saya telah beri tahu I.G.P. orang puteh ini akan habis-lah masa-nya pada akhir tahun hadapan—tahun 1965.

Kemudian dia mengatakan ia-itu sa-orang ahli polis yang telah berkhidmat 18 tahun telah di-tukar sa-lama 24 kali, ini tidak memuaskan memandang kapada pengajian anak² anggota polis itu yang tergendala. Saya tidak dapat mengambil sa-barang tindakan di-atas perkara ini, nama pegawai itu tidak di-sebutkan oleh Ahli Yang Berhormat itu. Lazim-nya perkara² yang samacham ini tidak berlaku. Tetapi oleh sebab apa yang di-katakan orang orang puteh *exigency of service*

pegawai² itu terpaksa-lah di-tukarkan; biasa-nya sa-belum sa-orang pegawai itu di-tukarkan soal kebajikan itu di-timbangkan dahulu.

I think I have answered, if not all, most of the observations made by Honourable Members. But if I have failed to answer the other observations, I will certainly take note of them and, wherever possible, I will try to consider them. Thank you.

Question put, and agreed to.

The sums of—

\$8,971,427 for Head S. 33;
\$169,698,357 for Head S. 34;
\$3,481,350 for Head S. 35;
\$15,633,782 for Head S. 36;
\$4,994,006 for Head S. 37;
\$226,740 for Head S. 38;
\$3,130,135 for Head S. 39; and
\$957,182 for Head S. 40

ordered to stand part of the Schedule.

Heads S. 41-S. 44—

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman): Tuan Pengerusi, Dengan izin tuan saya berchadang akan mengemukakan dengan sarentak Kepala² S. 41, S. 42, S. 43 dan S. 44 dibawah Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran.

Tuan, dengan hormat-nya saya mengemukakan perbelanjaan yang di-tunjokkan di-bawah Kepala² 41, 42, 43 dan 44 berjumlah \$28,846,545 supaya di-luluskan.

Tuan Pengerusi, peranan biasa yang di-mainkan oleh Kementerian yang di-tugaskan untok berhubung dengan orang ramai di-mana² negeri pun di-dunia ini ia-lah untok menghibor, memberi penerangan dan memberi pengajaran kapada ra'ayat jelata. Tetapi kerana negara kita ini ada-lah satu negara yang muda maka ada-lah sangat² mustahak bagi Kerajaan untok menggunakan semua sumber² yang ada bagi menyampaikan kehendak², chita² dan keperluan² ra'ayat kita. Oleh itu, Kementerian saya sunggoh² berazam akan menggunakan semua kemudahan² yang ada untok pembinaan negara dan di-samping itu menanamkan semangat chinta dan

kasehkan tanah ayer kita Malaysia kepada seluroh gulongan ra'ayat. Ini ada-lah menjadi satu di-antara matlamat² kita.

Dengan timbul-nya konfrantasi dan pencherobohan Indonesia maka keutamaan telah di-beri untuk menghebahkan kepada negeri² di-seberang laut mengenai kemajuan² politik, sosial dan pembangunan iktisad di-negara kita. Dalam menjalankan kerja² untuk menchapai tujuan² ini, ketiga² jabatan di-bawah Kementerian saya menyatukan tenaga, dan walau dalam apa pun jurusan mereka bekerja, maka matlamat yang di-tuju ada-lah sama.

Filem Negara kita ada-lah memainkan peranan yang penting dalam lapangan ini dengan menggambarkan kejayaan² dan kemajuan² yang telah kita chapai di-dalam segala lapangan sama ada di-bidang Pembangunan Luar Bandar, Perpaduan Kebangsaan mahu pun dalam bidang diplomasi. Semua gambar² yang di-keluarkan-nya ada-lah menunjukkan dengan jelas peranan yang chergas yang di-mainkan oleh tiap² orang ra'ayat Malaysia di-dalam tugas-nya sa-hari² di-dalam lapangan dan chara kehidupan yang mereka pilih sendiri.

Berkenaan dengan soal pencherobohan Indonesia ini, kita telah berbuat segala² yang terdaya oleh kita untuk menghalang dan menolak diayah² palsu dan khianat mereka itu. Chara jawapan kita ia-lah dengan jalan menyebarkan perkara² yang benar di-samping mendedahkan tembelang pembohong² mereka dan perkara² yang sa-tengah benar serta fitnah² yang mereka lemparkan kepada kita. Kita tidak pernah menggunakan diayah² murah, berita² palsu, chachi-menchachi serta membidas peribadi sa-saorang saperti yang di-lakukan oleh Radio Republik Indonesia terhadap negara dan pemimpin² kita di-Malaysia. Kejayaan² kita di-dalam lapangan penyiaran boleh di-buktikan dengan ada-nya larangan keras oleh Regim Jakarta kepada ra'ayat Indonesia daripada mendengar siaran² kita. Kesalahan kerana mendengar siaran² kita boleh di-jatohkan hukuman berat hingga kepada hukuman bunoh sa-

kali pun di-Indonesia mengikut perintah Sukarno yang di-namakan Edict No. 13 yang di-kuat-kuasakan pada bulan November, 1963. Walau pun demikian, menurut laporan² dan berita² yang kita terima, kita tahu bahawa ranchangan² siaran kita ada-lah tetap menjadi kesukaan ramai dan di-ikuti oleh ra'ayat Indonesia; kerana bagi mereka itu siaran² kita itu-lah sahaja yang menjadi sumber tempat mereka mendapat berita yang sa-benar²-nya berlaku di-dalam dan di-luar negeri.

Di-bidang penerangan pula, Jabatan ini ada-lah dengan giat-nya terus menerus menerbit dan membekalkan kedutaan² dan perwakilan² kita di-seberang laut dengan makallah², penerbitan² dan sa-bagai-nya mengenai Malaysia untuk di-sebar dan di-bahagikan² di-negara² asing itu. Pegawai² Penerangan kita ada-lah juga di-tugaskan berkhidmat di-beberapa kedutaan² kita sa-bagai attache² penerangan dengan bertambah-nya bilangan kedutaan² kita di-Afrika dan di-Timor Tengah tidak lama lagi, maka lebeh ramai lagi pegawai² penerangan akan berkhidmat di-seberang laut. Tugas mereka ini yang utama ia-lah memperkenalkan dan menjelaskan kepada dunia perkara yang sa-benar-nya mengenai negara kita Malaysia ini.

Di-masa kita berikhtiar untuk membuktikan kepada dunia kebenaran kita, kita tidak pula lupa bahawa ra'ayat kita ada-lah terdedah kepada penye-ludupan, subversif dan pencherobohan dari musuh kita di-satiap ketika. Perjuangan kita untuk menawan hati dan fikiran ra'ayat kita ada-lah berjalan sarentak dengan kegiatan² kita di-seberang laut. Ini-lah sebab-nya maka kita telah meminta tambahan mobile unit supaya semua ra'ayat yang tinggal di-mana² pun juga biar pun di-pelusok² kampung dapat di-beri tahu keadaan² yang sedang berlaku dan perkara² yang sa-benar. Pegawai² Luar Penerangan kita akan terus menerus menjalankan tugas mereka saperti yang telah di-buat di-masa² yang lepas.

Lebeh banyak lagi steshen² Radio dan alat pemanchar sedang di-bina

di-seluruh negeri untuk membolehkan ra'ayat kita mendengar siaran² dengan lebih sempurna lagi. Hampir² di-tiap² negeri sekarang ini ada steshen penyambong siaran dari ibukota negara. Tujuan mu'tamad kita ia-lah untuk menyampaikan siaran² ka-seluruh Malaysia menerusi *gelombang sederhana*.

Talivishen ada-lah satu perkhidmatan yang terbaharu dalam lapangan penerangan dan penyiaran. Siaran²-nya akan dapat di-nikmati oleh penduduk² di-serata negeri di-Malaya tidak berapa lama lagi. Rancangan² untuk mengadakan Talivishen di-Sarawak dan Sabah akan di-masokkan di-dalam rancangan² pembangunan kita yang akan datang. Boleh juga di-katakan bahawa mungkin perkhidmatan yang terbaharu ini belum boleh di-nikmati oleh penduduk² luar bandar kerana tidak mampu membeli peti² talivishen itu. Memang di-ketahui bahawa harga peti talivishen ada-lah mahal oleh itu beberapa peti talivishen perchuma telah di-pasang di-balai² raya dan tempat² orang ramai berhimpun untuk ra'ayat² kita di-kampung². Sa-tengah² Kerajaan Negeri telah juga membeli peti² talivishen untuk di-hadiahkan ka-balai² raya dan pusat² perkumpulan orang ramai.

Dari apa yang telah saya katakan tadi, saya harap Ahli² Yang Berhormat akan bersetuju bahawa sa-barang apa juga rancangan² yang telah kita jalankan itu telah di-kaji dengan sa-halus²-nya dan sa-telah di-pertimbangkan dengan sa-dalam²-nya bahawa ia-nya ada-lah praktikal dan berkesan, baharu di-jalankan. Tujuan kita sa-lama-nya ia-lah mencapai kejayaan yang sa-penoh²-nya. Itu-lah sebab-nya kita tidak melakukan sa-suatu yang di-fikirkan tidak praktikal. Kita per-chaya kepada rancangan² yang memberi kesan dan faedah serta yang boleh di-jalankan. Sa-lain dari itu kita juga telah menimbangkan dengan teliti sumber² kewangan dan kebolehan kita. Kita perchaya bahawa wang sahaja tidak menchukupi; pegawai² yang terlateh dan mahir ada-lah menjadi faktor yang besar untuk menjamin kejayaan yang chemerlang di-dalam lapangan ini. Perbelanjaan yang di-

chadangkan untuk tahun hadapan itu ada-lah di-kemukakan sa-telah di-timbangan rancangan² dan juga kebolehan² yang baharu sahaja saya sebutkan tadi.

Tuan Pengerusi,

Sekarang suka-lah saya memperkatakan mengenai Jabatan² di-bawah Kementerian saya satu persatu-nya.

KEMENTERIAN PENERANGAN DAN PENYIARAN

Di-bawah Kepala S. 41—Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran sa-jumlah \$840,832 di-minta untuk tahun hadapan. Ini, sa-bagai Ahli² Yang Berhormat ketahui ada-lah satu tambahan yang agak besar daripada yang telah di-untokkan bagi tahun 1964. Bagaimana pun, tambahan ini sa-benarnya hanya sedikit sahaja dan di-sebabkan oleh kenaikan gaji yang biasa dan di-sebabkan oleh mengadakan tambahan jawatan² baharu untuk menyelenggarakan kerja² yang makin bertambah². Kebanyakan daripada tambahan itu di-sebabkan oleh pemin-dahan keseluruhan satu bahagian—Bahagian Perniagaan—dari Jabatan Radio kepada Kementerian. Kementerian ini semenjak beberapa masa yang lalu telah dengan giat-nya meranchangkan perchantuman Jabatan² (integration) di-bawah Kementerian ini dengan tujuan hendak menambahkan lagi kecekapan dan kebolehan-nya untuk menjalankan tugas²-nya yang sa-makin bertambah. Dan dengan itu juga dapat-lah di-jimatkan perbelanjaan dan sa-bagai-nya. Dengan pemindahan Bahagian Perniagaan kepada Kementerian, Kementerian ini akan bertanggung-jawab penoh mengawasi kepentingan² perkhidmatan perniagaan bagi radio dan talivishen. Ini ada-lah satu daripada langkah² dalam satu siri perubahan menuju kepada perchantuman itu. Ada-lah di-harapkan perchantuman ini akan dapat di-selenggarakan dengan sa-chepat mungkin.

Keperluan untuk menaikkan taraf jawatan Setia-usaha Kementerian ini telah lama di-anggap mustahak kerana tugas² dan tanggung-jawab²-nya telah berlipat ganda di-dalam beberapa tahun yang lepas. Juga perlu untuk

membetulkan keadaan yang tidak seimbang yang ada pada masa ini mengenai taraf² ketua² Jabatan di-satu pihak dan Setia-usaha Kementerian di-satu pihak lagi. Dengan perchantuman maka tanggung-jawab Setia-usaha akan bertambah lagi kerana dia ada-lah bertanggung-jawab sa-chara langsung mengenai pentadbiran, kewangan dan perkhidmatan semua jabatan di-bawah Kementerian ini.

Untuk menolong Setia-usaha menjalankan kerja² dan tanggung-jawabnya ia-lah Ketua Penolong Setia-usaha. Yang sa-benar-nya Kementerian ini ada-lah satu di-antara Kementerian yang maseh lagi tidak mempunyai sa-orang Ketua Penolong Setia-usaha. K.P.S.U. ini akan bertanggung-jawab sa-penoh-nya atas perkara² pentadbiran dan kerja² biasa sa-tiap hari dan dengan demikian Setia-usaha akan dapat peluang untuk menghadhiri meshuarat² berkenaan dengan perkara² dasar dan lain² tugas yang penting.

Sa-lain dari itu K.P.S.U. ini juga akan mempunyai tanggung-jawab untuk merancang dan mengatorkan perchantuman ini supaya ia-nya dapat berjalan dengan lichin and sempurna.

Mengadakan jawatan Jurutera Kanan untuk membantu Ketua Jurutera Peranchang ia-lah sa-bahagian daripada ranchangan untuk membawa seluruh susunan kejuruteraan yang ada dalam Jabatan Radio dan Talivishen di-dalam Kementerian ini. Apabila gerakan ini siap ada-lah di-harapkan untuk menjimatkan tenaga, perbelanjaan dan kerja² teknik yang lain kerana jurutera² di-dalam Kementerian akan menyelenggarakan kedua² perkhidmatan, Radio dan Talivishen.

JABATAN RADIO

Anggaran perbelanjaan di-bawah bekalan Kepala S. 42—Jabatan Radio—berjumlah \$13,125,632 telah di-susun untuk meliputi perbelanjaan² negeri² di-Malaya, Sabah dan Sarawak buat pertama kali-nya. Di-sini di-dapati tambahan yang agak banyak pada keseluruhannya di-semua negeri. Di-bawah Gaji (Personal Emoluments),

terdapat kenaikan taraf di-bahagian atasan perkhidmatan ini. Ini ada-lah untuk memberi perseimbangan dengan tambahan tanggung-jawab di-sebabkan kemasokan Sabah dan Sarawak di-bawah kuasa Pengarah Radio di-Ibu Pejabat. Juga di-sebabkan bertambah-nya tugas² tanggung-jawab. Sa-banyak 113 jawatan baharu telah terpaksa di-adakan untuk melayan tuntutan² yang berkehendakkan kepada perkhidmatan yang bertambah baik. Banyak lagi alat² pemancar yang lebeh kuat tenaga-nya akan siap dalam tahun hadapan ini. Juga ada-lah di-chadangkan untuk memperluaskan lagi Bahagian Berita dengan mengadakan beberapa pusat berita di-seluruh Malaysia.

Di-bawah Perbelanjaan Berulang² Tiap² Tahun tambahan-nya ia-lah sa-banyak \$540,211. Kebanyakan daripada tambahan ini ia-lah untuk membayar perbelanjaan menjalankan Steshen Pemancar yang mempunyai 3 alat pemancar baharu yang kekuatan tiap² satu-nya sa-banyak 100 kw di-Kajang. Tambahan itu juga untuk membayar chukai kastam pada alat² yang telah di-tempah tetapi tidak sempat di-masokkan dalam Anggaran Perbelanjaan tahun ini. Sa-bahagian daripada wang itu akan di-gunakan juga untuk membiayai lawatan² Orkes Radio Malaysia ka-negeri² di-seluruh Malaysia.

Di-bawah Perbelanjaan Khas tambahan-nya ia-lah sa-banyak \$122,668. Tambahan ini ia-lah kerana pembelian untuk menambahkan alat² teknik, jentera rakaman dan lain² untuk meluaskan lagi pemancaran-nya dan juga untuk mempercepatkan proses pengiriman benda² penyiaran ka-tiga² wilayah di-Malaysia dan juga kepada pertubohan² radio di-seberang laut atas dasar pertukaran ranchangan.

Perbelanjaan Jabatan ini sa-bahagian besar-nya di-dapati balek dengan jalan hasil² yang di-perolehi dari bayaran lesen² dan dari siaran perniagaan. Hasil yang di-dapati dari siaran perniagaan hingga 15hb December, 1964, ia-lah sa-banyak \$3,129,309 dan angka ini di-jangka akan meningkat sampai \$3,265,399 pada 31hb December ini.

Hasil dari jualan lesen radio pula hingga 30hb November, 1964, ia-lah sa-banyak \$3,182,639 dan di-jangka akan melebehi \$4 juta sa-belum akhir tahun ini. Jadi hasil yang di-perolehi dari siaran perniagaan dan jualan lesen ada-lah lebeh dari \$7.3 pula bagi tahun 1964.

JABATAN TALIVISHEN

Di-bawah Kepala S. 43—Jabatan Talivishen—peruntokan sa-banyak \$5,106,986 ada-lah di-minta untuk perbelanjaan² berkenaan dengan perkembangan perkhidmatan Talivishen untuk meliputi semua negeri di-Malaya. Seluroh Pantai Barat Malaya, dari Perlis di-utara hingga ka-Johor dan Singapura di-selatan akan dapat menikmati ranchangan² Talivishen dari satu atau pun dua saloran dalam tahun 1965 ini. Ada-lah juga di-harapkan bahawa negeri² di-Pantai Timor pun akan dapat menikmati Talivishen jika tidak di-akhir tahun 1965 ini, maka di-awal² tahun 1966. Dengan ada-nya saloran kedua, maka ini berarti masa siaran pun akan bertambah juga. Ini akan memerlukan penambahan kaki-tangan di-segala lapisan dan lapangan untuk memberi jaminan supaya nilai perkhidmatan itu tetap tinggi dan juga akan berjalan dengan lichen-nya. Ada-lah juga di-chadangkan untuk mengadakan siaran Perniagaan di-Talivishen dalam tahun ini.

Di-bawah Gaji, jumlah peruntokan yang di-minta ia-lah \$2,261,138 berbanding dengan \$1,630,975 dalam tahun 1964. Tambahan bilangan jawatan ia-lah dari 367 kepada 432 dan tambahan perbelanjaan sa-banyak \$630,163 ada-lah di-perlukan untuk jawatan² itu. Tidak ada kenaikan tarf jawatan di-minta dalam Anggaran ini. Juga di-dapati tambahan lebeh sedikit dari \$1½ juta di-bawah Perbelanjaan Berulang Tiap² Tahun. ini ia-lah untuk tambahan perbelanjaan ranchangan dan juga keperluan² Bahagian Kejuruteraan. Di-bawah Perbelanjaan Khas terdapat satu pengurangan sa-banyak \$49,490. Ini di-sebabkan terutama-nya kerana kurang barang² yang di-jangka akan di-beli pada tahun 1965 ini oleh sebab barang² yang di-beli maseh baharu dan dapat di-gunakan lagi.

Saperti juga dengan Radio, Jabatan Talivishen pun ada-lah sa-buah jabatan yang mendatangkan hasil. Ada-lah di-anggarkan bahawa di-dalam tahun 1964, Jabatan ini akan dapat mengeluarkan sa-jumlah kira² 23,000 lesen Talivishen dengan jumlah hasil sa-banyak \$552,000. Bilangan ini ada-lah 18,000 lebeh dari yang di-jangkakan. Dalam tahun 1965 bilangan lesen² yang akan di-keluarkan akan bertambah dan ada-lah di-jangka hasil-nya akan menchapai \$690,000. Anggaran hasil yang akan di-dapati daripada Siaran Perniagaan di-Talivishen pada tahun pertama ia-lah lebeh kurang \$1.5 juta.

JABATAN PENERANGAN

Perkhidmatan Penerangan telah di-khaskan peruntokan sa-jumlah \$9,773,095 untuk tahun hadapan ini. Jumlah ini menunjukkan tambahan sa-banyak \$1.37 juta daripada anggaran tahun 1964.

Sa-jumlah \$423,614 daripada tambahan itu ia-lah untuk 129 jawatan baharu; di-antara-nya 79 jawatan di-Sarawak dan Sabah dan 35 jawatan di-Filem Negara, Malaysia.

Dengan wujud-nya Malaysia, lengkongan tanggung-jawab perkhidmatan Penerangan di-Sarawak dan Sabah telah terpaksa di-tambah dengan banyak-nya. Ini ia-lah untuk menyamakan tarf dan darjah dengan yang telah di-chapai di-negeri² lain di-Malaysia dan juga untuk menjalankan tugas² seranta dan peperangan saraf.

Ahli² Yang Berhormat tentu ingat bahawa di-awal tahun ini satu rombongan pegawai² kanan dari Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran telah di-hantar ka-Sarawak dan Sabah untuk mengkaji susunan Penerangan dan Penyiaran di-sana dan untuk mengemukakan shor² untuk penyusunan samula dan memperluaskan perkhidmatan² itu.

Sa-bagai hasil dari penerimaan Kerajaan atas shor² rombongan itu, maka kerja² sekarang sedang di-jalankan untuk menambahkan lagi kaki-tangan Perkhidmatan Penerangan di-Sarawak dan Sabah terutama-nya dalam lapangan Unit² Seranta di-luar bandar.

Pegawai² kanan dari negeri² di-Semenanjung telah juga di-hantar ka-Sarawak dan Sabah untuk membantu projek memperkembangkan penerangan di-kedua² negeri itu yang sedang di-jalankan pada masa ini. Ranchangan² sekarang ini sedang di-jalankan untuk mengambil orang² baharu menjadi kakitangan² tambahan. Sa-lepas latehan permulaan-nya mereka ini akan ditugaskan berkhidmat di-kedua² negeri itu. Mereka itu akan mengendalikan unit² seranta luar bandar dan juga akan membantu menjalankan gerakan seranta dan peperangan saraf terhadap pencherobohan Indonesia.

Dalam negeri² di-Semenanjung juga, seranta telah terpaksa di-tambah kerana pencherobohan dan penye-ludupan Indonesia, terutama-nya sa-lepas berlaku-nya pendaratan di-Pontian dan Labis. Seranta berkenaan dengan projek² pembangunan negara dan luar bandar dan lain²-nya telah juga di-perhebatkan dengan pesat-nya. Ini ada-lah kerana kita berpendapat bahawa seranta saperti ini sangat besar faedah-nya kepada negara dan bangsa terutama di-masa kemerdekaan, kedaulatan dan perpaduan negara kita ini sedang di-ancham dari dalam dan luar.

Telah juga di-buat tambahan dalam peruntukan bagi kempen² seranta dan penerbitan, ini ada-lah kerana perlunya di-adakan lebih banyak lagi alat² seranta di-dalam dan di-luar negeri. Satu lagi perkara yang sangat² mustahak ia-lah Seranta Luar Negeri. Perhatian yang berat sedang di-beri berkenaan dengan-nya pada masa ini. Ini ada-lah kerana kempen seranta khas yang lebih luas akan di-buat tidak lama lagi di-luar negeri terutama sa-kali di-negara² Africa dan Asia di-mana kesedaran sedang bertambah² mengenai pencherobohan Indonesia terhadap Malaysia.

FILEM NEGARA, MALAYSIA

Filem Negara telah berpindah ka-studio baharu-nya di-Petaling Jaya. Studio ini mempunyai kemudahan² dan alat² teknik yang cukup untuk Filem Negara menjalankan tugas²-nya yang sa-makin bertambah².

Hingga pada masa yang terakhir ini, Kekurangan tempat dan alat² telah menyebabkan Filem Negara tidak dapat membuat ranchangan² yang besar dan memakan masa yang lama terutama dalam lapangan pengeluaran filem² dokumentari dan filem² pembangunan luar bandar.

Sa-bagaimana Ahli² Yang Berhormat sedia ma'alum, Filem Negara mempunyai nama baik dan harum di-dunia antara bangsa kerana mutu pengeluar-annya yang tinggi. Saya yakin dengan ada-nya studio² baharu dan alat² baharu maka pengeluaran dan mutu-nya akan bertambah² baik lagi.

Saya perchaya Ahli² Yang Berhormat tantu ma'alum tentang kedudukan negara kita pada masa ini dan tentang penting dan mustahak-nya tugas Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran yang menjadi alat sa-bahagian daripada alat peperangan untuk mempertahankan kemerdekaan dan kedaulatan negara kita. Saya rasa perbelanjaan yang di-minta ini ada-lah sangat² sederhana.

Dengan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, dengan hormat-nya saya kemukakan (*Tepok*).

Wan Abdul Kadir bin Ismail (Kuala Trengganu Utara): Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka mengalu²kan peruntukan yang di-minta bagi perkhidmatan Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran ini. Saya menyampaikan tahniah ka-pada Yang Berhormat Menteri, yang ini-lah pertama kali-nya Kementerian ini mempunyai Menteri yang bulat pada Kementerian ini sahaja, dan semenjak Yang Berhormat Menteri ini memegang Kementerian ini kita telah nampak akan tenaga dynamic-nya telah bertambah daripada Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran.

Tuan Pengerusi, penerangan ada-lah suatu alat yang besar bagi pembinaan dan bagi menghadapi konferantasi sekarang ini. Dalam soal penerangan ini dalam negara Malaysia ini ada suatu segi penerangan yang kadang² menchengangkan saya sendiri, ia-itu penerangan di-Singapura. Saya sendiri kurang jelas ada-kah penerangan itu di-pegang juga otonomi-nya oleh Singapura atau oleh Kerajaan Pusat?

Sa-panjang yang saya faham penerangan dan penyiaran ada-lah kuasa Kerajaan Pusat, tetapi ada satu pertelengkahan tentang perkataan day-to-day programming. Kerajaan Singapura telah mentafsirkan itu dan menjadi alat penerangan dan penyiaran termasuk radio dan talivishen sa-bagai alat penerangan Kerajaan P.A.P. Singapura.

Dalam masa Dewan ini bersidang, Tuan Pengerusi, keseluruhan ucapan wakil² P.A.P. penuh di-siarkan oleh Radio Singapura, dan hanya sedikit—kalau ada sedikit sangat ucapan wakil² lain. Sa-patah bahkan nafas yang berhembus daripada hidung wakil² P.A.P. pun di-beritakan oleh Radio Singapura. Demikian juga T.V. Singapura. Saya masih ingat saya melawat Singapura pada masa yang lalu—ta' tahu-lah sa-lepas kejadian hari ini kalau Kerajaan P.A.P. Singapura hendak tahan saya pergi Singapura—pada masa saya pergi Singapura, dan kebetulan rumah kawan tempat saya tinggal itu ada T.V. Pada masa itu sa-orang Menteri Kerajaan Pusat sedang melawat, gambar Menteri Kerajaan Pusat dalam siaran T.V. itu hanya di-beri barangkali 1/10 second—sekejap—sekelip, sa-lepas itu di-tayangkan gambar Menteri Hal Ehwal Masyarakat Singapura sampai 5 minit. Ini berlaku, Tuan Pengerusi. Dan saya merasa ini suatu perkara yang tidak adil kepada Perlembagaan sendiri. Ini suatu chara merampas hak Kerajaan Pusat dengan chara halus dengan chara tidak di-rasai, tetapi kita sedar dan kami lihat dan saya berharap bahawa suatu penyelesaian yang betul akan dapat di-chapai dalam perkara ini, kerana memang terchatit bahawa penerangan ada-lah pegangan Kerajaan Pusat. Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak-lah hendak berchakap panjang, barangkali banyak Ahli² yang hendak berchakap.

Saya hendak pindah kepada Jabatan Radio. Saya suka menyatakan terustang bahawa dalam Bahagian Melayu saya biasa buka, kemajuan ada-lah bertambah² dalam Bahagian Melayu Radio Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. Banyak pembaharuan dan banyak perkara² yang patut di-buat yang dahulu tidak di-buat telah di-buat pada masa ini, terutama-nya dalam masa konfe-

ransi ini sesuai dengan suasana negara kita. Saya harap kemajuan ini akan terus terpelihara dan di-perluaskan dari satu masa ka-satu masa. Chuma satu, Tuan Pengerusi, ini saya hendak mengadu hal, saya ingat Ahli² Yang Berhormat yang lain pun turut bersama dengan saya, ia itu masa memberi ulasan Parliamen pukul 10.15 itu tidak kena sangat masa-nya. Pukul 10.15 orang sudah tidor, pada hal pukul 8.15 masa yang bagus; dahulu saya ingat, Tuan Pengerusi, pukul 8.15 atau 8.20 sedang elok lepas warta berita, jadi lepas warta berita orang hendak dengar macham mana cherita lebeh lanjut tentang Dewan Ra'ayat Sekarang 10.15, kena tunggu—memang sengaja tunggu untuk mendengar ulasan Dewan Ra'ayat. Tentu-lah orang² dan ra'ayat sakalian hendak tahu apa wakil ra'ayat-nya buat dalam Dewan ini, macham mana sikap masing² parti, adil atau ta' adil, baik atau tidak, apa yang di-perjuang dan apa yang di-perkata. Ini semua hendak di-ketahui, tetapi beri pukul 10.15. Saya minta ini satu sahaja, kalau boleh, di-ubah masa-nya di-chepatkan-lah sedikit.

Ada suatu bahagian dalam Jabatan Radio ini yang memainkan peranan yang penting ia-itu Bahagian Warta Berita dan keseluruhan berita yang di-chakapkan oleh radio terbit daripada Bahagian Warta Berita. Saya merasa pada hari ini pun Master Bulletin warta berita ini masih dalam bahasa Inggeris, kerana sa-tahu saya belum ada pengarang yang boleh menjalankan kerja-nya dengan Bahasa Kebangsaan dalam Jabatan Radio hari ini, bahkan langsung tidak ada, kalau ada pun sa-orang, barangkali. Jadi bagini, Tuan Pengerusi, bila sa-saorang, kata-lah, Perdana Menteri berchakap atau membuat satu ucapan yang penting dalam bahasa Melayu, ucapan itu sampai kepada radio, radio ambil dan terjemahkan ka-bahasa Inggeris buat Master Bulletin, kemudian hendak hantar kepada siaran Melayu terjemahkan balek bahasa Inggeris itu ka-bahasa Melayu, kadang² berubah ma'ana yang asal. Ini yang berlaku pada hari ini.

Tahun 1967, 2 tahun sahaja lagi hadapan, bukan-nya lama. Usaha² yang

sa-benar² yang berupa dapat di-lihat dalam menjadikan Bahasa Kebangsaan itu Bahasa Rasmi pada tahun 1967 itu harus di-mulakan-lah daripada alat² besar Kerajaan sa-bagai radio ini, tetapi sampai hari ini pun satu langkah yang nyata belum lagi dapat di-lihat. Banyak-lah nanti alasan-nya. Saya pun biasa dengan pegawai² di-Radio Malaysia, semua-nya kawan² yang baik dan chekap semua-nya: tidak ada orang, tidak ada mampu, nanti hendak chari orang dahulu, hendak lateh dahulu, tetapi akhir-nya sampai berapa tahun pun kita menunggu², macham menunggu buah nangka yang tidak gugor. Ini-lah kita tunggu daripada tahun berapa dahulu, sudah-lah kita menunggu dari sa-tahun ka-satahun barangkali banyak Ahli yang lain dahulu telah bangkitkan hari ini, nanti dari sa-tahun ka-satahun tidak juga nampak². Saya ingat suatu langkah permulaan harus di-buat-lah mulai tahun 1965 ini, dan saya perchaya Menteri yang baharu ini yang sedar tanggung-jawab-nya, yang sedar akan penting-nya peranan bahasa kebangsaan itu akan dapat-lah di-mulakan langkah ini dalam tahun 1965 ini. Saya harap dia boleh menolak jentera dan Radio ini bergerak dengan lichen dan lebeh laju. Barangkali ada banyak duri, saya ingat, dengan jentera yang kuat berjalan duri² itu akan patah.

Ada pegawai² yang baharu di-ambil dalam bahagian warta berita ini pun bukan orang yang ada kebolehan dalam bahasa kebangsaan, kalau kata sunggoh ada usaha hendak perlahan² menjadikan bahasa kebangsaan itu satu bahasa yang dapat di-gunakan sa-bagai bahasa kerja pun tidak dapat nampak recruitment di-jalankan oleh Radio dalam bahagian warta berita pada masa² yang akhir² ini.

Saya beredar, Tuan Pengerusi, ta' usah banyak chakap-lah orang lain boleh tambah² lagi, saya berchakap sadikit² sahaja. Bahagian Talivishen, kita boleh megah hari ini atas kemajuan yang telah di-chapai oleh Talivishen kita dalam masa yang singkat, ini satu perkara yang kita banggakan. Tetapi Talivishen satu perkara yang baharu dan sa-bagaimana telah saya katakan dalam ucapan dasar kelmarin

lengkongan ia-lah terbatas kapada orang² yang berada dan orang di-bandar² yang lebeh sophisticated. Jadi kalau demikian keadaan-nya dengan kita menghadapi peranan yang besar dan banyak segi dan banyak bidang pada masa ini, kita harus berhati² dan perlahan² berjalan Talivishen ini terutama ranchangan hendak membesarkan—membesar dalam erti kata kalau ada-lah satu chadangan, sekarang ada channel—satu saloran—hendak tambah satu saloran lain—biar-lah jangan kita buka channel itu sahaja, boleh kita buka channel 5 ada, channel 8 ada, hendak bertambah channel 10 ada, umpama-nya, kita perlahan²-lah jangan kita menerkam di-situ, kerana kita baharu sangat kenal dengan Talivishen ini dan belanja-nya besar. Saya fikir untuk hendak menchapai faedah kapada ra'ayat ini orang lebeh ramai mendengar Radio lebeh baik kita besarkan Radio. Beri banyak bantuan kapada Radio dalam keutamaan—dalam priority di-jalankan, priority kapada Radio harus lebeh daripada priority Talivishen. Ini panduan harus kita jalankan supaya dengan demikian maka tidak tempang di-dalam kita menjalankan untuk membesarkan alat² penerangan itu. Jadi itu-lah kalau ada ranchangan hendak mengadakan saloran yang baharu saya merasa biar-lah di-undorkan lebeh dahulu menengok sa-takat mana keadaan saloran yang ada pada hari ini, kerana saya ingat saloran satu yang ada itu pun sudah boleh memberi, bagi sementara ini, akan kehendak dan keperluan dan keinginan banyak orang.

Kemudian, Tuan Pengerusi, Jabatan Penerangan. Perkara yang pertama saya hendak sentoh ia-lah soal Pegawai² Penerangan Seberang Laut. Pada hari ini barangkali ada 6 Kedutaan kita yang ada mempunyai Pegawai Penerangan. Kerana sekarang ini Pegawai Penerangan yang di-tempatkan di-Kedutaan luar negeri tundok di-bawah Jabatan Penerangan bukan di-bawah Kementerian Luar Negeri, ini satu susunan yang kena pada tempat-nya, saya rasa, kerana saloran itu boleh berjalan dengan baik. Ada beberapa tempat lagi yang perlu di-penohi. Saya rasa sudah lambat sangat untuk

di-penohi. Di-New Delhi ada sekarang, di-Bangkok ada, di-London ada, di-Washington ada. Ada tempat yang penting ia-itu di-Bangsa² Bersatu kita belum ada pegawai penerangan. Ada tempat yang penting ia-itu di-Cairo kita belum penohkan pegawai penerangan pada hal ini-lah tempat yang sangat kita perlukan; di-pusat Bangsa² Bersatu, New York dan di-Cairo, tempat ini perlu sangat kita penohi jawatan pegawai penerangan ini. Dan saya rasa kalau kita sunggoh² menchari orang memang akan berjumpa juga orang-nya; tidak payah untuk menerima jawatan ini.

Kemudian saya jengok sedikit dalam Jabatan Penerangan ini kepada Bahagian Khas. Saya nampak untuk tahun 1965 dalam Bahagian Khas di-tambah lagi 10 orang Pegawai Pembantu Luar. Satu perkara yang saya hairan ia-itu elaun Pembantu Luar, dahulu 50 orang elaun-nya \$16,000 tahun hadapan ini menjadi 60 orang menjadi \$14,000, makin kurang. Kalau orang 50 elaun-nya banyak, orang 60 elaun-nya makin sedikit, bagaimana mereka itu hendak menjalankan tugas kalau elaun-nya di-kurangkan. Kerana mereka kalau keluar berjalan jauh kerana bermalam tentu-lah mereka di-bayar elaun, kalau di-potong elaun itu erti-nya mereka hanya di-suroh pergi dekat² balek, dekat² balek, tidak sampai ka-mana hendak pergi, tidak dapat-lah mereka itu hendak menjalankan tugas-nya dengan sa-penoh-nya dan ini saya harap di-berikan pertimbangan sa-mula.

Dalam perkara penerangan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, salah satu perkara ia-lah soal akhbar, dan satu perkara yang saya hendak menarek perhatian Dewan ini ia-lah tentang sa-buah akhbar yang mengaku diri-nya akhbar national atau national newspaper tetapi dasar dan perjalanan-nya ia-lah anti-national. Saya ada-lah maksudkan surat khabar *Straits Times*. Surat khabar ini pada masa² yang akhir ini chuba bermuka² mengadakan penyiaran pelajaran bahasa kebangsaan—dua kali sa-minggu, berapa kali sa-minggu-kah—ia-lah sa-buah akhbar yang anti bahasa kebangsaan, sa-hingga ucapan Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong pada bulan bahasa tidak di-

siarkan—di-siarkan dengan kechil dengan chara menghina sa-kali, di-besarkan ucapan orang lain, ucapan Lee Kuan Yew atau lain² lagi pada hari ini yang telah berlaku oleh akhbar yang mengaku diri-nya akhbar national. Saya menarek-lah perhatian Menteri Yang Berhormat kepada hakikat ini. Pada masa sekarang pula kita tengok kalau ada ucapan P.A.P. atau P.P.P. atau S.F. ya'ani tinggal sa-orang wakil, sa-orang lagi tidak datang, terus tidak datang nampak barangkali baikot langsung, di-besarkan-lah dengan head line-nya macham tidak ada berita lain lagi yang ucapan orang lain itu satu para, dua para, sa-tengah para, langsung tidak ada. Di-beri juga peluang kepada orang² pehak Kerajaan Perikatan ini yang kata-nya dia kawan baik kepada Perikatan ini sa-tengah² orang tudoh, kalau orang P.A.P. atau P.P.P. atau S.F. tidak berchakap di-beri-lah peluang sedikit² kepada orang² Perikatan ini. Jadi ini-lah keadaan-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, dan saya perchaya bahawa menghadapi surat khabar dengan peranan-nya yang boleh mempengaruhi fikiran orang ramai, *Straits Times* di-bacha oleh sa-tinggi² orang dan sa-rendah² orang, yang memberi fikiran orang ramai bagini harus di-beri perhatian yang istimewa, harus di-perhatikan, *Straits Times* sa-buah akhbar yang modal-nya bukan modal negeri atau anak negeri—saham-nya—pemegang saham-nya bukan ada di-sini, di-alorkan-lah—di-salorkan dasar surat khabar ini oleh pemegang² saham oleh vested interest yang ada di-belakang *Straits Times* ini. Menurut vested interest dan ini kebanyakan-nya kaum² kapitalis orang puteh—mat saleh mesti menjalankan dasar divide and rule, berpatah, belah, perentah. Dahulu di-bangkang P.A.P. bermati²an dalam tahun 1959, musoh keras kepada P.A.P. tidak bertemu bulu dengan P.A.P. P.A.P. menang pilihan raya, Singapura sudah bertukar chorak, dia sudah mula mengampu menchari tempat dan suatu motive lagi, bahawa sa-suatu perimbangan mesti di-pelihara supaya jangan Perikatan ini kuat, satu sahaja, yang lain semua mati, jangan. Adakan quota yang memperimbangi Perikatan, ada perpechahan, maka vested

interest ini dapat mengawal kepentingan²-nya. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear, hear) (*Applause*). Ini dasar yang di-jalankan oleh *Straits Times* dalam negeri ini, Tuan Pengerusi. (AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Boycott *Straits Times*!). Ini-lah dasar yang di-jalankan. Oleh sebab itu pada masa ini menentang Perikatan terang², sampai kata-nya dasar yang gila fasal chukai², berpakat-lah komplot dengan P.A.P., di-siarkan segala berita² tentang P.A.P. dan tentang bantahan chukai supaya ada kekuatan kepada P.A.P. jangan di-beri Perikatan kuat sangat. Ini dasar yang ada di-belakang vested interest yang ada di-belakang *Straits Times*, Tuan Pengerusi.

Saya menhadangkan satu perkara—kita kaji ia-itu kedudukan surat² khabar bagini, Tuan Pengerusi—kita minta pehak Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran mengkaji dan membuat macham apa yang di-buat di-India, kalau tidak salah saya. Kalau salah saya, boleh di-betulkan. Di-negeri itu di-wajibkan surat khabar itu menyiarkan pemegang² saham-nya siapa. Jadi orang tahu, kalau yang memegang saham-nya di-England, dasar sana-lah di-jalankan. Jadi suatu undang² harus di-fikirkan bagi mengawal pengarah² yang tidak sehat daripada akhbar² yang tidak sehat ini daripada mempengaruhi dan menyesatkan fikiran ra'ayat negeri ini. Kita barangkali semua tengok pada masa² yang akhir ini, chara surat khabar itu menyatakan hendak melemahkan Perikatan, ketika suatu case perbicharaan di-keluarkan keputusan-nya baharu² ini, di-besarkan sa-besar²-nya, dengan gambar yang beraneka ragam dengan sengaja, dengan mengada². Ini yang di-katakan niat burok-nya surat khabar ini dan dasar yang sa-benar-nya akhbar ini yang harus kita tinjau dan kita sedari. Kalau Ahli² Yang Berhormat mengatakan kita boycott, saya rasa patut-lah kita boycott. Bukan sahaja kita boycott, Tuan Pengerusi, tetapi, kalau boleh, dalam perkara alat² yang memburokan fikiran orang ramai ini sa-patut-nya di-fikirkan suatu chara bagi menghadkan supaya saham² sharikat surat khabar yang bagini hanya dipegang oleh orang² tempatan sahaja.

Ini chara yang kita boleh menjamin bahawa muslihat negeri ini tidak akan di-sembeleh untuk muslihat luar negeri.

Kemudian, Tuan Pengerusi, ada satu dua perkara kechil tentang akhbar ini yang saya hendak menhadangkan. Ada satu dua lagi akhbar pada masa ini yang memakai nama yang tidak sesuai lagi daripada perkembangan keadaan negara kita yang merdeka. Umpama-nya surat khabar *China Press*, itu nama surat khabar, erti-nya *China Press*, surat khabar yang datang dari pada negeri China. Surat khabar tumbuh di-sini, oleh orang di-sini, untuk faedah orang di-sini, tidak-kah ada nama yang lain yang patut di-ubah nama itu supaya jangan-lah pakai nama *China Press* sa-olah²-nya datang daripada negeri China, begitu juga nama *Nan Yang Siang Pau*. Ini memberikan semangat sa-olah² ada lagi, yang tidak sedar, kadang² kita tidak peduli kerana kita biasa begitu. Jadi bila kita fikirkan dua tiga kali, kita dapati perkara ini patut di-sedari oleh penerbit² akhbar ini yang tumbuh di-sini dan berkhidmat untuk tempat di-sini bagi mengubah nama² itu pada masa ini. Terima kaseh.

Enche' Siow Loong Hin (Seremban Barat): We are fully conscious, Mr Chairman, Sir, that publicity through proper dissemination of news is a very important medium of getting ideas, thoughts and points of views to the public for information and for opinion. Hence, Sir, the importance of the Ministry of Information cannot be belittled. However, we have got to consider the way and the manner in which news is disseminated. This is a very important aspect of the mechanics of publicity. The proper presentation or the non-presentation of news can spell the difference in the final analysis of the free and objective public opinion, which we hope will be formed, and this can only be formed by an unbiased presentation. This presentation of news, Mr Chairman, Sir, is a matter of great concern to this House as well as to the public generally. In this respect, I refer to the dissemination of news especially with regard to our parliamentary debates.

Sir, we on this side of the House, the Government Bench, have noticed with great interest the partisanship of one of our leading newspapers, whose reporting of debates of this House have already clearly shown their leaning and their true colours—I refer to the *Straits Times* group of newspapers—for, if one reads the reporting in the *Straits Times* not only of this session of Parliament but also of previous sessions, one could clearly discern the partisan news coverage of this paper.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Honourable Members would have observed the treatment of speeches (as stated by my Honourable colleague) by the Opposition parties, particularly those from the P.A.P. I observe the Honourable Members of the P.A.P. are laughing, because the cap fits them very well. I do not know, Mr Chairman, Sir, what is the exact motive behind it. But it is quite obvious to all of us that the Editor-in-Chief of the *Straits Times*, who is responsible for news coverage, is once again currying favour with the P.A.P.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: We have got no partnership.

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: Here, I think the Members of this House will recall that some years ago, the *Straits Times* was the greatest enemy of the P.A.P. What has brought about this change? Why they have succumbed, I do not know—probably, they themselves will know!

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Something behind it!

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: Perhaps, the ruthless P.A.P. machinery of intimidation is still there.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: Hear, hear!

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: The fact that the P.A.P. can turn a paper, which was deadly against them, for them shows the ruthlessness of the Party.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: On a point of clarification. Now he talks about P.A.P. intimidation. Would the Honourable Member tell me what he is doing at the moment to a newspaper?

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: I expected interjections from the P.A.P. during the course of my speech, but, however, when I come to the conclusion I will explain in clear and precise terms how the connection comes about. The present attitude of the *Straits Times* appears to us to be that it is only prepared to give a little prominence to our Ministers and that, I am told, rightly or wrongly, is only to certain Ministers. It is quite obvious that they are not only trying to split our people but they are also trying to split our Ministers as well. In their own mind, the old colonial policy of divide and rule still persists. By such action the *Straits Times* has done a great disservice to the people of this country. They are trying to split our Ministers, to split our Alliance Members of Parliament and the other leaders by dividing them into class I, class II, class III and class IV speakers. In making this charge against the *Straits Times*, we are not saying that the paper has no right to give Opposition Parties the opportunity to state their views. Mr Chairman, Sir, they have all the right. But what we are requesting for is a fair and equal treatment of our view points. The Alliance has been voted by the people into power. It therefore represents the opinion of the people. Any free, independent, and unbiased newspaper must give due publicity to the opinions expressed by the elected representatives of the people. Nowhere in the world has a free and independent press given more publicity to a minority opposition than the party in power except the *Straits Times*. The *Straits Times* claims to be an independent national paper, but they have apparently degenerated themselves into a party paper. They have sold themselves for a pot of pottage.

Mr Chairman, Sir, it appears that the *Straits Times* would like to capitalise on speeches of sensationalism, especially those that give a discredit slant on the Government. We, members of the Alliance backbenches, as well as the Alliance leaders on State and local levels have noticed very clearly that the *Straits Times* are playing partisan politics. Mr Chairman,

Sir, as far as they are concerned, the *Straits Times* be only permitted to play such politics provided the heart of the organisation is Malaysian in outlook. Here I would like to say that the *Straits Times* shares are divided into different categories—management and ordinary shares. The management shares are being held by people in London. A handful of them, all Europeans, control the company in such a way that their position is just the same as Soekarno's life presidency of Indonesia. No matter what amount of shares the Malaysian people may hold in the *Straits Times*, they have no say whatsoever in the paper's policy.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of information, if the Honourable Member will allow me.

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: Yes.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: I wanted to ask him whether he knew that one of his friends, Mr Tan Chin Tuan, is also a shareholder in the *Straits Times*?

Dr Tan Chee Khoo: May I ask whether the P.A.P. has any shares in the *Straits Times*? (Laughter)

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: On a point of information. We have none, but we know a lot of Alliance members who have.

Enche' Tan Toh Hong: On a point of clarification, Mr Chairman. We wonder why the P.A.P. is so keen to defend the *Straits Times*?

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of information. May I inform the backbenchers that it is known throughout the country that nobody has fought the *Straits Times* as hard as I have fought the *Straits Times* (Applause).

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: Mr Chairman, Sir, that was a very interesting interjection (Laughter). Although we disagree in a lot of matters with the Prime Minister of Singapore, the Honourable Mr Lee Kuan Yew, there is one thing I must say we fully agree with him, and that is when he charged the *Straits Times* of souring up rela-

tions in this country—Mr Lee was very objective. It is here we must admit that Mr Lee has shown his real brilliance of perception and deduction. I wish to say that the *Straits Times* has not abandoned its policy of souring up relations between the Alliance Government and the peoples of Malaysia. The charge is obvious and simple enough, for because of their privileged position as a monopolistic paper they are preventing the proper dissemination of news to our people. Whatever we may say in this House or outside of this House, it is either suppressed or treated with contempt. But whatever that has got to do with sex and crime is given the full treatment of national importance. The Honourable Member from Batu just now interjected the Minister of Home Affairs and he mentioned about the Public Relations Officer from the Police not giving enough news to the Press and that Press is kept in the dark about crimes. I would ask him to read the *Straits Times* to find out what percentage of the paper's coverage and space is given to news on crimes and sex. Even reports of a small matter like a cough and a cold of the British royal family takes prominence over our economic problems, problems of Sino/Malay friendship, and other important matters which are always relegated to the background. It shows that the Editor-in-Chief of the *Straits Times*, who, I am told, is still a British subject, has his heart and mind not in this country. We were told, rightly or wrongly, that if things go bad in this country, the *Straits Times* and the ruling hierarchy will transfer their belongings lock, stock and barrel to Australia. Some years ago when the P.A.P. was then at the height of its power, they threatened to close the *Straits Times*. The Editor-in-Chief then ran across the Causeway, all in a hurry, and sought the protection of *Bapa Malaysia*. For the comfort and protection which was given to him by our *Bapa Malaysia* and by the Alliance Government, what have we got in return? Nothing! Now we are told . . .

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of information. What they got in return is that unfortunately the coughs

and colds of Mr Tan Siew Sin has not been reported in the *Straits Times*.

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: We are not that petty to want to have it reported in the *Straits Times*—even a Minister having a cold or sniff. All that we are asking is that important matters should be reported. Now we are told that the *Straits Times* is expanding fullscale in Singapore with a view of returning to Singapore. Here we would like to ask the Government to review the attitude of the *Straits Times* towards the people whom we represent. It is becoming increasingly clear and evident that it might not be long when they will ditch us and probably stab us in return for what we have done for them. We do not know whether it is true or not that speeches of Alliance members who are not Ministers are specifically instructed not to be published or given prominence. It is evident to us that this might be true, because the Honourable Members of this House from the Alliance backbenches on many occasions have spoken on views which are of public interest or public concern and for the well-being of the country, but these speeches were not published. There was a complete black-out. To quote a few instances: when the Alliance members spoke out on the Alliance stand on Nanyang University, it was not published; when we pointed out that the P.A.P. is trying to incite class warfare between the haves and the have-nots, it was not published. When we pointed out that the P.A.P. is trying to organise a massive campaign to incite the people against the Central Government over the tax issues and that they are putting party interests before national interests, it was not published.

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: It is not true.

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: Whether it is true or not, Mr Chairman, Sir, an independent Press must publish, not only one side or one point of view.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS: Hear! hear!

Enche' Siow Loong Hin: When M.C.A. Members of Parliament

requested Government for the study of Chinese language, literature and culture in the comprehensive school system, it was not published. Mr Chairman, Sir, many more such instances could be given, when issues of public interest were raised by Alliance Members they were totally suppressed.

The *Straits Times* states that it is an independent paper, but from the instances given when news were suppressed, can it be said that they are really independent? But, of course, if they are under the control of the P.A.P., we have nothing more to add.

I must categorically say here that it is not the intention of the Alliance Government to interfere with the freedom of the press, but it is the paramount duty of the Government to see that the people's interest and the interest of the nation are effectively protected. We do not want the *Straits Times* to mislead the people by giving twisted, distorted and biased news. It is our duty to unmask their true intentions.

It is not difficult for one to comprehend that the P.A.P., an avowed socialist left-wing party, deadly against colonialism, could work hand in hand with a colonial paper, for if they could be bed-fellows of the Communist they could be bed-fellows of any "ism". Two extremes—socialism and colonialism—working hand in hand gives rise to suspicion. For what purpose and to what end is this collaboration?

Mr Chairman, Sir, the Alliance believe in democracy and freedom. We believe in the freedom of speech and in the freedom of the press. We do not believe in ruthless intimidation tactics to subject the press and the people, to put fear into the people to come into line with a fixed ideology. We do not believe in promoting class warfare to disrupt society in order to achieve a party's end. We believe in freedom, in justice and in peace to build a better society for the people.

The *Straits Times* have betrayed the trust this Government has in them. They should no longer use the words "Malaysia's National Paper"—stamped

on the front page of every edition—to mislead the people, for they are in fact not our national paper but a foreign paper.

I was told, Mr Chairman, Sir, that if I were to make such a speech in Parliament today there will be a black-out on this. Well, if the *Straits Times* is supposed to be an independent and objective paper, to print views and debates of the Opposition as well as of the Government, then let them prove their worth. Thank you, Sir.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew (Singapore):

Mr Chairman, Sir, it was not my intention to participate in the debate under the Ministry of the Honourable Minister of Information and Broadcasting. But having listened to the speech by the Member for Seremban Barat, I think he has generated sufficient stimuli for us to bring forth bigger and wider issues, the unspoken premises that have shrouded this Chamber for the last fortnight.

First, let us get down to fundamentals. Is this an open, or is this a closed society? Is it a society where men can preach ideas—novel, unorthodox, heresies to established churches and established governments, where there is a constant contest for men's hearts and minds on the basis of what is right, of what is just, of what is in the national interests, or is it a closed society where by the mass media—the newspapers, the journals, publications, T.V., Radio—either by sound or by sight, or both sound and sight, men's minds are fed with a constant drone of sycophantic support for a particular orthodox political philosophy. That is the first question we ask ourselves.

Let me preface my remarks with this, that it is not only in communist countries where the mass media is used to produce the closed mind, because the closed society must produce the closed mind. I believe that Malaysia was founded, if you read its Constitution, as an open society, constituting peoples of various communities, of various religions, of various languages, of varying political beliefs, in which the will of the majority will prevail, and in which a

large dissenting minority will not be crushed and intimidated and silenced.

I believe in an open society and for that reason we are here—not to be abused as abuse carries us nowhere, not to be intimidated, for the Honourable Members on the other side, like ourselves, are brave and gallant men not to be easily intimidated by words. What is at stake are the lives of 11,000,000 people, and foolish words uttered, either in anger or in haste, can bring about great trials and tribulations all round.

Sir, I welcome the speech by the Member for Seremban Barat, because I agree with him in some of his sentiments. I would like to see his speech published. I would like to see minds stimulated and debate provoked, and truth refined and crystalised out of the conflict of different evidence and views. I, therefore, welcome every and any opportunity of a chance to agree, or to dissent, in order that out of thesis comes synthesis—thesis, anti-major premise, anti-thesis, synthesis, so we progress. But what really does happen? The Member says the *Straits Times* is a P.A.P. paper—the kiss of Judas for any political party. I welcome every opportunity to meet members of the Opposition, and so do members of my Party, over the radio, over television, University forums, public rallies. We never run away from the open encounter. If your ideas, your views cannot stand the challenge of criticism then they are too fragile and not sturdy enough to last. I have been, since Malaysia, to three symposiums in the University of Malaya. Sir, I hope the time will come when I will see more than just Opposition members in these symposiums. (DR TAN CHEE KHOON: Hear! hear!) Invariably Government members are absent and so the *Straits Times*, like the other papers, were unable to report them; and, of course, nor were Opposition Members, like the Member for Batu, reported, but he appeared and, right or wrong, he was prepared to propound his thesis, to take the knocks. But a University which dares not even hold a public debate and calls the debate a symposium, I think, needs a bit livening

up—and I think it needs encouragement from people in high places. Surely, if their version of the democratic society is worth fighting for and dying for—and not just getting the British and Gurkha soldiers to fight and die for—then it is worth putting it across to the young men and women growing up in our Universities, the people who will give our nation intellectual content and drive.

Sir, we have been in this Chamber now for over a year. We were new boys when we came in last September. I think we now know the technique, the form, the styles, and we are prepared to adjust—this is a different form in a different forum, in a different context against the broader canvass. We played it on a low key. The piano was muted, Mr Chairman, Sir, in order that we shall first get the measure of each other and the measure of our wills, areas of agreement and areas of disagreement. What has happened? There is now a set pattern and a set technique—from the press controlled by them, vituperation, vilification, is the daily bread to hold the faithful. We read it, we watch it with a lot of patience; otherwise, this thing will not hold. Mr Chairman, Sir, vilification, falsification, vituperation, is the daily bread on which they feed a lot of innocent minds, to sour up a whole nation. We do not make wild allegations. There is a Commission of Enquiry which has been appointed—gazetted in October, the day before a motion tabled by my colleagues and myself was due to be debated. It has not even sat. The Secretary has not been appointed. Perhaps, this Chamber may be dissolved before this Commission of Enquiry ever begins its work—the open debate, the careful, scrupulous scrutiny of evidence or facts as against fiction.

In this Chamber the same technique, not the big men, they are gentle figures, but from the small fry, the hatchet men, howls of vituperation and abuse. Is this the open encounter? Is this the democratic system in which ideas compete for ascendancy, not brawn or the strength of one's phalanx, but the ideas?—They cross frontiers,

they have brought men into space—and if we try to keep our men rooted, glued to the ground, fixed in an orthodox political society which resists change, the world will pass us by, and one day it will come down like a house of cards. It has not got the resilience, the sturdiness, the stamina.

I would like to end on this note, Mr Chairman, Sir. Over the last six months, the whole country senses a growing air of a slight—I would not say oppression or suppression; I think we want to be honest, we want to be objective—I think a little bit of discomfort. Everybody understands that certain things are sensitive things and best not to report them. Well, perhaps for a while, but the human mind is a very sensitive instrument and it makes its adjustment. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting will remember the days when the Japanese ran their newspapers. Everyday they talked of another great victory—Midway Islands, great victory—but everybody knew that their ships must have been sunk. (*Laughter*). The mental adjustment processes must have started. The word of mouth in the coffee-shop carried more weight than the radio or the newspaper controlled by the Japanese—their Ministers.

I prefer to believe that those in authority are incapable, temperamentally incapable, of trying to run a closed society—some in the lower echelons have shown tendencies, but I am glad to say that in the higher ranks, temperamentally, they have not got that absolutely closed mind to go through ruthlessly to the end with the suppression of the truth, the deliberate falsification of facts. Therefore, however we play, ultimately the truth must come out. If the Budget was right, how many rallies you can have, it is still right.

The Barisan Sosialis have given up in this Chamber. But we used to invite them, Mr Chairman, Sir, to Radio Singapore and Television Singapore—they came with great zest and zeal—on an equal time and on an equal status, idea for idea, one intellectual blow for an intellectual

retort. It went on for two years. They had cadres, they had big voices, they had big microphones, they had a lot of guts too, but their thoughts were wrong. They wanted to do something which was inimical, detrimental to the peoples' interest, and that message went through until finally none of them dared to turn up to open invitations to Radio and Television. These are live, not recorded, over the air for the world to hear. If we are right, if we believe in these things, that they are good for the people, are we not able to convince them in the end? If, in fact, as has been alleged that my colleagues and I in the P.A.P.—one newspaper feeds it everyday—are anti-Malay, we oppress them, we drive them out from the city—we are patient men, and this is a battle that goes on for as long as we are alive—we are prepared to meet it at every turn and prove in the end by results. The final consummation is when the man who is told that he is oppressed finally finds it in his heart to say in secret, "I support you; I vote for you"—in secret, Mr Chairman, Sir. He might be intimidated in the open but in secret, in the solitude of his own conscience, he says, "What that man was saying, what the Government or what that Party wanted to do, is right". So, you see ultimately the closed society must lead to the open ballot, not the closed ballot. The open society, open contest of wills, with the closed, secret ballots—that is what we are committed to.

Those who want to run this, the gentle twisting of the arm, I do not want to defend Dato' Leslie Hoffman—I cannot give him a datoship, I do not have one. I will tell the Member for Seremban Barat, when I saw the *Straits Times* in the old days I did not see Dato' Hoffman, I called the proprietor to see me, Mr Simmons and whom he represents. Now, let us be honest, he is not what he is supposed to be. I would love to see the open argument, more of the Ministers' speeches, in order that we can have just one-tenth of the space in reply. I welcome every editorial that says that we are advocating class warfare,

repeated by the Member for Seremban Barat, because every time that lie is repeated they have to keep up the pretence of the open society, the open argument, to give me three inches in which I make one simple point—and so the process will go on relentlessly. This is a test of wills and a test of ideas and ideas cannot be intimidated—men can be. But as long as we run the open society with a secret ballot, a closed ballot, eventually the men for whom all this is designed will also not be intimidated.

I said at the opening that those in authority, in high places, are temperamentally unsuited and I will say why. Because to really go through with this—and I have seen it in some of the countries I have gone through—you must go through with it right to the very end and finally it ends up with the open ballot, where you are asked to go there and say "please vote". I went to such one country in Africa recently. The closed society does not take place only under the communist regime, Mr Speaker, Sir. You are given the chance to express your support. In this particular instance, nobody wanted to go because everybody knew he was under scrutiny. They were taken there and put there and lined up for their saviour, in order to express confidence because that must be the end result. I put this thought to Members opposite: every idea, every criticism, we accept. If we deserve them, we deserve them and we will suffer; if we do not, we shall rebut them, we shall overcome them, it is a matter of time, provided it is an open society still. Once it is a closed society, then it is a different matter. Different considerations come into play with very different consequences.

Members opposite have made in the last eight months, since April 25, the biggest series of mistakes any party could have done. All the cards were stacked in their hands. The people were for Malaysia solidly, anti all those who wanted to sell out Malaysia. The people voted in the Government for a progressive programme and policy. That Government has a stack

of good cards to play and some very unthinking people went loosening up screws and bolts and nuts. And now the engine is rattling—that is serious.

Let us be honest amongst ourselves. In this Chamber, many things can be said which Members dare not mention or whisper outside. This is a privileged Chamber. Here let us be honest to ourselves. The next time after what has happened the issues are a matter of life and death. It is no longer whether you are going to give comprehensive schools, increase it for another two years or three years and then come back and say, "Good Lord, it cost \$200 million, let us cut it down to \$99 million. Let us postpone it because we have not the schools or the teachers." Those are not the issues. They have triggered off something basic and fundamental, Malaysia. Who does it belong to? To Malaysians. Who are Malaysians? I hope I am, Mr Speaker, Sir. But sometimes sitting in this Chamber, I doubt whether I am allowed to be a Malaysian. This is the doubt that hangs over many minds and the next contest, if this goes on, and I hope it does not, the next contest, the drawing of the lines will be a very different one. So, I beseech Members of this House to pause and think of the immeasurable consequences of their actions. Once emotions are set into motion, men pitted against men, not on the basis of interests and ideas—class warfare, that will not break Malaysia. No danger of that. Not the slightest risk of it—But everybody in this House knows, without it having been uttered, what kind of warfare will split the nation right down from top to bottom and unzip Malaysia. Everybody knows it. I do not have to say it. It is an unspoken word. The press knows it, the public knows it. Everybody in the coffee shop speaks it. But to us in this Chamber, it is taboo. Why? Make-believe. But for how long? Really even the make-believe is wearing thin. I say let us pause and ask ourselves. Is this

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad (Kota Star Selatan): Mr Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification. Is the Honour-

able Member defending the P.A.P's policy, or is he defending the "divide and rule" policy of the *Straits Times*?

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: We are not interested in the *Straits Times*. The *Straits Times* is one media—140,000 copies multiplied by 5. I do not think it is even multiplied by 5, probably multiplied by 3, because all the big bosses read it and one man buys one copy, probably a readership of 200,000 or 300,000. There are in Malaysia about 5 million to 6 million adults, 18 above, who can begin to think and read. The *Straits Times* is irrelevant. I am talking of the principle of the open society, the open debate, ideas, not intimidation, persuasion, not coercion. I would like, because I cannot coerce, you see the Member for Seremban Barat should remember this.

The instruments for coercion, I am not saying that they are being used . .

Enche' Ali bin Haji Ahmad (Pontian Selatan): Mr Chairman, Sir, on a point of order—S.O. 36 (1) which says:

"A member shall confine his observations to the subject under discussion and may not introduce matter irrelevant thereto."

Sir, the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore has been speaking about "open society", "closed society" and all other bombastic subjects, but they are not immediately relevant to the subject under discussion.

Mr Chairman: May I point out to the Honourable Member that I think he has something there.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: Mr Chairman, Sir, the basic fundamental we ask ourselves when we discuss the onerous duties of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting is whether his duties are to produce closed minds or open minds, because these instruments—the mass media, T.V., radio—can produce either the open minds receptive to ideas and ideals, a democratic system of life, or closed and limited. But I know that the open debate is a painful process for closed minds. I understand that. Yes, I understand the Member for Seremban Barat very well indeed. But let me make this one point: that 5

million adult minds in Malaysia cannot be closed—definitely not in the lifetime of the people in authority. It is not possible because whatever the faults of the colonial system, and there were many, I fought them, they generated the open mind, the inquiring mind: Why? What for? Who? When? How? and I say the question every Malaysian asks himself is: this time and next time, the next contest: What for? For Malaysia. For whom? For Malaysians. Who are Malaysians? I am. And on that basis fundamental decisions will be made, not on all these.

The argument has gone into a new dimension. It slips gear. The clutch has been thrown, the car has gone down. Unless you get it back into gear, this is the fundamental; as this thing careers along, we ask ourselves. What for? For Malaysia.

“Finally, for me”, that is what the voter says. “For me, for I am a Malaysian and I love Malaysia. I want a fair life. I want a fair society, and he who provides the ideas for them wins.” I give the floor to all the others, Mr Chairman, Sir.

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain (Jera): Mr Chairman, Sir, in spite of what the Honourable Member for Singapore has just said, the impression I gained is that he still thinks that the *Straits Times* does carry a lot of weight. I have no doubt also that the *Straits Times* is very frightened of the P.A.P. Its reporter in this House, Sir, will apparently do anything at the behest of the party. This view is confirmed by what happened in this House just as the Honourable Member was going to speak. Order went out to the Honourable Member behind him, passed on to the Honourable Member to his right and up doubled the Honourable Member to make sure that the reporter there, Sir, with the bald head, comes down quickly to take down notes (*Laughter*).

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: On a point of clarification. Mr Chairman, Sir, every word that I utter is on the record in this Chamber and outside and usually on tape, in order that there shall be no argument about this and therefore I am

not ashamed that what I say should be reported. It is meant to be reported. I stand, fight, live and die by what I say.

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: I was just trying, Sir, to explain the close connection between the P.A.P. and the *Straits Times*, that is all, Sir.

Enche' Lee Kuan Yew: On another point of information before the Honourable Member commits another blunder. The baldheaded gentleman does not work for the *Straits Times*, he works for me (*Laughter*).

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: Thank you.

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: On a point of information. May I ask the Honourable Member to point out to anybody in this House or in this country who has fought the *Straits Times* harder than I have fought the *Straits Times* (*Applause*).

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: The error is regretted, Sir, but the point has been made. Thank you.

Mr Chairman: It would appear to me that the unfortunate *Straits Times* is on trial here (*Laughter*).

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: Tuan Pengerusi, saya minta izin untuk berchakap dalam bahasa Inggeris, dengan sebab perkara yang saya hendak berchakap ini ada-lah sangat penting dan mustahak di-ketahui oleh pemberita² dalam bahasa Inggeris.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the estimates for the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for the coming year and, in so doing, I congratulate the Honourable Minister and the officials of the Ministry for the wonderful work they have done during this year. If the progress of the Ministry during the current year is any indication, it would grow from strength to strength in 1965 and remain an effective voice of Malaysia in the international arena as well as locally. I am happy that we in Malaysia are slowly becoming conscious about the importance of our own mass media. Gone are the days when it was fashionable to walk about with a copy of some foreign magazine or the *London Times* for an

argument on the local situation. We do not also hear these days about the lack of media in our country, or about their ability to cater for the increasingly news hungry public. Yet I regret to find that, among our mass media, there are haves and have-nots. Although the Alliance Government is doing everything in its power to tax the haves and to distribute the wealth of the country on a democratic basis, there is room to redress the imbalance in respect of our mass communications.

I am aware, Sir, that many Honourable Members in this House itself are far from satisfied about the way our proceedings are reported, especially by the English Press. It is a pity that the English language press, which in some aspects is more English than it needs be, is generally unmindful of the sentiment of the nation in regard to important issues, such as the national language. It also tends to cater to the craving for sensation. One has only to look at the headlines of the reports on parliamentary debates, and one would even think that the future of Malaysia is bleak indeed. One English language newspaper claims itself to be Malaysia's national newspaper. This is not only a gross misnomer but an insult to the nation.

I think it would do Malaysia a world of good to re-assess its resources and potential in regard to the mass media. For example, there is no provision in the estimates of this Ministry for the creation of a national news agency, in respect of which much spade work has already been done during the past three years. Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like the Honourable Minister to give a categorical assurance in this House that the Government would give its utmost consideration to this important project which would have a vital role in making Malaysia known and understood by the outside world. Although Government agencies like the Department of Information, Radio Malaysia, Filem Negara and Television Malaysia are doing good work, a full-fledged national news agency organised and operated on a co-operative basis by the newspapers themselves can put across the Malaysian view point to the outside

world very effectively. I have heard it said that a national news agency is an expensive business and that it is a luxury which this country may not be able to afford at present. Yet we find that the rich newspapers are becoming richer all the time, the prices of their shares as well as the prosperity of their top executive pursue an ever-increasing upward spiral, immune to even taxation. In this state of the haves paradise in the realm of our mass communications, the smaller newspapers, especially those of languages other than English, are blazing a pathetic trail in their progress. I think the establishment of a full-fledged national news agency would go a long way in helping our smaller newspapers to obtain not only the world news but also local news quickly and in abundance. If the Government can give the project its sympathetic consideration, there are very few difficulties which would hold up this project. I learn, Sir, that a working committee set up in 1962 under the initiative of the UNESCO has already drawn up final plans for the creation of our national news agency and I also understand that the United Nations is ready to give Malaysia an expert of international repute to help establish and organise the national news agency. Under the circumstances, I do not know what is holding up this project of great importance to the future of our mass communications. I hope that the Honourable Minister would take up this matter very seriously and ensure that at least the next year's estimates of his Ministry will include an allocation for the national news agency. We members of this House would, on the other hand, support any request by him for supplementary estimates in 1965 towards this end.

Honourable Members may wonder what exactly are the advantages of a national news agency to Malaysia. I would like to say that the cause of our national unity and solidarity itself would be greatly assisted by a non-partisan national news organisation which gathers all the news objectively and disseminates it to all the newspapers in this country and other mass media at a great speed. The overall cost

of such an agency in Malaysia would not be high since all the equipment could be conveniently hired and maintained by the Telecoms Department. I learned that the Telecoms are ready, able and willing to undertake this responsibility, as the Honourable Minister who have just come in would testify.

It has been said, Sir, that a national news agency cannot be set up because of the shortage of trained journalists. Mr Chairman, Sir, the shortage of trained personnel is almost universal in Malaysia and it has not held up any other section of our public activity or development. It was once said that the Radio Malaysia could not expand because of the shortage of staff, but it did—it did expand in spite of that. Then came television, which was also sufficiently provided with trained personnel. Information Service as well as newspapers have been jointly running courses for the training of journalists. Only this afternoon, Sir, our Honourable Minister for Information himself presented certificates to the successful participants at the second course. Hence the so-called shortage of journalists need not hold up our national news agency project since the supply somehow would always rise to meet the demand. I think that it is not the shortage but the vested interests which are holding up the creation of a national news agency, because they know fully well that the creation of such agency may break up the stranglehold of some large newspapers on our developing Malaysian society and the amount of influence these vested interests can wield for their own ends—this we can behold in the way they are trying, Sir, to influence the Dewan Negara Members in delaying the passing of the Voting Rights Bill in the other House. It is up to the Government, therefore, Sir, to break this monopoly which is already acting against national interests, and I have not the slightest doubt that a national news agency is an answer to this vexed problem. In addition, Sir, the national news agency can be another effective instrument for the propagation of our national language. It will be

necessary, of course, to operate the agency as a bi-lingual organisation; yet reports which would be issued in the national language would be added incentives to our desire to popularise our national language.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to go on record on the points I have just raised and I hope the Honourable Minister would kindly give the suggestions I have given his very serious consideration. In my opinion, the time is now very opportune to set up a national news agency which functions even in smaller countries in Asia. I think that it is a shame that Malaysia is still without one. Let us see to it that in all our actions and decisions matters of national interest will always come first and those of vested interests will never have any place in our sun. Thank you, Sir.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended for 20 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 7.15 p.m.

Sitting resumes at 7.35 p.m.

(Mr Chairman in the Chair)

Datin Fatimah binti Haji Abdul Majid (Johor Bahru Timor): Tuan Pengerusi, saya mengambil peluang mengucapkan sa-penoh² sokongan kapada Estimate Belanjawan bagi Kementerian Penerangan dan Penyiaran yang telah di-bentangkan di-Dewan ini. Di-samping itu saya memberikan sa-penoh² tahniah kapada Kementerian ini yang telah menerangkan akan membesarkan lagi ranchangan² mengenai dengan penyiaran dan penerangan bagi kemudahan² dan kesenangan² ra'ayat di-dalam negeri ini di-samping menamakan semangat kaseh sayang dan chinta ra'ayat di-negeri ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-samping itu saya mengambil bahagian berchakap di-dalam Kepala S. 44 Pechahan-kepala 1 mengenai gaji. Saya telah di-fahamkan ia-itu gaji dan layanan yang diberikan kapada kaki-tangan Pejabat Penerangan ada-lah tidak memuaskan hati manakala di-bandingkan dengan tugas dan tanggung-jawab yang telah di-bebankan pada mereka, apa-tah lagi

manakala negara kita sedang menghadapi konferantasi, kaki-tangan pejabat ini-lah yang telah berdiri di-barisan hadapan bersama² dengan Ahli² Polis dan Tentera mengadakan peperangan urat sarap dan berita² luar.

Tuan Pengerusi, jawatan Pegawai Penerangan di-masa British dahulu dipegang oleh pegawai² Inggeris dengan kedudukan-nya sa-bagai Pegawai Division I dengan mendapat kedudukan yang sesuai dengan pangkat-nya, tetapi pada masa ini jawatan itu telah disandang oleh anak negeri kita sendiri, tetapi kedudukan-nya sa-bagai Pegawai Division III tanpa mendapat apa² tambahan elaun dan kemudahan yang sesuai dengan jawatan-nya.

Pegawai A.I.O. atau Penolong Pegawai Penerangan Negeri sekarang tidak mempunyai kenderaan motor sendiri. Beliau pernah meminta pinjaman daripada Kerajaan, tetapi tidak mendapat layanan, walau pun untuk membeli sa-buat kereta second hand, sedangkan tugas yang di-pikul-nya ada-lah lebeh berat dari tanggung-jawab yang pernah di-pikul oleh pegawai² sa-masa dharurat dahulu. Tugas sa-bagai Ketua Pegawai Bahagian Luar Negeri juga mewakili dan menolong Pegawai Penerangan Negeri bagi memerhati dan melichinkan hal² kerja luar, manakala Pegawai Penerangan Daerah pula sama dengan kedudukan-nya dengan Penolong Pegawai Penerangan Negeri yang pada masa dahulu di-pegang oleh orang Inggeris dengan pangkat-nya sa-bagai Pegawai Division I. Masa ini jawatan itu di-sandang oleh Pegawai Division III dengan tidak mendapat apa² bayaran elaun sa-bagai Ketua Pejabat Daerah. Mereka hanya-lah pegawai² luar biasa yang di-letakkan oleh Pegawai Penerangan Negeri sa-bagai Pegawai Penerangan Daerah, sedangkan kedudukan-nya ada-lah sama dengan pegawai² luar yang lain. Mereka hanya mendapat elaun motor cycle dan pada masa ini pula di-bataskan tuntutan mileage-nya dengan tidak boleh lebeh daripada 200 batu sahaja, dan elaun kerja luar pula tidak lebeh dari \$80 satu bulan.

Sa-lain daripada kerja pejabat, mereka juga mesti menjalankan kerja²

mengikut unit, kerana menayangkan wayang gambar dan membuat penerangan² di-kampong² saperti pegawai² luar yang lain juga. Jadi, pada sa-belah pagi-nya mereka mesti ada di-pejabat hingga pukul satu tengah hari dan petang-nya dari pukul dua sa-tengah biasa-nya hingga pukul sa-belas malam mereka mesti pergi ka-kampong². Pada masa ini, maseh ada lagi Pegawai² Penerangan Daerah yang maseh berjawatan sementara, sedangkan dia sudah berkhidmat sa-bagai Pegawai Penerangan sa-lama tidak kurang daripada 15 tahun dan sa-bagai Pegawai Penerangan Daerah pula tidak kurang dari lapan tahun. Ini berlaku kapada Pegawai Penerangan, Mersing, pada hari ini. Tugas Pegawai Penerangan ini ada-lah sa-bagai wakil Pegawai Penerangan Negeri dan bertanggung-jawab kapada segala kerja yang berkenaan dengan Pejabat Penerangan Daerah, manakala Pegawai Perantaraan Muda, ia-itu J.L.O. sama saperti A.I.O., D.I.O., maka J.I.O. juga menerima nasib yang sama. Dahulu di-pegang oleh Pegawai Division I, sekarang di-pegang oleh Pegawai Division III. Tugas-nya sa-bagai Press Officer, atau pun orang yang bertanggung-jawab mengeluarkan berita² Kerajaan kapada pemberita² akhbar dan mengikut Menteri² di-dalam masa lawatan di-seluruh negeri Johor, pegawai yang ada pada masa ini ada-lah terdiri daripada pegawai² luar biasa, juga yang telah di-lantek oleh Pegawai Penerangan untuk memenohi jawatan itu. Mereka tidak mendapat apa² tambahan elaun sa-bagai Pegawai Perantaraan Muda itu.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Jabatan Penerangan ada mempunyai pegawai luar dan pembantu luar yang terdiri daripada berbagai² bangsa. Mereka-lah sa-bagai kaki-tangan yang bertugas dipadang, atau di-kampong² dengan dibantu oleh Juru-tayang gambar yang menggerakkan kerja penerangan dan lain²-nya yang menjadi tanggung-jawab untuk pejabat ini. Kedudukan mereka ada-lah sa-bagai Pegawai Division III dan Juru-tayang gambar di-dalam Division IV. Sa-masa Kerajaan memberikan tambahan gaji kapada kerani² dan pegawai² Kerajaan yang lain,

mereka ini tidak mendapat apa² tambahan, sedangkan kerja mereka adalah makin hari makin bertambah, terutama-nya di-dalam masa negara kita menghadapi ancaman dari Indonesia sekarang, pada hal mereka ini ada-lah berdiri di-barisan hadapan bersama² dengan pihak polis dan tentera yang menjalankan tugas di-dalam perang urat sarap. Semenjak ada-nya gerakan siap sedia menentang konfrentasi, mereka di-kehendaki bekerja—tidak di-kecualikan hari minggu, atau hari kelepasan 'am, mereka sentiasa di-dalam keadaan bersiap sedia 24 jam satu hari satu malam, dan tidak di-beri chuti sa-lain daripada sebab yang tidak dapat di-elakkan. Mereka tidak boleh keluar daripada daerah masing² dengan tidak mendapat kebenaran dan tidak kurang pula yang terpaksa di-kirimkan untuk menjalankan tugas di-mana² sahaja ada berlaku pencherobohan di-seluruh Malaysia ini dengan meninggalkan keluarga dan anak isteri mereka dengan berbulan² lama-nya.

Di-dalam kerja hari² pula, mereka harus berada di-pejabat dari pukul 10 hingga pukul 1 petang dan dari pukul 3 petang hingga 11 malam mereka mesti berada di-kampong².

Sa-lain daripada itu tiap² upacara dan istiadat di-kampong², mereka juga orang yang di-tugaskan menjayakan dan memerhatikan pelancharan upacara tersebut. Pekerjaan sumpama ini memang-lah tidak mengira masa, hari dan waktu, malangnya jikalau upacara ini berlaku di-kawasan bandar, maka mereka tidak akan mendapat apa juga elaun dan perlu juga di-sebutkan bahawa upacara ini selalu-nya berlaku di-bandar² di-dalam masa hari kelepasan. Dengan ini, Tuan Pengerusi, saya berharap pada pihak yang berkenaan supaya dapat mengkaji dan menimbangkan dengan sa-halus²-nya mengenai dengan kaki-tangan Pejabat Penerangan yang ada sekarang ini. Kalau dahulu manakala jawatan itu di-pegang oleh British dengan Pangkat I dan di-beri keutamaan dan kemudahan², maka tidak-lah menjadi keberatan bagi pihak Kerajaan memberi kemudahan² dan keutamaan² kepada anak negara kita sendiri, baik

pun daripada segi gaji, segi elaun dan lain² kemudahan.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalam Kepala S. 44 juga Perbelanjaan Khas, Butiran (16)—Penggantian Kereta Motor dan Butiran (18)—Penggantian Alat Penayang. Di-negeri Johor, kereta² bagi badan Kebajikan Penerangan yang ada di-negeri Johor pada masa ini, Tuan Pengerusi, sudah terlalu uzor, di-sebabkan kereta ini sudah terlalu lama dan lebih kurang 10 tahun tidak berganti dan kerap kali rosak pada masa mereka pergi ka-kampong², kerana menayangkan wayang gambar dan boleh di-katakan selalu di-ganggu dan hingga menyebabkan selalu tidak dapat membahagikan masa yang tertentu kepada orang ramai.

Dan juga, Tuan Pengerusi, mengenai dengan alat penayang wayang gambar ia-itu mesin wayang gambar juga selalu rosak, menjadi selalu di-ganggu manakala pegawai ini hendak menjukkan wayang gambar kepada orang kampong selalu-lah lewat masa seperti mana yang di-tentukan, sebab hendak menunggu untuk di-baiki. Dari itu, saya berharap kepada pihak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya memperalatkan Jabatan Penerangan yang ada di-negeri Johor itu dengan sa-chukup-nya, tambahan pula negeri Johor ada-lah negeri yang betul² menghadapi ancaman daripada confrontasi dari Indonesia, kerana musuh² telah mendarat di-dalam kawasan negeri Johor, ia-itu di-Pontian dan Labis, Kesang dan Kota Tinggi dan baharu² ini di-Batu Pahat, dan harus akan berlaku di-daerah² yang lain. Ini sudah tentu-lah bagi pihak kaki-tangan Pejabat Penerangan akan menjalankan tugas-nya sa-bagai bergerak chepat bagi memberikan penerangan kepada seluruh ra'ayat tentang apa yang berlaku dan apa yang mesti di-lakukan oleh ra'ayat di-dalam negeri itu. Dari itu saya berharap kepada pihak Kementerian yang berkenaan akan mengambil perhatian yang berat mengenai perkara yang saya katakan tadi.

Tuan Pengerusi, di-dalm Peruntukan Khas juga, saya ingin menerangkan

kapada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan supaya mendapat pertimbangan, ia-itu mengenai kedudukan Pejabat Penerangan yang ada didalam negeri Johor. Kerajaan patutlah mengadakan peruntukan khas supaya mendirikan Pejabat Penerangan yang bersendirian di-tiap² Negeri dan Daerah. Sedeh-nya hingga hari ini kedudukan Pejabat Penerangan tidak mempunyai bangunan sendiri, kechuali di-negeri Kelantan sahaja. Pejabat Penerangan Daerah yang paling sedeh sa-kali ia-lah di-Muar. Pejabat-nya, Tuan Pengerusi, ia-lah bekas setor J.K.R.; di-Pontian pula menumpang di-Pejabat Shahbandar yang sempit dan tidak sempurna, dan lain² daerah pula yang ada hanya meja sahaja. Pejabat Penerangan daerah, chontohnya, di-Mersing, sedangkan pelawat² dari luar negeri selalu sahaja datang dan meminta panduan daripada pehak Pejabat Penerangan ini, baik di-Ibu Kota, Negeri dan juga Daerah². Ini ada-lah sangat memlukan kapada negeri kita, dan saya berharap perkara ini perlu mendapat pertatian daripada pehak Kementerian yang berkenaan. Sa-kian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon (Batu): Mr Chairman, Sir, like the P.A.P., I am very new in this House. I must confess that it does take one a good deal of time to adjust oneself to the mood and feeling that is generated in this House.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I am very glad that the vituperations of the two Alliance backbenchers, the first two speakers, have given us on this side of the House some opportunity of speaking about some of the broader issues that face this country today. Mr Chairman, Sir, it is not always that I agree with the P.A.P. and I have stated many times, again and again, that I am not particularly a friend of the P.A.P. The P.A.P. Prime Minister has, in his own opening speech in the Royal Address, stated that the chasm that divides his Party and my Party is unbridgeable. Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not that uncharitable. I wish to say that I will go along with him for the major part of what he has said just now about the

broader issues that confront this country, about this relentless battle that must go on for the hearts and minds of the 11 million Malaysians in this country. Mr Chairman, Sir, this is a battle that must be relentlessly carried on by any political party and it must go on *ad infinitum*; when all of us in this Chamber, maybe, must have left this mundane world, this struggle will be carried on by those who come after us whether in this Chamber or outside this Chamber. In this relentless battle, I wish to say that the Alliance Party, it seems to me, is afraid of open confrontation with the Opposition Parties. I refer to what the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore has stated of the various symposiums that had been held in the University of Malaya—I had the opportunity of being invited to a symposium. The Prime Minister of Singapore has stated that the University Debating Society is so afraid of offending the powers that be that they called it a symposium instead of an open debate on National Security. When I was invited I was told that all the major Parties had been invited, including the Alliance Party, and the Debating Society had hoped that the protagonists of national security in this country, the keeper of national security in this country—the Minister of Home Affairs—would be present. Alas! Mr Chairman, Sir, when I went to the University of Malaya Lecture Theatre “A” there were three Opposition Parties there—the P.A.P., U.D.P. and the Socialist Front. The people who were responsible for security in this country, i.e., the Alliance Government, were conspicuous by their absence. And Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to say that the Socialist Front is not afraid of fighting idea for idea, truth for truth, untruth for untruth. We are quite willing to exchange blow for blow; and we have always accepted any invitation to an open confrontation, whether it is with the Alliance Government or it is with the P.A.P.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I now come to this next theme of his—of whether the broader issues, of whether we have an open society, or a closed society is a

very important one. If the vituperations that we have just heard is an indication of the shape of things to come, then, I think, this open society which we now enjoy and the dangers of a closed society that has been pointed out by the Honourable Prime Minister of Singapore are very real. Mr Chairman, Sir, it leads one, like me new to this Chamber, to ask "*Quo Vadis! Malaysia!*" If this is the shape of things to come, "*Viva Malaysia!*" If this is the shape of things to come, then let the Prime Minister of Singapore and I ask: "Am I a Malaysian?" by the standards of those who have spoken before me. Mr Chairman, Sir, on Tuesday I brought up a motion of amendment on the Supply Head for the Ministry of External Affairs and after I have spoken, you heard the avalanche of abuse that descended on me. It was totally uncalled for, and this is an indication of the shape of things to come. However, like the Prime Minister of Singapore, I am very glad—I think the front benches of the Government and many more of the Alliance backbenchers are of a different calibre and perhaps are incapable of thinking along those lines, for they indicated their maturity when they debated that amendment of mine the next day. Mr Chairman, Sir, if the hatchet men of the Alliance Party is an indication of the shape of things to come, then, Mr Chairman, Sir, I regret to say that the future for Malaysia is very bleak indeed.

Mr Chairman, Sir, the consideration, as the Prime Minister of Singapore has stated, is not just the *Straits Times* or the freedom of the press. The *Straits Times*, as you yourself stated, Mr Chairman, Sir, seems to be in the dock today when we are debating the Ministry of Broadcasting, Television and Radio.

Mr Chairman, Sir, this House will recall that, I think it was in the July session of this House, I made an Adjournment Speech on the lack of facilities to the Press, and after I had taken about 7½ minutes, the Minister accused me of playing to the gallery when I was addressing the Chair all the time. The Minister spoke for about

25 minutes and all the time were looking at the gallery. Mr Chairman, Sir, however

Enche' Senu bin Abdul Rahman: On a point of clarification, Sir. When did I accuse the Honourable Member?

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Sir, he accused me of playing to the gallery—it was on record that he accused me of playing to the gallery. Mr Chairman, Sir, I do not wish to tangle with the Minister concerned. What I only wished to say at that time was to praise the Press—to praise the Press for being very impartial, correct in their reporting and efficient reporting, presumably in the national interest. Today we have a heap of abuses and accusations against a particular section of the Press. Mr Chairman, Sir, I am not here to defend the *Straits Times*. Mr Chairman, Sir, I think the Prime Minister of Singapore was a little wrong when he said that he has no datoships, perhaps, to dish out to, because behind the Minister for Culture of Singapore is Dato' Lim Kim San. So, in the State of Singapore there are a few honours to dish out too. Mr Chairman, Sir

Enche' S. Rajaratnam (Singapore): On a point of information, Sir. His datoship was not conferred by the Singapore Government.

Dr Tan Chee Khoon: Then, Mr Chairman, Sir, I withdraw what I have said. However, there are a few State honours that the State Government can give.

Well, I, as a representative of the Socialist Front, have been accused of being favoured by the Press, in particular the *Straits Times*. I can assure the *Straits Times* that if things go on at this rate, then I and my Party can never dish out any honours to the Press, whatever Press it may be. So, I do not see how the Press can be accused of giving me favourite treatment. Mr Chairman, Sir, I once made an adjournment speech. The Minister's reply was reported in full but my speech was not even reported. (*Laughter*). Consequently I do not see how the *Straits Times* or any other newspapers can be accused of showing favour to me as a

representative of the Socialist Front. I do not see how, Mr Chairman, Sir. You can say that the P.A.P. might have changed the Press and the like, but to call the Socialist Front a favourite of the Press, I think, is a travesty of truth. Fundamentally, Mr Chairman, Sir, a Press is only interested in reporting what its readers want to read and as such, perhaps, I hope the vituperations made by the two first speakers will be reported in full, so that the country can see for herself what a Free Press is. The Press can black me out tonight: it is already eight o'clock and I do not hope to get a line in the Press—it does not bother me.

Mr Chairman, Sir, may I now come to a more mundane thing which I wish to bring to the attention of the Honourable Minister concerned. Mr Chairman, Sir, I do wish to bring to the attention of the House the sense of frustration in the Department of Information. I am told that one, Mr Lye, the acting Head of the Press Division, has been working there for a very, very long time and has been there on a month-to-month basis. For some unknown reasons, his appointment was not confirmed and as a result he walked out of the Department of Information. I am also told, Mr Chairman, Sir, that a number of the officers in the Department of Information are people who have been discarded by the Press and, as such, naturally you have a great deal of power politics in the Department of Information. This is a very unhealthy state of affairs, and I do hope that the Minister concerned will look into it.

Mr Chairman, Sir, there is also a complaint that a Press Officer attached to the Department of Information has been snooping around in the Press Room and his presence is not exactly welcomed in the Press Room.

Mr Chairman, Sir, talking of the Press Room, may I commend to the attention of the Minister, although it does not quite concern me, that the Press Room is really too cold for anyone to work in there. At this time of the night, the Press officers can hardly use their fingers to type on the teleprinter or on the typewriter. This is

a thing, Mr Chairman, Sir, I wish to commend to the Minister concerned, because even the room adjacent to the Press Room is already cold enough. If you walk into the Press Room it is really cold inside, Mr Chairman, Sir.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I believe that the Minister has promised a daily briefing with the Press, but this is a thing that perhaps because of his onerous duties he has not been able to keep up with. Mr Chairman, Sir, I think in these days of emergency, with Indonesian landings and the like, this *perhubongan* with the Press is a very important thing and, I think, the Minister, however busy he may be, should have more relations with the Press, briefing with the Press perhaps; and if the Minister is not able to do so he should delegate a senior officer in his Ministry to brief the Press on the official duties and policy of the Government regarding the various matters that face this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, if I heard rightly just now, an Alliance backbencher talked of the lack of Press Officers in our embassies abroad. He mentioned that we have only Press Officers in New Delhi, in Cairo, in Washington, in London and the like. My information is that we have far less than that. But whatever it is, Mr Chairman, Sir, we in this country hear very little and read very little of the activities of these Press Officers, who are supposed to brief the foreign press of what is happening in this country.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I was also told that the proceedings of Parliament in this House are covered by daily-rated reporters while the experienced reporters in the Television Service are sitting in their office. If this is so, I do hope the Minister concerned will look into it. It is a very serious state of affairs that the proceedings of this House should be covered by lowly-paid, daily-rated reporters. However, Radio Malaysia have several experienced hands to cover the proceedings of this House.

Mr Chairman, Sir, I had been listening to what they call "Parliamentary Report" put forth by Radio Malaysia

at about 9 o'clock every night and I have heard of a talk by Radio Malaysia about the *Straits Times* discriminating against the backbenchers. If you were to listen to Radio Malaysia giving a factual report of the proceedings of this House, you would find that some of us who spoke in this House were hardly heard at all over Radio Malaysia. Again, perhaps, it is our fault that we did not put forth our case to be news-worthy to the reporters; and I, for one, do not advocate that we should close down Radio Malaysia because the Socialist Front were not given some time over Radio Malaysia.

Mr Chairman, Sir, Television Malaysia and the Department of Information are both doing the same sphere of work and this is surely a waste of time and a waste of the taxpayers' money. I do hope that the Minister concerned would see to it that efforts are being made to co-ordinate the efforts of these three agencies—Radio Malaysia, Television Malaysia and the Department of Information—within his portfolio so that there is co-operation among them, although he may think that healthy competition is necessary. For example, in the reporting of the proceedings of this House, I do not see why you should have a Television Malaysia reporter and a Radio Malaysia reporter. Surely, one experienced reporter is enough to cover for both agencies since these reporters are all Government servants. This is a thing, Mr Chairman, Sir, that I hope the Minister will see to, so that there is co-ordination of efforts among the three agencies, so that there will be greater efficiency and less wastage of time and manpower and of public funds being thrown down the drain.

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin (Lipis): Tuan Pengerusi, pada petang ini saya dengan bangga-nya menguchapkan tahniah atas kejayaan Kementerian Penerangan, Radio dan Talivishen ini. Saya rasa ini-lah babak pertama kejayaan yang telah di-chapai oleh Kementerian ini, tetapi dalam pada itu pun tentu-lah ada sa-banyak sedikit perkara yang patut di-tegor dan

di-perbaiki dari sa-masa ka-samasa. Tuan sendiri tentu-lah bersetuju dengan saya sebab dalam Dewan ini sendiri telah hampir 2 jam lama-nya kita berbath, tidak ada kaitan atau tegoran yang tepat di-lakukan kepada kerja² Jabatan ini. Ini satu saksi, walau pun dengan tidak sa-chara langsung dari pehak Pembangkang, memang ada di-dalam Dewan ini, hanya perkara yang di-bangkit²kan ia-lah supaya usaha, pandangan Yang Berhormat Menteri ini di-tumpukan atas penyiaran akhbar, boleh-lah kita dengar pada petang ini, bukan satu pehak sahaja, banyak parti² atau yang mewakili dalam Dewan ini telah memberi fikiran, pandangan-nya bahawasa-nya gerakan sa-tengah akhbar yang tertentu dalam negeri ini telah menjalankan satu chara yang boleh mengelirukan perpaduan ra'ayat. Tidak shak dan tidak waham lagi tentu-lah akhbar yang saya katakan itu tidak lain dan tidak bukan ia-lah *Straits Times*. Tegoran dan bahathan ini boleh menjadikan satu perkara yang paling pedas dari segala pehak² kepada *Straits Times* sendiri. Di-harap tegoran ini akan di-ambil perhatian, saya fikir pehak *Straits Times* boleh mengubah dan yang demikian tidak-lah menjadi shak dan waham, Yang Berhormat Menteri akan sedia memberi segala peluang pengaruh-nya bagi membaiki keadaan ini.

Tuan Pengerusi, tidak lama dahulu kita banyak membacha dan mendingar sungutan orang ramai dalam mengakhbarkan tentang ketiadaan puasan hati pendengar² kita berhubung dengan gerak atau peranan Orchestra Radio Malaysia ini. Saya ingin menyentuh perkara ini ia-lah dalam S. 42 Sub-head 61. Kerana nampak-nya suara² ra'ayat yang di-bentangkan dalam akhbar, ia-itu fikiran dari hati mereka itu, bukan sahaja tidak dapat kepuasan daripada ra'ayat tetapi mungkin perkara ini tidak di-ambil perhatian oleh pehak yang tertentu. Jadi saya mengambil peluang pada petang ini menyampaikan perasaan itu mudah²an dengan penyampaian ini akan lebeh memberi kebaikan kepada Radio Malaysia sendiri dan juga ra'ayat seluroh-nya.

Saya bersimpati dengan perasaan tidak senang pehak orang ramai mendengar Radio Malaysia Orchestra dan saya perchaya sungutan² orang ramai ini dalam akhbar ada-lah menyuarakan pendapat orang² di-luar bandar, kaum petani dan kaum nelayan. Saya sendiri, Tuan Pengerusi, susah hendak menekmati Radio Malaysia Orchestra ini kerana muzik-nya yang bagitu keras, tegang, menyebabkan saya lebeh suka untok menjauhkan dan menyelowkan bunyi-nya sadikit. Pendek kata kalau Orchestra ini memainkan lagu² Melayu maka bau-nya itu bukan bau kemelayuan. Saya tidak menafikan kebolehan pemimpin pancharagam (Orchestra) ini tetapi perlu-lah saya sebutkan di-sini, Tuan Pengerusi, supaya yang tidak sa-chuchok itu dengan hati dan nada ra'ayat negeri ini dan lagu² yang di-mainkan sa-nada, dengan lambaian pohon kelapa atau puputan bayu di-sawah² padi. Jadi kita tahu radio ini ia-lah makanan jiwa, makanan rohani kapada 'pendengar² seluroh tanah ayer kita. Dalam Bahagian Melayu lebeh besar kesan-nya akan di-dapati, akan di-rasa oleh petani² dan orang² di-luar bandar, jika Orchestra ini memainkan lagu² barat yang telah di-permelayukan, maka itu-lah tidak sa-chuchok rasa bagitu lembut. rasa kaseh masra kita dengan rasa fikiran kita kapada kesenian bangsa kita sendiri. Saya sedar sahabat saya Yang Berhormat Menteri ini tentu tidak senang hati dengan sentohan yang saya uchapkan pada petang ini. Tetapi kita sedar dan kita faham bahawa kita di-lahirkan bukan waktu musim sejok, bukan di-lahirkan waktu salji menurun, negeri kita ini bukan dalam iklim musim gugor daun. Jadi apa-lah kita masokkan bahan² kebaratan itu dalam lagu² atau ranchangan kemelayuan kita.

Saya memohon, kalau boleh, perkara ini di-fikirkan sa-mula supaya penyusunan dalam masalah pancharagam Radio Malaysia Orchestra ini, kalau boleh-nya, berupa kemelayuan dan keaslian kita. Saya tidak hairan atau pun saya tidak mengambil berat kalau ini di-masokkan dalam programme Ranchangan China atau India tetapi apa yang saya beratkan ia-lah

memasokkan dalam Ranchangan Melayu yang kita maseh chinta keaslian lagu² asli dalam menyanyikan dalam babak kesenian kita. Kita lebeh chinta Siti Payong, Seri Mersing dan lain². Dengan kita mendengar suara yang lemah-lembut akan kembali perasaan chinta kapada tanah ayer kita daripada kita mendengar suara muzik trumpet yang melambong tinggi dengan deram yang kuat yang tidak tahu di-mana kita dapati dan ka-mana hala yang kita pergi.

Tuan Pengerusi, barangkali ada orang menganggap soal yang saya bawa ini ada-lah perkara kechil tetapi pada saya soal ini ada-lah soal besar, yang sama besar erti-nya dengan kita memperjuangkan bahasa dalam negara kita ini. Muzik juga satu alat perpaduan, alat kechintaan kapada tanah ayer. Jika dalam lain² masaalah kita tidak boleh hidup sendiri, boleh tegak dengan kaki sendiri, juga dalam muzik pun kita tidak boleh tegak. Satu perkara yang sangat menghairankan! Jadi saya harap kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri sa-bagaimana yang saya kata asal tadi, saya memuji peranan yang di-lakukan sejak mula² dahulu tetapi sadikit sa-banyak perkara ini harus di-perbaiki.

Tuan Pengerusi, satu dua perkara lain saya hendak sentoh dalam masaalah ini ia-itu saya mengeshorkan kapada Yang Berhormat Menteri supaya mengadakan satu aliran lagi ia-itu di-namakan Suara Arab dan Suara Afrika. Saya menhadangkan Suara Afrika itu ia-lah dengan bahasa Inggeris dan Suara Arab itu ia-lah dengan bahasa Arab. Kalau dapat ia-lah dalam sa-minggu sa-kali sa-kurang²-nya kita memberi satu siaran khas kapada negara² Afrika di-atas kedudukan kita, keadaan kita dan pergolakan kita.

Enche' Abdul Samad bin Gul Ahmad Mianji (Pasir Mas Hulu): Tuan Pengerusi, ada-kah maksud Suara Afrika itu muzik daripada Congo?

Enche' Abdul Razak bin Haji Hussin: Johari juga-lah yang mengenal ma'nikam. Kerana saya menghormati masa, Tuan Pengerusi, saya tidak perlu

jawab sahabat saya apa yang telah di-pertanyakan. Hanya saya harap, Tuan Pengerusi, dalam masa kita menhadangkan Suara Afrika atau pun Suara Arab itu sama-lah juga niat kita dengan kita mengadakan Suara Malaysia untuk kita tumpukan kepada ra'ayat Indonesia. Ini satu fahaman yang boleh menolong pada Kerajaan kita mengenalkan Malaysia dengan lebih dekat.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menyentoh sedikit Talivishen. Saya-lah orang yang pertama menyokong Bill Talivishen ini di-adakan dalam Budget tahun dahulu. Saya lah juga sa-orang daripada-nya yang mempertahankan Yang Berhormat Menteri kechaman pehak Pembangunan berhubung dengan Talivishen ini.

Tetapi apa yang saya suarakan, Tuan Pengerusi, kehampaan hati pendengar² Melayu bahawa sa-nya talivishen ini sedikit sa-banyak menguntokkan masa bagi penyiaran Melayu, lebih² lagi bila tayang²an filem yang selalu sangat kita mengambil gambar² dari luar, tetapi saya sendiri pun berasa insaf ka-atas mahal-nya dan ketiadaan filem kita yang sesuai dengan talivishen itu, tetapi apa yang saya maksudkan itu, jikalau kita tidak dapat mengadakan filem kita sendiri, apa salah-nya kita dubbing dengan chara kita. Saya tidak tahu lebih dekat, Tuan Pengerusi, sebab saya mendengar ranchangan talivishen di-pantai timor akan di-adakan dengan sa-chepat-nya pada akhir tahun 1965, atau lebih chepat pada tahun 1966, hanya menanti keadaan hidup di-luar bandar puleh dan tegak keadaan-nya, maka boleh jadi, pekerjaan ini di-adakan di-pantai timor—sama ada lambat, atau tidak; chepat atau lambat—ini tidak-lah menjadi bebanan yang boleh saya bantah, kerana saya tahu Yang Berhormat Menteri boleh memikirkan sendiri, kalau sa-kira-nya di-tempat lain telah ada, tentu-lah di-pantai timor juga sa-bagai manusia biasa yang sama, mereka juga berkehendakkan.

Pada akhir perbahathan saya, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyentoh sedikit, ia-itu S. 44, Pechahan-kepala

6, muka 161—Perbelanjaan Penge-luaran Filem Negara. Pada tahun ini, peruntukan ini telah bertambah. Saya menguchapkan tahniah. Saya harap pehak pengeluar filem negara ini akan dapat menunjukkan dan mengambil filem² kita, bukan sahaja untuk di-hantar kepada negeri² kita di-panggong² wayang di-seluruh Tanah Melayu ini, tetapi sa-hingga-lah di-hantar dengan banyak-nya ka-negeri² Sabah dan Sarawak.

Saya beri chontoh, Tuan Pengerusi, saudara saya di-sabelah Sabah, ia-itu di-Sandakan umpama-nya, di-dalam lawatan saya tempoh hari, ingin benar hendak mengetahui pandangan dengan Ranchangan Pembangunan Tanah Persekutuan. Kalau sa-kira-nya pehak Filem Negara ini boleh mengambil penggambaran dari mula hingga akhir dan di-pertunjukkan kepada mereka itu, maka Ranchangan Tanah yang sangat di-chintai oleh ra'ayat di-Sabah dan Sarawak itu dapat di-tunjukkan dengan baik-nya chara bagaimana Kerajaan menyelenggarakan masaalah ini.

Sa-lain daripada itu, Tuan Pengerusi, saya suka menyuarakan pada masa yang akhir ini di-mana pang-gong² kita, kalau dapat sa-kurang²-nya satu gulong filem negara mesti-lah di-tayangkan sa-belum penayangan gambar pada malam itu. Jadi, pada masa akhir² ini, kadang² kita dapat gambar² itu tidak begitu memupok jiwa kita. Jadi, saya berharap dengan alat²an yang di-adakan itu akan men-chukupi, dengan usaha² yang akan lebih besar akan di-lakukan, dengan tambahan wang yang lebih banyak di-adakan, maka harapan saya yang saya katakan ini akan di-isikan.

Sekian-lah sahaja, Tuan Pengerusi, saya menguchapkan terima kaseh, dan dengan rasa tulus ikhlas, saya uchapkan tahniah kepada Yang Berhormat Menteri dan kaki-tangan-nya, atas uchapan-nya yang telah di-lakukan bagi meninggikan usaha² Kementerian-nya yang baharu itu. Terima kaseh.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam (Singapore):
Mr Chairman, Sir, since I and the

Minister of Information and Broadcasting happen to be in the same bracket, I hope he will take in good spirit the few observations that I will make in regard to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The Minister's portfolio is very crucial to the ultimate objective that we all have, i.e., it is through him and through the media that he controls that we decide whether we have a Malaysian nation—a united nation, a democratic nation—or something else, because he controls the media which can remould people's thinking. We have inherited a society, a nation, where we are each bred to be a different people—Malays, Chinese, Indians, Ceylonese, Eurasians. That is past history and we cannot help being what we are. That is part of the colonial inheritance and that is that. We must also accept the fact that belonging to a particular race or community means particular outlooks, particular prejudices, and particular hostilities. If you look at the history of how nations were built in the past, you will see that they were built in a haphazard way and it meant bloodshed. Even the American nation had to be won by a civil war. Nations in Europe have been built by bloodshed, by one community, one race, enforcing its way on another—everywhere. But we who can learn from history have now got the instruments for remoulding people's thoughts, people's views, people's attitudes in one generation. Television and radio, in addition to our schools and education, can accomplish that mission in our lifetime if we know how to use them, if we are conscious of what we want. But if we are not conscious of what we want, then, of course, that experiment will never succeed.

Perhaps to be a bit personal, I can tell you, Sir, that in Singapore, when the P.A.P. Government was elected in 1959, my colleagues decided that they had to set up what we call the Ministry of Culture—which is the same as this Ministry here—and they argued among themselves as to who should head this Ministry. Because Singapore was also a multi-racial

society with a majority of Chinese, Malays and Indians, they said "let us choose a member from a minority community because he has no vested interests." They did not want to choose a Chinese because there are obvious difficulties, or a Malay. They said, therefore, "Choose a member of a minority community", of which I am. I am perhaps a member of the smallest community in Malaysia and my colleagues decided to choose me, and they said to me, "You better head this Ministry, because at least you can be impartial about remoulding the people's thoughts and cultural attitudes". And this, Sir, is the most important task of this Ministry. There may be other criticisms that can be levelled, constructive or destructive, but this is the most important objective because we have to become a Malaysian nation within our own generation—may be in 5 years or may be in 10 years, because if you do not, outside of Malaysia, events are developing at such a pace that we may not be able to weld these many races, especially with Malaysia where we have got many more races and groups than we had before 1963. And, therefore, Sir, especially in view of some of the speeches that we have heard, as my colleague the Prime Minister of Singapore has stated—that many of them are prisoners of attitudes and views which will destroy Malaysia—we have watched it with concern. We have kept quiet because these are sensitive issues, but, may be some of them took our silence for intimidation.

So, now, Sir, in our mutual interest to ask, just as the Prime Minister asked earlier, "Am I a Malaysian?"—that is not enough. I believe I am a Malaysian. Do you accept me as a Malaysian, or do you accept me as something else?

Dr Mahathir bin Mohamad: On a point of information. Just now when the Prime Minister of Singapore asked that question, the Member for Batu also asked the same question, whether he is a Malaysian. I must say that we on this side of the House sometimes doubted whether the Member for Batu is a Malaysian or not.

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Sir, that point proves my point. Of course, the Member for Batu is a Malaysian. Even though he is anti-Malaysia, he is a Malaysian. It is my duty to fight his ideas, convince him that being anti . .

Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil: On a point of order, Mr Chairman. I doubt whether we have a quorum in the House at the moment. May I draw your attention to Standing Order 13 which says that the quorum of the House and of a Committee shall consist of 26 Members, excluding the Chair. I believe we have less than 26 Members. And 13 (2) says: "If any Member draws the attention of the Chair to the fact that a quorum is not present, Members shall be summoned as if for a division."

Enche' C. V. Devan Nair: Mr Chairman, Sir, may I substantiate what the Honourable Member has said. It seems that parliamentary democracy does not work after 7.30. (*Laughter*).

Division bell rung: House counted: 26 Members present:

Enche' S. Rajaratnam: Mr Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, it is most important that we have to realise that we have created Malaysia. Now, we must create Malaysians. Let us be frank. We have not yet created Malaysians. There are Malaysians in germination, but unless we can create Malaysians, Malaysia will not survive for long; and

the Minister's responsibility in this respect, the over

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: Sir, if I go out there is no quorum. Can I go to the toilet or something like that?

Mr Chairman: Have we got a quorum?

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: Just about, but if I go out, there is no quorum. (*Laughter*).

Mr Chairman: Then, don't go out. (*Laughter*).

Enche' Hanafiah bin Hussain: But I have got to go out. (*Laughter*). I propose, Sir, that the House be adjourned for 15 minutes.

Mr Chairman: The sitting is suspended for 10 minutes.

Sitting suspended at 8.35 p.m.

Sitting resumed at 8.45 p.m.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

House immediately resolved itself into Committee of Supply.

(Mr Speaker in the Chair)

Division bell rung: Committee counted: Less than 26 Members present.

House resumed.

Division bell rung: House counted: Less than 26 Members present.

House adjourned at 8.50 p.m.